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THE CHEMICAL MARKET AUTHORITY

SINCE 1871

Volume 136 JULY 10, 1939 Number 2

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Linseed Oil Absorption—50-60 cc per 100 grams
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$$\begin{array}{l} CH_2OCH_2CH_2Cl \\ | \\ CH_2OCH_2CH_2Cl \end{array}$$

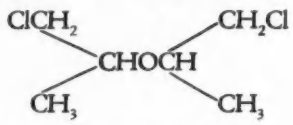
. . . a colorless, water-insoluble, high-boiling (241.3° C.) liquid . . . has a flash point of 250° F. and a specific gravity of 1.1974 at 20/20° C. It is useful as a chlorinated solvent and extractant because of its excellent dissolving power for oils, fats, greases, and hydrocarbons. Its volatility is extremely low and it shows much promise in plasticizer applications. Like other organic chlorides, it reacts with ammonia to form amines, and with cyanides to form nitriles, which are starting points in the syntheses of mono- and di-carboxylic acids. It also has numerous possibilities as an intermediate for making dyes, resins, and other chemicals.

DICHLORETHYL ETHER

$$ClCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_2Cl$$

. . . the lowest boiling (178.5° C.) of the industrial chlorinated ethers . . . is a valuable solvent for fats, waxes, or greases and is soluble in practically all oils and organic liquids, but insoluble in water. It is used in processes where high temperatures are encountered; for instance, it assists the action of soap solutions without excessive quantities being vaporized. In textile scouring, spotting, or fulling, it materially aids the removal of paint and tar marks from wool, as well as oil and grease spots from cloth. Wetting agents and penetrants can be compounded by combining it with soaps and sulfonated oils. Under the trade-mark "Chlorex," Dichlorethyl Ether is used by the petroleum industry to extract from lubricating oils those compounds which form "sludge" and carbon, and cause an excessive increase in viscosity at low temperatures.

DICHLORISOPROPYL ETHER



. . . a colorless liquid boiling at 187.3° C. . . . has a specific gravity of 1.1122 at 20/20° C., and flashes at 185° F. It is insoluble in water but miscible with practically all oils and organic liquids, and is an excellent solvent and high-boiling extractant for fats, waxes, oils, and greases. It can be used in paint and varnish removers, spotting agents, and cleaning solutions. Because Dichlorisopropyl Ether has two extra methyl groups, amines, nitriles, acids, and other products made chemically from it tend to be less water-soluble and more oil-soluble than those made from dichlorethyl ether.

For information concerning the uses of these chlorinated ethers, address:

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Volume 136 JULY 10, 1939 Number 2

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Government Expense Cut Demanded in House Bill

OPD Washington Bureau
July 3, 1939

Most governmental agencies would be required to limit their expenditures in the current fiscal year to 90 percent of their respective appropriations, by a bill (H.R. 6988) introduced in the house by Representative Joseph W. Martin, jr., Republican, of Massachusetts.

The major purpose of the bill is stated thus:—

That each department, establishment, board, commissioin, or agency of the Government of the United States, by whatever name it is known or designated, shall not, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1940, expend more than 90 per centum of all funds appropriated to it by Congress, including funds derived from permanent and continuing appropriations, revolving funds, and unexpended balances remaining from previous appropriations. Such reductions shall apply to the total amount available to the specific department, bureau, establishment, board, commission, or agency of the Government of the United States.

The following would be exempt from the requirement:—

Interest on the public debt; payments and expenditures from the old-age reserve account; unemployment insurance trust fund; the railroad retirement account; civil service retirement fund; employees' compensation fund; interest on Philippine deposits; payments to or from any and all trust funds; obligations arising out of treaties with foreign nations and for Indian tribes; judgments and claims for damages against the United States; obligations arising under any contract previously entered into by the United States; the Works Projects Ad-

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Wage-Hour Law Setup For Regions Completed

OPD Washington Bureau
July 3, 1939

A sixteen-region set up for the Wage and Hour Division of the United States Department of Labor was announced Saturday by Administrator Elmer F. Andrews following a conference here of the regional directors and supervising inspectors of the division. Budget limitations, Mr. Andrews explained, will prevent the opening of all these offices immediately, but plans have been completed for a mobile force of inspectors to service the entire country pending the full staffing of all regional offices.

Regional offices ultimately will be located in Atlanta, Birmingham, Boston, Charlotte, Chicago, Cleveland, Dallas, Denver, Kansas City, Minneapolis, Nashville, New York, Philadelphia, Richmond, San Francisco, and Seattle. In addition to the regional offices, eleven branch offices are contemplated in the administrative setup announced by Mr. Andrews.

A policy of limited decentralization of the functions of the Wage and Hour Division, heretofore controlled directly from Washington through thirty field offices, was also announced.

No announcements of changes or additions in personnel were made by Mr. Andrews in making public the plan for regional offices and the limits of the regions, nor did he announce the opening dates for each regional office.

Wythe Made Liaison Officer Between State, Commerce Depts.

OPD Washington Bureau
July 3, 1939

George Wythe, chief of the Latin American section of Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has been appointed as liaison officer between the Departments of Commerce and State. Among his major responsibilities will be that in connection with the transmission of economic and business information coming to the State Department from the field to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Commerce Department.

Narcotic Rulings Appeal Facilitated

OPD Washington Bureau
July 6, 1939

New regulations were promulgated by the Treasury Department today providing for appeals from decisions of the Commissioner of Narcotics on denial of permits or similar regulatory matters.

The regulation supersedes former regulations on the subject and is designed to conform with administrative law proceedure outlined by the Supreme Court of the United States last year in the Kansas City stockyards case. The new regulation gives the appellant more opportunity for stating his case and obtaining a copy of the commissioner's ruling and arguments in support of it, and also provides for the publication of proposed findings of law and facts by opposing parties.

Narcotics Production And Use Increased

OPD Washington Bureau
July 5, 1939

General satisfaction with the operation of the various international conventions for the regulation of narcotic drugs was expressed at the twenty-fourth session of the Opium Advisory Committee of the League of Nations in Geneva last month, according to the United States government officials who attended the meeting, Harry J. Anslinger, Commissioner of Narcotics, and Stuart Fuller, narcotics expert of the Department of State.

The high point of the committee's discussion was consideration of the situation in China. Both Mr. Fuller and the Chinese representative declared that the spread of narcotics addiction has been marked in the areas under control of the Japanese army. Japan has withdrawn from the advisory committee, and in an effort to secure its return an attempt was made to prevent the remarks of the Chinese representative from going into the record, but after much discussion the record was permitted to stand.

Conditions in China

The Chinese representative declared that his government is continuing its campaign against the production and use of opium, and because of the need for producing other crops it is rapidly replacing the opium poppy with tung trees and other crops and hopes to abolish opium growing completely by the end of this year, and will completely prohibit opium cultivation in all areas of China recaptured from the

—Continued on page 48

Nitrogen Guarantees In Fertilizers Adopted

South Carolina has passed a law requiring that nitrogen-bearing fertilizers be guaranteed and sold on the basis of their nitrogen content rather than their ammonia content. A similar law has been enacted in forty-six other States. The National Fertilizer Association at its convention June 7 passed a resolution repeating its recommendation of previous years that this change be made in terminology.

Britain to Retain Medicine Stamp Tax

The British budget repeal of the medicinal stamp duties, reported in this paper June 26, has been cancelled. The duties will remain in effect for another year during which further study will be given to the matter, according to information received by the Department of Commerce from the commercial attache's office in London.

Drug Act Color Tolerances And Specifications Discussed

OPD Washington Bureau
July 5, 1939

Brief hearings were held today at the Department of Agriculture on proposals to add thirty-one additional colors and make a number of minor amendments to the regulations for certification of coaltar colors for use in foods, drugs, and cosmetics.

No objections were raised to any of the proposals, as published in the *Federal Register* of June 3, and discussion was largely of a technical nature. Considerable interest, however, was raised by questions asked by H. Gregory Thomas, representing the Toilet Goods Association, and of Dr. H. O. Calvery, chief of the Division of Pharmacology of the Food and Drug Administration. Dr. Calvery had been testifying that, in his opinion, the tolerances proposed for impurities in the various colors listed were as high as should be permitted to meet the requirement of the law that coaltar colors be harmless, and he remarked that the amount of color used in the finished product affects the degree of toxicity.

Basis of Tolerances

Mr. Thomas asked a number of questions designed to determine how the department experts arrived at the toxicity of the dyes and impurities in establishing the tolerances and how much of each color could be used in a food, drug, or cosmetic in view of the tolerances for impurities. Objections to these questions were made by Walter G. Green, jr., department attorney, but the objections were overruled by the presiding officer, Frank S. Hassell.

Dr. Calvery replied that the tolerances were based on a careful study of good manufacturing practices in the dye and cosmetic industries and examination of samples submitted, and that the usual percentages of color used in finished products were considered in establishing the allowances for impurities. He declared that the department assumed that the colors would not be used in greater quantities than is the custom at present, but if it is found later that larger amounts of colors are used it may be necessary to change the specifications.

Paste Color Wanted

The only witness representing the industries concerned was Albert B. Paccini, chemist for the American Home Products Corporation and the Oxzyn Company. He declared that the proposed new color listed as "D & C Red No. 34" is very important to the cosmetic industry for use in rouge cakes since it is the only maroon shade so far available. He described it as calcium salt commonly known as maroon toner, or maroon lake, although not a true lake. Experiments with this color made in accordance with the proposed specification, he said, show that, once it has dried, it cannot be ground into par-

—Continued on page 34

Dextrose Use in Foods Recommended to D.of A.

OPD Washington Bureau
July 6, 1939

A recommendation that dextrose be permitted to be used in packing canned foods, if declared on the label, has been made by Patton Perritt, Department of Agriculture attorney, in proposed findings for the establishment or official standards for canned fruits.

This recommendation is a compromise of views presented at the hearings by dextrose and sucrose interests. Dextrose interests contended that this product should be permitted use without label declaration, while the sucrose interests opposed the use of dextrose with or without label disclosure. Mr. Perritt recommended a finding that the word, "sugar," refers to sucrose only and is not a generic term for all forms of sugars. Because dextrose is not so sweet as sucrose, he recommended that more of this product be required for the standard syrups for canning fruits.

Collins Will Direct Treasury Procurement

OPD Washington Bureau
July 5, 1939

Secretary Morgenthau today announced the appointment of Captain H. E. Collins as director of procurement. Captain Collins has been assistant director in charge of the supply branch since the division was organized in 1934. He succeeds Admiral C. J. Peoples, who returned earlier in the month to the Navy Department, whence he had been assigned to the Treasury Department.

Born in Washington, D. C., February 25, 1883, Captain Collins was commissioned an ensign in the United States Navy in 1905. He resigned with the rank of captain in the Supply Corps in 1929 to accept employment in private industry and returned to government service five years later.

With the transfer today of the public buildings branch of the procurement division to the new Federal Works Agency, the former supply branch will constitute the full activity of the division. Its work will be considerably expanded under the terms of a recent departmental order announcing that the procurement division will gradually add to its purchasing for the government the needs of field agencies of the departments other than War and Navy. Previously, purchasing has been confined to needs in the District of Columbia and field establishments of the emergency organizations.

U.S.P. Supplement Criticized in Hearing

OPD Washington Bureau
July 7, 1939

Public hearings were held today by the U.S.P. revision committee on 140 new and revised monographs to be included in the second supplement, shortly to be issued, to the eleventh revision of the pharmacopeia. The hearings marked a new policy of frequent and expedited revisions described by Dr. Walter A. Bastedo, president of the pharmacopeial convention as "keeping the U.S.P. from being a frozen book and better serving the needs of the medical profession."

Dr. E. Fullerton Cook, who presided as chairman of the committee, said that it was important for a number of reasons that the hearing be completed rapidly and that the supplement be off the press early in August, to take effect January 1. Efforts would be made to settle all problems today, he said, but, if serious obstacles arose some monographs would be held out for a later revision in order not to delay publication. The speed with which the committee has been working was evident in the fact that the fourth section of the supplement was made public only last week and a fifth section was made available in mimeographed form only this forenoon. As the hearing progressed the committee introduced still further changes in many of the sections.

The new fifth section was considered very important since it covers a revised specification for absorbent cotton and entirely new monographs on surgical sutures, methods for determining the sterility of solids, and on vitamin

—Continued on page 63

Closing Market Developments

Tallow Lower

Tallow was easier late in the week, sales being reported on Friday at 4¾c. per pound for extra, showing a further decline of ⅛c. Greases were also reduced ⅛c.

Domestic Copper Firm

A good demand prevailed in the domestic copper market, and some producers were reluctant to sell at the recently established 10⅛c. per pound level. Sales Thursday were reported at 36,051 tons. For the first six days of July sales amounted to 62,605 tons, compared with 66,380 tons for the entire month of June. Business in the foreign market continued active and price reached the 10.35c. per pound basis.

Foreign Trade Rules

Information recently published by the Department of Commerce on foreign tariff and related trade regulations include the following:—

Glycerin:—France has prohibited the exportation or re-exportation of glycerin.

Pharmaceuticals:—Colombia has made a number of changes in the procedure for registering medicinal products, including pharmaceutical specialities and patent medicines.

Petroleum:—Uruguay has established an additional customs surcharge on petroleum products.

Soybean Meal:—Cuba prohibits the sale of soybean meal or soybean feed which does not have clearly shown on the outside container, in Spanish, the complete abbreviated analysis of the ingredients of the products.

J.M. Lang Retires From Phosphate Mining Co.

Joseph Muir Lang, active in the fertilizer industry for nearly fifty-five years, has retired as vice-president of the Phosphate Mining Company, this city. He has been succeeded by Thomas M. Peters, son of the late William R. Peters, former president of the company.

Franklin Farley, formerly assistant treasurer, has been promoted to the office of treasurer. Howard L. Jersey continues in his duties as secretary.

Mr. Lang began his career with the

—*Continued on page* 56

Canadian-U.S. Business Arbitration Body Formed

A Canadian-American Commercial Arbitration Commission has been appointed in a move to establish a uniform arbitration plan designed to settle commercial controversies between business men throughout the Western Hemisphere. The chief work of the new group will be to provide remedial facilities for American, Canadian and Latin-American business men who become involved in contractual disputes.

The formation of the new body is the result of negotiations carried on for the past year, between Canadian Chamber of Commerce and the American Arbitration Association. The initial task of the group will be to draft an arbitration clause to be included in contracts between commercial firms doing inter-American and Canadian business. Consideration by the commission at its first meeting, scheduled to be held shortly, will be given to a clause making an award rendered by the arbitrators final and binding.

The group consists of five American and five Canadian business men, as follows:—

Dr. James Rowland Angell, National Broadcasting Company; Thomas J. Watson, president, International Business Machines Corporation; William H. Coverdale, Coverdale & Colpitts; Franklin E. Parker, jr., Parker & Duryee; James S. Carson, vice-president American and Foreign Power Company; J. S. McLean, president Canada Packers, Ltd., Toronto; R. C. Berkinshaw, general manager Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company of Canada, Toronto; A. O. Dawson, president Canadian Cottons, Ltd., Montreal; Henry W. Morgan, vice-president, Henry Morgan & Co., Ltd., Montreal, and L. F. Burrows, secretary Canadian Fruit Wholesalers Association, Ottawa, secretary, Mr. Coverdale is chairman.

Chemical Price Average Drops

The previous weakness in the markets for heavy and fine chemicals developed into a substantial downward movement last week. The price reductions were led by U.S.P. phenol and were helped along by lithopone and silver, among many others. On the other side, quicksilver and copper were outstanding.

Business suffered from holiday debilitation, but showed encouraging recuperative powers later. Aside from seasonal items, buying was not heavy.

Prices were advanced on electrolytic copper, quicksilver, gum rosin, santonin, agar, domestic dried blood, and imported egg albumen.

Prices were reduced on U.S.P. phenol, domestic lithopone, zinc sulphide, barium hydrate, silver, nitrate of silver, pulverized cyanamide, acetylsalicylic acid, domestic egg yolk, nonfibrous mangrove bark, sumac leaves, ground Sicilian sumac, and imported castor pomace and nitrogenous fertilizer stuff.

The REPORTER'S composite index number of prices for heavy and fine chemicals was depressed to its lowest point in slightly more than a year, 125.3 (100 = average at August 1, 1914). In comparison with average prices in 1926 (as 100), the REPORTER'S index number is now 88.7, compared with 89.0 at this time last year and 90.0 in 1937.

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Mineral Claims Work Requirement Proposed

OPD Washington Bureau
July 6, 1939

A bill (H.R. 6560) was passed by the house today which is designed to tighten the requirement that at least $100 worth of work be done each year in order to retain a placer mining claim for deposits of phosphate, sodium, potassium, oil, oil shale, or gas. A survey made by the public land office several years ago showed that the required assessment work was not being performed on a great many claims, but suits to repossess the lands failed because of a supreme court ruling that there is no statutory authority for such action.

The bill now pending would require all claimants to register their claims in the local land offices and file annual statements showing the amount of work done, and it would also provide that failure to file such evidence would be conclusive evidence that such claims had been abandoned and all such claims would revert to the public domain.

—*Continued on page 34*

Whaling Conference Delegates Named

OPD Washington Bureau
July 5, 1939

President Roosevelt has approved the appointment by the Department of State as delegates on the part of the United States in the International Conference for the Regulation of Whaling, to be held in London, England, July 17, Herschel V. Johnson, counselor of the American embassy in London, chairman; Lieut-Comm. A. C. Richmond, of the United States Coast Guard; and Lieut. Q. R. Walsh, of the United States Coast Guard.

The British government, which called the conference, will convene at the same time a meeting of inspectors appointed to enforce the provisions of the international agreement. This meeting will consider the practice of the inspectors appointed by the various signatory governments and make recommendations with a view to securing uniformity. Lieutenant Walsh has been designated to represent the United States in this meeting also.

N.P.V.L.A. Credit Group Studying Two Bond Law

The national credits and collections committee of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, held its quarterly meeting at the Union League, Philadelphia, June 29, when among other interesting subjects reviewed was the report based on answers to the recent questionnaires sent to the paint industry on the subjects of "Accounts Receivable" and "Bad Debt Losses."

Reports were based on a large number of replies received and divided into the following classifications of sales:—Up to $100,000, up to $500,000, up to $1,000,000, and over $1,000,000 in order that cooperators may compare their own figures with those in the reports.

Both reports were further broken down by States, showing what States have the lowest percentage of accounts

—*Continued on page 40*

Skinner Associate Head Of Chemistry Bureau

OPD Washington Bureau
July 5, 1939

Dr. William W. Skinner has been appointed associate chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering, Dr. Henry G. Knight, chief of the bureau, announced today. In his new position, Doctor Skinner will assist, in association with Dr. Knight, in the overall supervision and direction of all scientific, technical, engineering, and administrative work of the bureau including the four regional research laboratories authorized by Congress to search for new and wider industrial outlets for agricultural commodities.

Doctor Skinner has been with the Department of Agriculture for almost 35 years. He entered the service as a chemist in 1904 and has been engaged in the investigations and administration of chemical problems ever since. He was assistant chief of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils as well as assistant chief of one of its predecessor organizations—the Bureau of Chemistry.

Chemical Imports And Exports Balance

Imports of chemicals and related products in May aggregated $15,000,000 compared with $19,000,000 in April and $11,400,000 in May last year. The aggregate value of exports of such products in May was $15,000,000, compared with $14,600,000 during the preceding month and $13,204,000 in May last year, according to the Department of Commerce.

Except for coal-tar products, all leading items classified as chemicals and related products were imported in larger quantities during May compared with the corresponding month of 1938, particularly drying oils and drying oil seeds. Imports of such products were valued at $2,331,000 in May compared with $1,751,500 in May 1938.

In this group, receipts of flaxseed, from which linseed oil is obtained, increased from 876,000 bushels to 1,154,000 bushels; tung oil, from 4,515,000 pounds to 5,542,000 pounds; perilla oil, from 2,306,000 pounds to 3,837,000 pounds; and oiticica oil, from 329,400 pounds to 1,885,000 pounds, according to preliminary statistics.

Sharp increases were also recorded in imports of industrial chemicals in May, during which they were valued at $2,524,000 against $1,188,000 in May 1938, the increase being due largely to heavier foreign purchases of ammonia chloride and barium compounds.

Fertilizer materials were also received in larger quantities during the month, in which a total of 138,477 tons valued at $3,479,000 were imported against 125,150 tons valued at $2,879,500 in May 1938.

Other items and groups recording import gains in May compared with May 1938 included codliver oil, receipts of which increased in value from $301,000 to $584,500; beeswax, from $41,000 to $64,000; tankage, from $71,000 to $252,000; gums, resins, balsams, from $789,000 to $1,236,500; crude drugs and botanicals, from $532,000 to $753,000; carnauba wax, from $298,000 to $422,000; other vegetable waxes, from $37,000 to $60,000; essential oils, from $339,000 to $607,000; vegetable dyeing and tanning materials, from $386,000 to $640,000; agar-agar, from $17,000 to $29,500; and soaps and toiletry raw materials, from $176,208 to $209,000, according to premilinary statistics.

—Continued on page 31

What's It All About or Men with Lipsticks

By Hugh Craig

Managing Editor, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter; Editorial Adviser, Druggists Circular

Individualistic personal views on a variety of matters, expressed to the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association June 28 in its annual meeting in Skytop, Pa.

When I told President Smith that I should be very glad to appear at this meeting and let loose an assortment of vocal decibels, if not verbal lumens, he asked what would be my subject. I told him that I preferred one that would allow me a deal of latitude—I felt that I could adjust the longitude to the state of the weather and the reactions of the audience. So, I suggested that he bill me to appear in "What's It All About?—or Men With Lipsticks."

For some reason he has shied away from that entitlement on the program; but I intend to maintain that as my general theme, with the explanation that the lipsticks I have in mind are verbal agents, not cosmetics in the ordinary sense of the term. They are the prettily colored phrases with which those who persist in fooling themselves and those who would do us all good—or well—and incidentally advance their own interests are wont to decorate the appearance of the ideas or ideologies which they are promoting and thus give them a greater sales appeal.

These men with lipsticks also carry with them a jar of mascara with which to blacken the eyes and even the whole countenance of whatsoever does not meet their narrow approval. Some of them come before us with a crying towel in one hand, and shed more tears than an oldtime movie queen as they recite the evil effects of this or that proposal upon the unprotected public, the trusting consumer, or some other proxy that will conceal the real source of their anguish—the pinch on their own feet.

Semantic Cosmetology

This beautifying phraseology, with the concomitant smudging of the other fellow's endeavor, is variously known in these days of four-dollar words as semantics or semasiology. It is nothing but playing fast and loose with the truth, in the knowledge that, in these days of jitterbugs, goldfish-gobblers, and smilar folk of underdeveloped, if any, intelligence, it is easy to put over anything if you fix it up fancy enough. And it is particularly easy, in the light of much evidence, to do the putting over on businessmen, because they seem to have developed a magnitudinous negative attitude toward even the simplest matters—they opopse and oppose, but they do not propose. And if there is anything that is easy pie for the professional casuist, it is opposition with no constructive attack.

These verbal cosmetologists, it must be said, are quick and ready to recognize that there are two sides to every question in which they have an intimate interest—one side is theirs; the other is wrong. They are sustained in this peculiar open-mindedness by the undeniable fact that the other side is usually weak. I heard labor spokesmen in days of the NRA make monkeys out of representatives of management for the simple reason that the latter did not have the answers. The labor disputants had answers to spare; and, even though most of these were about as sound as the spare tire tied behind a ten-year-old jaloppy, they could not be punctured by the most vigorous declaration—unsupported by evidence—that they were not relevant, nor material, nor true.

I don't like political "investments" disguised as easier credit; I don't like easier credit, our most costly luxury. I don't like malfeasances or misfeas-

—Continued on page 62

Agicide Case Decision Hinged on Infringement

The decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit dismissing the patent-infringement suit against the Agicide Laboratories (see July 3 issue of this paper, page 4), leaves the basic validity of the Dennis patent, U. S. reissue No. 18,667, in a somewhat indefinite status, but casts strong doubt on the claim of the patentee to protected rights in the matter. The decision reversing the lower court is more definitely based on the finding that the patent in question does not cover the use of simple ground cube root as an insecticide.

The opinion of the appellate court, written by Circuit Judge Evans, dismisses the first point of the defense, that "cube roots utilized as an insecticide may not involve patentable invention under any circumstances, because such discovery is merely a rendition of an existing law of nature." Judge Evans discusses this point at length in support of the ruling on the contention. Judge Sparks, one of the other two jurists who heard the case, in a concurring finding, differs with Judge Evans and declares that, however it is used, the insecticide is "nothing more than pure cube root which is admitted to be an element of nature," and that Congress did not intend that "a patent should issue for the discovery of a mere natural element or its properties."

The court cites at length the literature of cube and related roots, going back to 1910 to find mention of the use of cube root as an insecticide. Judge Evans states the following conclusion with reference to the patentee's priority or originality of discovery:—

Our conclusions are that Dennis was not the first to discover a new insecticide consisting of the roots of the cube plant. He doubtless made a discovery of an insecticide, but he was not the first to make it. He helped to develop the industry but patent protection goes only to the first discoverer. If the first does not see fit to apply for a patent, it goes to the public. The discoverer who is second cannot rely on failure of the first to apply for a patent. Only the first may receive a valid patent.

While this dictum strongly implies that the Dennis patent is not valid, the court does not specifically so declare. The implication of the foregoing dic-

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Trade Associations Indispensable To American Business

By John M. F. Donovan, Jr.

Trade Association Counselor

(Continued from July 3 issue)

VIII. Simplification and Standardization

At the request of American business, the National Bureau of Standards has undertaken the task of assisting in the elimination of waste. One of the principal activities of the bureau is that of simplification. The division of simplified practice was organized in December, 1921, for the purpose of assisting industry to find a practical limitation of the numerous varieties of size and type in which many commodities are manufactured. Its activities are confined solely to considerations of size, variety, and trade demand.

A simplified practice recommendation is based principally on the results of a statistical survey of existing varieties of size and type and the trade demand for each. Such surveys often show that 80 percent of a business is carried on with only 20 percent of the varieties.

The result of a survey generally is a revised schedule of sizes and types, accepted by manufacturers representing at least 80 percent of the production in the industry. These manufacturers concentrate their efforts on the simplified schedule, thus putting the simplified varieties more firmly on a large production basis and encouraging their use by featuring them in catalogs, carrying them in stock, and giving quicker service.

In the first eight years no less than 115 simplified practice recommendations were issued and enthusiastically endorsed by industry. The reduction in stock items resulting from the acceptance of these recommendations has averaged over 70 percent in the lines covered in the building and construction materials industries alone. Reductions of over 90 percent have been noted in some individual lines.

Standardization

It was evident during the development of some of the simplified practice recommendations that more and greater benefits could be derived from certain projects if the simplification were supplemented by quality standards. Some industries requested such supplementation of simplification by grade or quality standardization. Accordingly, several early simplified practice recommendations incorporated grading rules, definitions, nomenclature, and even specifications, as illustrated in such recommendations as those for builder's hardware, vitreous china plumbing fixtures, and others.

Commercial Standards

The producer is continually confronted with the problem of keeping his business on a safe course, away from the pitfalls of cut prices and lowered quality. The great competition of the present is between industries, and it is natural, therefore, that members of a given industry should desire to set up a minimum quality level for their commodity in order that the public may buy with assurance and confidence and that the commodity as a whole shall retain the goodwill, and command the respect, of the purchaser.

When there is an exact specification measuring competition, a commercial

—Continued on page 43

Trend of Progress in Cosmetics

By H. Stanley Redgrove, B.Sc., F.I.C.

Contribution to the symposium on "The Trend of Progress" at the annual meeting of the Society of Chemical Industry July 12, 1939 and preprinted in the society's publication, Chemistry and Industry, June 24.

The origins of the art of cosmetics are hidden in the prehistoric past. We have no definite information on the subject, and are forced back on speculation. Certain does it seem however that both men and women have always possessed the desire to improve upon their personal appearance and to add to their sex appeal. I would emphasize "men" in the above statement, for the rather common supposition that the use of cosmetics is confined to women is false, both in relation to present times and to the past. Some time ago, figures were published in the Report of the Import Duties Act Inquiry relating to various commodities manufactured in this country in 1933, and it is remarkable that, so far as the products of the cosmetic industry were concerned, dentrifices headed the list in respect of quantity, followed by perfumed bath salts, liquid hair preparations including brilliantines, talcum powders, etc., and shaving soaps and creams in the order stated; and these are all toilet requisites used by men, in some cases mainly.

It is true that the art of cosmetics appears to have flourished best among civilized races at the height of their prosperity. Interesting light has been thrown on the materials used for the purpose in ancient Egypt by analyses of remains found in jars placed with the mummies in their tombs, and, as a result, some common errors have been corrected. For example, it has been established that stibnite, so far from being a common constituent of eye-paint or kohl, was a very rare one. Galena was the commonest material used for making this preparation. Mr. A. Lucas, who has a most informative section on the subject in his "Ancient Egyptian Materials and Industries," writes "Cosmetics are as old as vanity. In Egypt their use can be traced back almost to the earliest period of which burials have been found, and continues to the present day." One feels inclined to express gratitude for the existence of this form of vanity, which has rendered the world lovelier to both eye and nose.

Perhaps the most primitive method of endeavoring to improve the personal appearance was by means of mutilation, from which the art of tattooing developed. Then came, perhaps at different times, and independently among different races, two wonderful discoveries, namely, that the human body could be decorated (1) by hanging the skins of animals on it, and (2) by painting it. The arts of clothing and cosmetics were thereby born. Hanging skins on the body and painting it have one enormous advantage over mutilation. They allow the wearer to change his or her mind. Fashion begins her sway, but she can be defied by the resolute.

Cosmetic Classifications

I have found it useful in studying cosmetics to classify them into four groups, according to function, though groups are not mutually exclusive, and many cosmetics belong to more than one. These groups may be called (1) the decorative, (2) the corrective, (3) the protective, and (4) the curative or therapeutic.

Only so far as the fourth group is concerned, do we ask for any permanent effect. The action of cosmetics belonging to the other groups is, or rather should be, as transient as that of clothing. Their constituents should not merely be harmless; they should be completely inactive physiologically. I

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MALLINCKRODT

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Current Market Quotations

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When not otherwise indicated, quotations are f.o.b. New York prices on large lots. Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports on other pages, with other informative comment. The locations of the several reports are indicated on page 4.

A

Acacia (see Gum, Arabic)
Acetal, dms., dlvd.....lb. .75 - 1.00
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., 55 & 110 gls., works..lb. .11 - —
5 & 10 gls., works.....lb. .14 - —
Acetamide, CP, kgs., 5,000 lbs., a year, works..lb. .36 - —
200-lb. lots, works.....lb. .38 - —
100 lb. lots, works.....lb. .55 - —
5 to 50-lb. lots, works.....lb. .70 - —
tech., kgs., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .28 - —
200-lb. lots, works.....lb. .30 - —
100-lb. lots, works.....lb. .45 - —
5 to 50-lb. lots, works....lb. .50 - —
Acetanilide, tech., bbls.....lb. .22 - —
95%, bbls.....lb. .29 - —
USP, cryst., bbls., 2,000 lb. lots lb. .32 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .33 - —
dms., 25 lb. lots.....lb. .38 - —
kgs., 2,000 lb. lots.....lb. .33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .34 - —
powd., bbls., 2,000 lb. lots..lb. .30 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .31 - —
dms., 25 lb. lots.....lb. .36 - —
kgs., 2,000 lb. lots.....lb. .31 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .32 - —
Acetoacetanilide, dms.....lb. .47 - .65
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06¼- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .04¾- —
Methyl (see M)
Acetophenone, bots.....lb. 1.30 - 1.45
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.15 - 1.25
dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 1.05 - —
Acetophenetidin, bbls., kgs., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.00 - —
50 lbs. .....lb. 1.02 - —
25 lbs. .....lb. 1.05 - —
Acid, abietic, dms., c.l., f.o.b. all points in U. S. E of and including Kans., Neb., N.D., Okla., S. D., Texas E. of Austin and Brownsville..lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., same terms.....lb. .09 - —
Acetic, coml. or redist., 28%, bbls..100 lbs. 2.23 - 2.48
cbys. .....100 lbs. 2.73 - 2.98
56%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.15 - 4.40
cbys. .....100 lbs. 4.65 - 4.90
70%, bbls.....100 lbs. 5.17 - 5.42
cbys. .....100 lbs. 5.67 - 5.92
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 5.89 - 6.14
cbys. .....100 lbs. 6.39 - 6.64
glacial, nat., CP., cbys.100 lbs.14.00 - —
99.5%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.62 - 7.87
cbys. .....100 lbs. 8.12 - 8.37
USP, bbls.....100 lbs.10.25 -10.50
cbys. .....100 lbs.10.75 -11.00
synth., 99.5%, al. dms., 100 lbs. 8.43 - 8.68
cbys. .....100 lbs. 8.93 - 9.18
USP, al. dms.....100 lbs.10.25 -10.50
cbys. .....100 lbs.10.75 -11.00
pure, 30%, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.28 - 3.53
cbys. .....100 lbs. 3.78 - 4.03
36%, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.66 - 3.91
cbys. .....100 lbs. 4.16 - 4.41
60%, bbls.....100 lbs. 6.15 - 6.40
cbys. .....100 lbs. 6.65 - 6.90
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.68 - 7.93
cbys. .....100 lbs. 8.18 - 8.43

Acetic acid price differentials above are for c.l. and l.c.l. quantities; the prices apply div'd at destination in the following States: Conn., Dela., D. of C., Md., Mass., N. J., N. Y., N. and S. Car., R. I., Penna., and Va. For all other States except Wash., Ore., and Calif., prices are f.o.b. works, frt. equalized.

Acetic, anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .10½- .11½
l.c.l., dms., frt. alld.....lb. .12 - .13
Acetylsalicylic, special, USP, fine cryst., gran., 200-lb. bbls..lb. .45 - —
standard, USP, fine cryst., gran., 20 or 40 mesh, 200-lb. bbls..lb. .40 - —
powd., 80 mesh, 200-lb. bbls..lb. .40 - —
Anthranilic, refd., bbls.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
tech., bbls.....lb. .75 - —
Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, White).
USP, powd., dms., kegs...lb. .22 - .25
Ascorbic, bots., dms.....oz. 2.75 - 3.00
Battery, cbys, c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., 25 or more, E. works, 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
10-24, E. works....100 lbs. 1.95 - —
1-9, E. works.....100 lbs. 2.56 - —
Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .43 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .44 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .47 - —
USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .55 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .62
dms., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .56 - (57
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .59 - .60
Boric, tech., 99.5%, gran., bbls., contracts, 80 tons, dlvd., ton.106.00 - —
c.l., dlvd.....ton.111.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.118.00 -123.00
powd., bbls., contracts, 80 tons, dlvd., ten...111.00 - —
c.l., dlvd.....ton.116.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.123.00 -138.00
sks., contracts, 80 tons, dlvd..ton.96.00 - —
c.l., dlvd.....ton.101.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.123.00 -138.00
sks., contracts, 80 tons, dlvd..ton.101.00 - —
c.l., dlvd.....ton.106.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.113.00 -128.00
USP, $25 per ton higher.
Broenner's, bbls.....lb. 1.11 - —
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., S. Charleston, W. Va..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .21 - —
Camphoric, cns.....lb. 5.50 - 5.70
Capric, dms.....lb. .12 - .12½
Caproic, dms., works.....lb. .35 - .40
Carbolic (see Phenol).
Castor oil, split, dms.....lb. .12½- .13
Chlorosu'phonic, dms., c.l., works..lb .0350- —
5-drum lots, works.....lb. .04 - —
single drum.....lb. .05 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .03 - —
Acid Chromic, 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. N. Y..lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. N. Y. lb. .15¾- —
Dms., smaller quantities, dlvd., N. Y..lb. .16¼- .17¼
Cinnamic, refd., bots.....lb. 2.85 - 3.25
Citric, cryst., grain., bbls., car lots..lb. .20 - —
10,000-lb. lots, one shipt. lb. .20½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .21 - —
anhyd., gran., dms., 10,000 lbs., 1 shipt..lb. .23 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .23½- —
Citric acid quotations on powder are ½c. higher than on granular. Keg packing is ½c. higher than barrels. Prices are f.o.b., N. Y. Chicago and St. Louis deliveries are ½c. higher than N. Y.
Cleve's, bbls.....lb. .57 - —
Coconut oil, dms. .....lb. .09¼- .09¾
Corn, dist., dms.....lb. .08¼- .08¾
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms....lb. .06½- .07
tanks .....lb. .06 - —
Cresylic, high-boil, dom., c.l., works, frt equld..gal. .49 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .50 - —
Special blends, dom., c.l., frt. equaled..gal. .58 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .59 - —
low-boil, dms., c.l., works frt. equaled..gal. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .56 - —
imported, pale, dms.....gal. .48 - .54
Crotonic, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .21 - —
smaller containers, dlvd....lb. .50 - —
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital)
Formic, dom., seaboard, 90% cbys., f.o.b. stock points, c.l..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., 25 and over..lb. .11 - —
1-24 .....lb. .11½- —
inland territory, cbys., c.l.lb. .1185- —
l.c.l., 25 and over.....lb. .1235- —
1-24 .....lb. .1285- —
southern territory, cbys., c.l., lb. .1170- .1240
l.c.l., 25 and over.....lb. .1220- .1290
1-24 .....lb. .1270- .1320
Fumaric, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
Gallic, tech., bbls.....lb. .70 - .75
N. F., VI, bbls., 200 lbs., 5 or more..lb. .77 - —
single bbls.....lb. .80 - —
fib. dms., 25 lbs.....lb. .81 - —
Gamma, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50%, bbls., 500 lbs..lb. .20 - —
H, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Hydriodic, 47%, bots.....lb. 2.30 - —
5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.51 - —
57%, bots.....lb. 2.75 - 2.90
Hydrobromic, 10% dilut., USP, lb. .20 - .21
pure, 34% conct., cbys.....lb. .42 - .44
Hydrochloric (see Muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls, works....lb. .80 - 1.00
Hydrofluoric, 30%, bbls.....lb. .07 - .07½
lead cbys.....lb. .09 - .09½
48%, lead cbys.....lb. .11½- .12
52%, lead cbys.....lb. .12½- .13
60%, lead cbys.....lb. .15 - .15½
Hydrofluosilic, 30-35%, 420 lb. bbls..lb. .09 - .09½
Hypophosphorus, USP, 30%, djns..lb. .75 - .80
Lactic, tech., dark, 22%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 2.75 - —
cbys., works....100 lbs. 3.75 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 5.75 - —
cbys., works....100 lbs. 6.75 - —
light, 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 3.75 - —
cbys., works....100 lbs. 4.75 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 6.75 - —
cbys., works....100 lbs. 7.75 - —
50%, edible, 20 and over, bbls., cbys..lb. .10½- .11½
plastic grade.....lb. .12¼- .13¼
5 to 19, edible, bbls., cbys., lb. .11 - .12
plastic grade.....lb. .12¾- .13¾
1 to 4, edible, bbls., cbys., lb. .11½- .12½
plastic grade .....lb. .13¼- .14¼
80%, 5 and over, bbls., cbys..lb. .21 - .22
1 to 4 bbls., cbys.....lb. .21½- .22½
USP, XI, 85%, cbys.....lb. .43 - .45
USP, VIII, 75%, cbys.....lb. .41 - .43
Lauric, dist., tech., dms....lb. .11¾- .12¾
Laurent's, bbls. .....lb. .45 - —
Linseed oil, dark, dms.....lb. .10 - .10½
light, dms.....lb. .11 - .11½
extra white, dist., dms....lb. .11¾- .12¾
Maleic, powd., dms.....lb. .30 - —
anhydride, dms., c.l.....lb. .25 - —
dms., l.c.l. .....lb. .26 - —
Malic powd., kegs.....lb. .47 - —
Mandelic, bots. .....lb. 2.30 - —
dms., 1,000 lbs...lb. 1.90 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 2.15 - —
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit...lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric unit .....lb. .0085- .009
Molybdic, kgs., works.....lb. .95 - 1.10
Monochloroacetic, tech., bbls.lb. .15 - .18
Monosulphonic, bbls. .....lb. 1.50 - —
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
10 to 24, works..100 lbs. 1.85 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l. 25 and over, works, 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
10 to 24, works..100 lbs. 2.10 - —
1 to 9 works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
tanks, works .....100 lbs. 1.15 - —
Acid, muriatic, 22°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works, 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
10 to 24, works..100 lbs. 2.60 - —
1 to 9, works....100 lbs. 3.20 - —
tanks, works .....100 lbs. 1.65 - —
cryst., gran., bbls., car lots.lb. .21 - —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .18½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .08 - —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .20 - —
Myristic, dist., dms.....lb. .15¾- .16¼
Naphthenic, acidity, 120-200 dms., c.l..lb. .07 - —
210-230, dms., c.l.....lb. .09 - —
240-280 dms., c.l.....lb. .10 - —
Sludge, dms., c.l.....lb. .05 - —
Nitric, 36°, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
10 to 24, works..100 lbs. 5.35 - —
1 to 9 works..100 lbs. 5.95 - —
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works.. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Western works....100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works..100 lbs. 5.75 - —
10 to 24, works..100 lbs. 5.85 - —
1 to 9, works..100 lbs. 6.45 - —
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works.. 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works..100 lbs. 6.25 - —
10 to 24, works..100 lbs. 6.35 - —
1 to 9, works..100 lbs. 6.95 - —
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works.. 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works. 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
10 to 24, works..100 lbs. 6.85 - —
1 to 9, works..100 lbs. 7.45 - —
C.P., USP., dealers, cbys...lb. .11½- —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .22½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .13 - —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .24 - —
Oleum (see sulphuric fuming).
Oxalic, dom., bbls., c.l., works, lb. .10¾- —
10,000 lbs., and over....lb. .11 - —
smaller quantities.....lb. .12 - .14
Palm oil, white, dist., dms..lb. .06¼- .06¾
tanks .....lb. .05¾- —
Phenylacetic, bots.....lb. 1.75 - 3.00
Phosphoric, ortho, tech., 50%, cbys..lb. .06 - —
75%, cbys.....lb. .07½- —
USP, 85%, s. g. 1.710 cbys., 180 lbs..lb. .12 - —
50%, s. g., 1,347 cbys., 70 lbs..lb. .12 - —
djns., 25 lbs.....lb. .15 - —
10%, dilut., cbys., djns..lb. .07 - .07½
Picramic, kgs.....lb. .65 - .70
Picric, bbls.....lb. .35 - —
Propionic ref., cbys., works..lb. .26 Nom.
dms., works.....lb. .22 Nom.
tech., cbys., works.....lb. .20 Nom.
dms., works.....lb. .16 Nom.
Pyrogallic, tech., lump, powd., bbls..lb. 1.05 - —
cns. .....lb. 1.10 - —
USP, cryst., cns.....lb. 1.45 - 1.63
resubl., cns.....lb. 2.05 - 2.15
Pyroligneous, bbls., dlvd. E. gal. .25 - —
Ricinoleic, com'l, split (see Acid, castor oil, split).
tech. dms., c.l., works....lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb. .28 - .33
Salicylic, tech., bbls.....lb. .33 - —
USP, bbls.....lb. .35 - .40
Sebacic, C.P., bbls., works..lb. No prices
tech., bbls., works.....lb. No prices
Soybean oil, dist., dms.....lb. .08 - .08½
Stearic, distil., double pressed, bgs., dlvd..lb. .10½- .11½
single pressed, bgs., dlvd..lb. .10 - .11
triple pressed, bgs., dlvd..lb. .13¼- .14¼
saponif., double pressed, bgs., dvd..lb. .10¾- .11¾
triple pressed, bgs., dlvd..lb. .13½- .14½
Succinic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
Sulphanilic, CP, bots., works.lb. 1.60 - 1.68
tech., dms., works.....lb. .17 - —
Sulphonaphthenic, dms.....lb. .04 - .10
Sulphuric, 60°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works. 100lbs. 1.50 - —
10 to 24, works..100 lbs. 1.60 - —
1 to 9, works..100 lbs. 2.20 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.13.00 - —
66°, cbys., c.l., E. works..... 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works.. 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
10 to 24, works..100 lbs. 1.85 - —
1 to 9, works..100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.16.50 - —
98°, tanks, works.....ton.17.50 - —
C.P., USP, dealers, cbys...lb. .06½- —
9-lb. bots.....lb. .16½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .08 - —
9-lb. bots.....lb. .18 - —
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works. ton.18.50 - —
65%, tanks, E. works....ton.36.00 - —
Tannic, tech., bbls., dms.....lb. .40 - .47
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000 lbs.— 100-lb. lots.....lb. .90 - —
25-lb. lots.....lb. .93 - —
powd., bbls., 1,000 lbs.....lb. .78 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .80 - —
Tartaric, USP, dom., cryst. gran., powd., bbls., 10,000 lbs. or more, one shipment. lb. .27½- —
kgs. .....lb. .28¾- —
smaller quantities.....lb. .27¾- —
Tobias, bbls.....lb. .60 - .65
Trichloroacetic, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Tungstic, CP, kgs., wks.....lb. 2.35 - 2.55
Chem. grade, kgs., wks....lb. 1.70 - 1.80
Aconite, leaves, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Root, bls. .....lb. .25 - .26
Aconitine, amorph., bots.....oz.17.00 -18.00
vis. .....gr. .06 - .09
cryst., bots.....oz.30.00 - —
vis .....gr. .09 - .11
Adeps lanae, anhyd., dms.....lb. .17½- .19
hyd., dms.....lb. .16 - .18
Agar 1, bls.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
3, bls. .....lb. .80 Nom.
Agaric, white, bls.....lb. 3.00 Nom.

Acacia—Aldehyde Bisulphite

Albumen, blood, dark, flake, bgs., f.o.b. Chicago, frt. alld..lb. .13 - —
pow'd, grade A, same basis, ton lots..lb. .15 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .18 - —
light, dom., flake, dms., f.o.b. Chicago, frt. alld..lb. .52 - .60
import, bgs.....lb. .60 Nom.
egg, ed., dom., cryst., bbls..lb. .60 - .64
dom., pwd., dms., bbls., lb. .65 - .69
import, cs. .....lb. .63 - .65
Alcohol, amyl (see also Fusel oil, refd.), ex pentane dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .111 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .121 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .101 - —
Benzyl, cans.....lb. .68 - —
drums .....lb. .63 - —
Butyl, normal, cns., works..lb. .13 - .15
dms., c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .09 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .07½- —
tankwagon, frt. alld.....lb. .08 - —
secondary, dms., c.l., frt. pd., E. of Miss. R..lb. .068 - —
l.c.l., same terms.....lb. .073 - —
tanks, same terms.....lb. .058 - —
tertiary, denaturing, dms., frt. alld..lb. .14 - —
Capryl, pure, dms., works...lb. 2.50 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. .85 - —
Cetyl, dom., C.P., fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.50 - —
500 lbs.....lb. 1.70 - —
100 lbs.....lb. 1.80 - —
25 lbs.....lb. 1.90 - —
5 lbs.....lb. 2.00 - —
com'l., dms.....lb. .95 - —
import, 85%, 100-lb. dms....lb. .55 - —
5 to 10 lbs.....lb. .75 - —
com'l., dms., 350 lbs.....lb. .45 - —
Cinnamic, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.90
Denatured, CD14, dms., c.l., works, E..gal. .27½- —
l.c.l., works, dms.....gal. .31¼- —
tanks, E., works.....gal. .21½- —

Prices for territories other than E. of Rockies are 4c. per gal., in tanks, and 5c per gal., in dms., higher. Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

SDI, 190 pf., bbls., c.l., E. works..gal. .26¼- —
19 bbls., E. works...gal. .28½- —
1 to 18 bbls., E. works, gal. .31¼- —
dms., c.l., E. works....gal. .25¼- —
19 dms., E. works...gal. .27½- —
gal. .30½- —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .19½- —
Anhydrous, 2c. per gal.higher.
SD-2B., dms., c.l., works, E. gal. .24½- —
19 dms., works, E...gal. .26½- —
1 to 18 dms., works, E. gal. .29½- —
tanks, E., works.....gal. .18½- —
SD23-G, works, E., dms..gal. .30 - —
19 dms. .....gal. .32 - —
1 to 18 dms.....gal. .35 - —
tanks .....gal. .24 - —

Prices for territories other than E. of Rockies are 4c. per gal., in tanks, and 5c. per gal., in dms., higher.

Special solvent, dms., c.l., E. works..gal. .26¼- —
20 dms., E. works...gal. .28½- —
1 to 19 dms., E. works, gal. .31¼- —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .20½- —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

Diacetone, acetone-free, contract, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09¼- —
cns., works.....lb. .13½- .15½
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .08 - —
tech., contract, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09 - —
cns., works.....lb. .13 - .15
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .07½- —
Ethyl, 190 pf., ex molasses, bbls., c.l..gal. 4.53 - —
19 bbls.....gal. 4.56½- —
1 to 18 bbls.....gal. 4.59½- —
dms., c.l.....gal. 4.49 - —
19 dms.....gal. 4.55½- —
1 to 18 dms.....gal. 4.58½- —
tanks .....gal. 4.46 - —
absolute, dms., c.l.....gal. 4.84½- —
19 dms.....gal. 4.88 - —
1 to 18 dms.....gal. 4.91 - —
Grain alcohol 25c. gal. higher.
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works..lb. .35 - —
dms., c.l., 33,000 lbs., works, lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., 500 lbs. and more, works..lb. .25 - —
Isoamyl, primary, dms., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .27 - —
cans, works.....lb. .32 - —
Isobutyl, refd., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies.lb. .073 - —
l.c.l., same terms.....lb. .078 - —
tanks, same terms.....lb. .063 - —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., 5 gal., f.o.b. dest..gal. .65 - —
55 gal., c.l., same basis.gal. .33½- —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .38½- —
tanks, frt., alld.....gal. .28½- —
99%, dms., 5 gal., same basis, gal. .65 - —
55 gal., c.l., same basis, gal. .36 - —
l.c.l., same basis ....gal. .41 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .31 - —
Methyl (see Methanol).
Phenylethyl, bots., cns.....lb. 2.50 - 3.35
Propyl, normal, dms., works, gal. .70 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, dms., contract, f.o.b. Waverly, N. Y., lb. .44 - —
450 lb. lots, same basis..lb. .50 - —
cns., f.o.b., Cedar Rapids, Ia. lb. .55 - —
Aldehol, denat, grade, dms., tanks, works..gal. .70 - .72
Aldehyde bisulphite, bbls., dlvd., lb. .17 - —
smaller containers.....lb. .20 - —

Aldol—Black, Carbon

Aldol, 95%, 55 and 110 gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
5 and 10 gal. dms., works, lb. .15 - —
Aletris root, bgs.....lb. .37 - .38
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet root, bgs.....lb. .11 - .12
Aloe, Barbados, true, cs.....lb. .85 - .90
Cape, cs.....lb. .18½- .20
Curacao, cs.....lb. .43 - .44
gourds, bbls.....lb. .80 - .85
Socotrine, kgs.....lb. .40 - .45
Aloin, 140-lb. bbls.....lb. 2.65 - 2.80
100-lb. kgs.....lb. 2.67 - 2.82
25-lb. zib. dms.....lb. 2.74 - 2.89
Alphanaphthol, bbls.....lb. .52 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls.....lb. .32 - —
Althea root, USP, cube cut, bbls., lb. .30 - .32
peeled, bls.....lb. .24 - .25
Alum, ammonia, burnt, USP, bbls., kgs..lb. .16 - .18
gran., bbls., works....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
dlvd. N.Y., Phila...100 lbs. 3.15 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 3.40 - —
dlvd., N.Y., Phila...100 lbs. 3.40 - —
powd., bbls., works...100 lbs. 3.55 - —
dlvd. N. Y., Phila...100 lbs. 3.55 - —

Ammonia alum prices are for contract and open market; f.o.b. Phila.; frt. equalized with Marcus Hook, Boston, Atlanta, or Joliet; rail or water rates, whichever is lower. L.c.l. quantities must carry l.c.l. rate applying; for truck or ex warehouse deliveries all metrop. zones (except N. Y.) add l.c.l. rail or water rate, whichever is lower, from shipping or equalization point; dlvd. N. Y. prices apply to truck or ex warehouse.

Potash, gran., bbls., works, 100 lbs. 3.40 - —
dlvd., N.Y., Phila..100 lbs. 3.40 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 3.65 - —
dlvd. N.Y., Phila..100 lbs. 3.65 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 3.80 - —
dlvd. N.Y., Phila..100 lbs. 3.80 - —

Potash alum prices on same basis as those for ammonia alum.

Potash-chrome, bbls.....lb. .06¼- .06½
Soda, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00
Alumina acetate, 20%, normal solut., bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .09 - —
22%, basic solut., bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .12 - —
basic powd., bbls., dlvd...lb. .40 - —
smaller containers, dlvd. lb. .50 - —
Chloride, anhyd., com'l, dms., (extra), 45,000 lbs. and over, works..lb. .06 - —
12,000 to 40,000 lbs., works..lb. .07 - —
1,100 to 11,000 lbs., works, lb. .08 - —
140 to 875 lbs., works.lb. .09 - —
100 lbs., or less, works.lb. .10 - —
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb. .06½- —
solution, 32 deg., cbys., c.l., works..lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l., cbys., works.....lb. .03¼- —
Formate, 80%, solut., bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .15 - —
Hydrate, heavy, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0290- —
l.c.l., bbls., works.....lb. .03½- —
bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .0260- —
light, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., bgs., dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., bbls., dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
Oleate, dms., contr.....lb. .16½- —
open order .....lb. .17½- .18½
Palmitate, precip., bbls.....lb. .23 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., dlvd.lb. .15 - —
Stearate, precip., bbls., ctns., c.l., lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., ton .....lb. .17 - —
less than ton.....lb. .21 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.15 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.. 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equaled 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.75 - —
Aluminum, 98-99%, c.l.....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .21 - —
paste, lining, extra fine, dms., 1,500 lbs..lb. .65 - —
ink, dms., 1,500 lbs....lb. .75 - —
standard, dms., 1,500 lbs..lb. .43 - —
powder, lining, extra fine, dms., 1,500 lbs..lb. .92 - —
standard, dms., 1,500 lbs.lb. .57 - —
litho, extra brilliant, dms., 1,500 lbs..lb. .42 - —
extra fine, dms., 1,500 lbs.lb. .47 - —
lining, dms., 1,500 lbs....lb. .57 - —
standard, dms., 1,500 lbs..lb. .42 - —
rubber compound, dms., 1,500 lbs..lb. .40 - —
unpolished, dms., 1,500 lbs.lb. .37 - —
varnish, extra brilliant, dms., 1,500 lbs..lb. .42 - —
extra fine, dms., 1,500 lbs.lb. .47 - —
standard, dms., 1,500 lbs.lb. .42 - —

Aluminum paste and powder prices for lots smaller than 1,500 lbs. are 5c. per lb. higher for less than 200 lbs.; 2c. per lb. higher for 200-400 lbs.; and 1c. per lb. higher for 400-1,500 lbs., for partial shipments on contracts, prices are 3c. per lb. higher on lots of less than 200 lbs.; 1c. per lb. higher for 200-400 lbs.; and ½c. per lb. higher for 400-1,500 lbs.; for containers smaller than drums, prices are 1c. per lb. higher for 100 lbs.; 1½c. per lb. for 50 lbs.; 3c. per lb. for 10 lbs.; 5c. per lb. for 2 lbs.; 8c. per lb. for 1 lb.; and 12c. per lb. for ½ lb.; on single shipments of 5,000 lbs. prices are 1c. per lb. lower; for 30,000 lbs. prices are 2c. per lb. lower. Transportation allowed East of Mississippi.

Ambergris, gray, tins.....oz. 17.00 -36.00
Aminopyrine, zib., dms., 100 lbs. lb. 4.00 - —
bots., 5 lbs. .....lb. 4.23 - 4.28
Ammonia, acetate, bbls., kgs., dlvd..lb. .27 - .33
dms., dlvd.....lb. .23 - .28
Aldehyde, dms.....lb. .65 - .70
Anhydrous, fertilizer, com'l, tanks ($0,000 lbs.). works..lb. .04½- —
refrigeration, tanks, works.. lb. .06 - —
pure, cyls., dlvd., met. N.Y.lb. .10 - —

Anhydrous ammonia in cylinders is quoted on a nationwide schedule of delivered and stock point prices in all States.

Aqua, 26°, cbys.....lb. .05 - —
dms., c.l. .....lb. .02 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .03¼- —
tanks (on NH_3 content), f.o.b. S. Chicago or Detroit. lb. .04 - —
Ammonia, aqua, grade B (ammonia liquor) tanks (on NH_3 content), f.o.b. Chicago or Detroit .....lb. .03¾- —
Benzoate, dms., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb .40 - .42
1,000 lbs. to 3,900 lbs....lb. .41 - .43
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .42 - .46
kgs., 4,000 lbs. or more....lb. .40 - —
1,000 lbs., to 3,900 lbs...lb. .41 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .42 - —
Bicarbonate, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., N. Y....100 lbs. 5.71 - —
Bichromate, bbls.....lb. .30 - .32
Bifluoride, bbls.....lb. .14½- .16½
Borate, bbls., kgs.....lb. .15 - .16
Bromide, gran., bbls.....lb. .35 - —
bxs. .....lb. .33 - .39
kgs. .....lb. .36 - —
Carbonate, tech., dom., bbls. lb. .09 - .12½
imported, csks. .....lb. .09 - .12¼
USP, lump, dms.....lb. .06 - .17
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .09 - .35
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, gran., 225 lb. bbls....lb. .12 - .18
100 lb. kgs. .....lb. .15 - —
Citrate, dms.....lb. .30 - —
cns. .....lb. .25 - —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .17 - .19
Hydroxide, (see Ammonia, aqua),
Hypophosphite, dms.....lb. 1.25 - 1.27
jars .....lb. 1.35 - —
Iodide, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.52 - —
jars .....lb. 3.45 - —
Linoleate, 50%, anhyd., bbls. lb. .11 - —
Molybdate, kgs., wks.....lb. 1.05 - 1.20
Nitrate, tech., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 8.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 9.35 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.05 - —
Oleate, dms.....lb. .11 - —
Oxalate, neutral, powd., bbls., kgs..lb. .19 - .20
pure, gran.....lb. .32 - —
Perchlorate, kegs .....lb. .16 - .18
Persulphate, kgs.....lb. .21 - .22
Phosphate, dibasic, N.F.V., bbls., lb. .37 - —
kgs. .....lb. .39 - —
tech., bbls., c.l. .....lb. .07½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - .10
monobasic, crude (fert. grade), 11% N 48% phos- bulk, f.o.b. E. works.. unit-ton. 1.20 & .70
pure, bbls. .....lb. .40 - .45
tech., bbls., c.l. .....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - .10
Salicylate, U.S.P., kgs.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Silicofluoride, im., 350-lb. bbls., f.o.b. N.Y..lb. .09 - —
5 bbls., same basis.....lb. .08½- —
Stearate, anhydrous .....lb. .22 - —
paste .....lb. .06½- —
Sulphate, dom., bulk, c.l., f.o.b. June shipt..ton. 28.00 - —

Ammonia sulphate prices are f.o.b. cars nearest Atlantic or Gulf port, and/or $1 per ton less than above prices f.o.b. cars nearest inland producing oven, whichever is lower to destination.

Sulphide, liquid, 40-45%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .12 - .13
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .07½- —
red, 48%, cbys., works.....lb. .07½- —
dms., works.....lb. .05½- —
yellow, 33%, cbys., works..lb. .07½- —
dms., works.....lb. .05½- —
Sulphocyanide, pure, 99-100%, kgs..lb. .55 - .75

Ammoniac, gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
sal, gray, dom., bbls., c.l., 100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.70
Sal, white, gran., dom., bbls., contracts, N. Y., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.05
import, csks. .....100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.05
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11½- .13½
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12 - .14
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10½- .12½
cns., works.....lb. .16 - .18
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt., alld..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., frt., alld.....lb. .11½- —
tanks, frt., alld.....lb. .09½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol amyl).
Butyrate, dms., 50 gal., returnable..lb. .75 - —
Caproate, cns.....lb. 2.75 - —
Chloride, normal, dms., works, lb. .56 - —
small lots, works.....lb. .68 - —
mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .0365- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .0665- —
tanks, works .....lb. .0465- —
Nitrite, bots.....lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Mercaptan, dms., l.c.l., works.lb. 1.10 - —
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works...lb. .25 - —
Salicylate, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. .61 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. .51 - —
Stearate, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .26 - —
Amylene, dms., c.l., works....lb. .102 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
Anethol, bots. .....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Angelica root, dom., bls.....lb. .20 - .21
import, natural, bls.....lb. .20 - .22
twisted, bls. .....lb. .28 - .30
Angostura bark, bls.....lb. .30 - .31
Anilin oil, dms., c.l.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
tanks .....lb. .14½- —
Salt, dms., works.....lb. .22 - .24
Anise, Spanish, bgs.....lb. .16 - .16½
Star, bgs. .....lb. .15½- .16
Anisic aldehyde, bots.....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Annatto paste, bxs.....lb. .34 - .39
seed, bgs.....lb. .06½- .07
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., wks., lb. .55 - —
80%, bbls., wks.....lb. .65 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, subl., bbls., lb. .65 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride)
Chloride, solut., cbys.....lb. .17 - —
Metal, spot .....lb. .12 - —
Needle, powd., ton lots, bulk, lb. .12 Nom.
bbls., kgs.....lb. .14 - .16
Oxide, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .10 - .11
l.c.l., ex whse.....lb. .10½- .11¼
Salts, 65%, kgs.....lb. .25¾- .27
White pigment, bgs., f.o.b. Laredo, Tex..lb. .11½- .14½
Antipyrene, bbls., kgs., ton lots, lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.15
Apomorphine, bots.....oz. 23.20 -23.70
Archil extract, con., bbls.....lb. .21 - .27
double, bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
triple, bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Areca nuts, powd., bbls.....lb. .10 - .11
Arecoline hydrobromide, bots..oz. 4.35 - 4.50
Argols, test 70% to 85%, basis 100%, 100 kgm., purity, 100 kilos. 32.00 -34.00
Arnica flowers, bls.....lb. .27 - .28
Root, bls.....lb. .37 - .38
Arrowroot, St. Vincent, powd., bgs..lb. .08 - .08¾
bbls. .....lb. .08½- .09
Arsenic, metal, lump, cs.....lb. .40 - .41
Chloride (arsenous), cns.....lb. 4.85 - —
Iodide (arsenous), 5-lb. bots.lb. 5.35 - —
jars .....lb. 5.20 - —
Red, import, cs.....lb. .15¾- .16¼
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).
White, powd., kgs., c.l.....lb. .03 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .03¾- —
Asafetida, cs. .....lb. .23 - .24
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .40 - .45
Asbestine (see Talc, N. Y. fibrous).
Asbestos fiber, 5M, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canad. mines..ton. 42.50 - —
5R, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canad. mines..ton. 40.00 - —
6D, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canad. mines..ton. 30.00 - —
7D, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canad. mines..ton. 25.00 - —
7F, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canad. mines..ton. 23.00 - —
7H, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canad. mines..ton. 16.00 - —
7K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canad. mines..ton. 16.50 - —
7M, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canad. mines..ton. 14.00 - —
Asphaltum, Barbados, A, bgs., 20 tons, f.o.b. N. Y.....lb. .02¾- —
smaller lots, f.o.b. N. Y.lb. .03½- —
AA, bgs., 20 tons, f.o.b. N.Y. lb. .03½- —
smaller lots, f.o.b. N. Y..lb. .10½- —
California, dms., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y..ton. 29.00 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.....ton. 36.50 - —
Cuban A, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y. ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.....ton. 90.00 - —
B, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y..ton. 35.00 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.....ton. 55.00 - —
Egyptian, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y..lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.....lb. .15 - —
Gilsonite, brilliant black, bgs., c.l., Western shipt. points, ton. 32.90 - —
seconds, bgs., c.l., Western shipt. points..ton. 25.50 - —
selects, bgs., c.l., Western shipt. points..ton. 30.50 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b., N. J. or N. Y., whse..ton. 51.00 - —
Jet., bgs., c.l., Western shipping points..ton. 30.50 - —
Manjak (see Asphaltum, Barbados).
Mexican, Texas, dms., c.l., refinery..ton. 19.00 - —
l.c.l., refinery.....ton. 21.00 - —
tanks, refinery.....ton. 16.00 - —
Petroleum, cut-back, bbls., l.c.l., E. cst., refinery..gal. .18 - —
dms., c.l., E. cst., refinery, gal. .12 - —
tanks, Calif., refinery...ton. 12.50 -14.00
East Coast, refinery...gal. .06 - .06½
Ill., Ind., refinery.....gal. .06½- —
N. Orleans refinery....gal. .06 - —
Atropine, bots. .....oz. 4.50 - 5.00
Sulphate, bots. .....oz. 2.60 - —
cns. .....oz. 2.50 - —

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs.....lb. .36 - .40
Barberry bark, bgs.....lb. .17½- .18
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Barbital, cs.....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Barium carbonate, natural, 90-98%, grd., bgs., c.l., works, ton. 41.00 -43.00
99% thru 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 43.00 -45.00
precip., bgs., c.l., works..ton. 52.50 - —
Chicago .....ton. 55.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 57.50 - —
Chicago .....ton. 60.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton. 57.50 - —
Chicago .....ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 62.50 - —
Chicago .....ton. 65.00 - —
sulphur-free, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 57.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 62.50 - —
Chlorate, xgs.....lb. .16½- .17½
Chloride, C.P., cryst., bbls..lb. .25 - —
kgs. .....lb. .27 - —
tech., dms., cryst., bgs., c.l., Zone 1, dlvd., New England States, N. Y., N. J., Pa., Md., Va., Ohio, Mich., Ind., Wisc., Ill., Ky. and principal cities on west bank of Miss., north of Ark. line....ton. 77.00 - —
bbls., same basis..ton. 79.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., same basis. ton. 90.00 - —
bbls., same basis..ton. 92.00 - —
Zone 2, bgs., c.l., dlvd., Tenn., N. - S. Carolina, Ga., Ala., Miss., Fla..ton. 81.00 - —
bbls., same basis..ton. 83.00 - —
bbls., l.c.l., bgs., same basis, ton. 94.00 - —
bbls., same basis..ton. 96.00 - —
Zone 3, bgs., c.l., Minn., Ia., Mo., Col., N. Mex., Idaho, Utah, Ariz..ton. 87.00 - —
bbls., same basis..ton. 89.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., same basis, ton. 100.00 - —
bbls., same basis..ton. 102.00 - —
Zone 4, bgs., c.l., dlvd., Wash., Ore., Calif., Nev..ton. 83.00 - —
bbls., same basis..ton. 85.00 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis, ton. 96.00 - —
bbls., same basis..ton. 98.00 - —
Dioxide, dms.....lb. .11 - .15
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .11½- .12½
Fluosilicate, bbls.....lb. .11½- .12½
Hydrate (see Hydroxide).
Hydroxide, bbls. .....lb. .04½- .05
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.45 - 4.50
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, cks.....lb. .06¾- .07¼
Oxide, dms.....lb. .09 - .11
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls.....lb. .09½- .10
kgs. .....lb. .12 - —
Barytes, dom., floated, bbls., c.l., St. Louis..ton. 23.65 - —
l.c.l., ex whse., Boston, ton. 36.00 - —
Chicago .....ton. 31.15 - —
Cleveland .....ton. 33.50 - —
New York.....ton. 32.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis, ton. 22.85 - —
l.c.l., ex car, Baltimore, ton. 30.70 - —
Boston .....ton. 31.70 - —
Philadelphia .....ton. 30.50 - —
ex whse., Baltimore. ton. 32.10 - —
Boston .....ton. 35.20 - —
Chicago .....ton. 30.85 - —
Cleveland .....ton. 35.00 - —
Detroit .....ton. 33.00 - —
Kansas City .....ton. 30.93 - —
Los Angeles .....ton. 42.00 - —
Barytes, dom., floated, paper bgs., l.c.l., ex whse., New York.....ton. 31.50 - —
Philadelphia .....ton. 31.90 - —
San Francisco.....ton. 42.00 - —
Toronto .....ton. 39.80 - —
southern off color, bulk, mines, ton. 12.00 - —
95.75%, bulk, mines....ton. 16.00 - —
ore, bulk, mines.....ton. 7.00 - —
Cuban, crude, c.l., c.i.f.....ton. 11.00 - —
German, grd., bbls., c.l., dock, t.a..ton. 25.00 -26.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton. 30.00 - —
German, ungrd., bulk, c.l., ex dock..ton. 13.00 -14.00
Italian, grd., bbls., c.l., ex dock, t.a..ton. 29.80 Nom.
l.c.l., ex whse. .....ton. 32.50 - —
Bauxite bulk, mines.....ton. 7.00 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves)
Bay rum, import, bbls.....lb. .82 - .90
Bayberry bark, bgs.. .....lb. .13 - .15
Belladonna leaves, bls.....lb. .12 - .15
Root, bls.....lb. .17 - .20
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., Wyo., works..ton. 11.00 - —
325 mesh, bgs., Wyo., works, ton. 16.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, tech., cbys., dms., lb. .55 - .60
USP, X, dms., 50 to 100 lbs..lb. .85 - —
5 to 25 lbs.....lb. .99 - .95
Benzene (see benzol).
Benzidin base, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Benzol, 90%, nitration, pure, dms., works..gal. .21 - —
tankcars, frt. alld. E. of Omaha gal. .16 - —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo..gal. .16 - —
Benzoyl chloride, cbys.....lb. .23 - .26
Peroxide, pure, gran., fib. ctns., works..lb. 1.95 - —
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns...lb. .49 - —
dms. .....lb. .44 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, a.m.s., f.f.c., cans. lb. .71 - —
dms. .....lb. .67 - —
Chloride, 95.97%, refd., dms., lb. .19 - .21
Cinnamate, cns. .....lb. 4.15 - 5.00
Formate, cns.....lb. 2.75 - 3.50
Benzylidineacetone, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 3.00
Berberine bisulphate, cns....lb. 16.75 - —
Hydrochloride, cns. .....lb. 16.75 - —
Sulphate, cns. .....lb. 16.75 - —
Berberis root, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
Betanaphthol, sublim., kgs.....lb. .60 - —
tech., bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.....lb. .24 - —
Benzoate, fib., dms.....lb. 2.10 - —
kgs. .....lb. 2.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., kgs.lb. .51 - —
Beth root, bls. .....lb. .16 - .21
Bismuth chloride, 5-lb. bots...lb. 3.20 - 3.25
Citrate, USP, VIII, 5-lb. bots., lb. 2.76 - —
jars .....lb. 2.65 - —
Hydroxide, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.27 - —
cns. .....lb. 3.15 - —
Metal, ton lots.....lb. 1.10 - —
Nitrate, cryst., 5-lb. bots...lb. 1.34 - —
cns. .....lb. 1.20 - —
Oxychloride, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.04 - —
cns., kgs. .....lb. 2.95 - —
Subbenzoate, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.36 - —
fib., dms.....lb. 1.18 - 1.16
Subcarbonate, bots., cns.....lb. 1.52 - 1.78
fib. dms. .....lb. 1.43 - 1.46
X-ray, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.42 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 2.36 - —
Subgallate, bots., cns.....lb. 1.67 - 1.90
fib. dms.....lb. 1.58 - 1.61
Subiodide, cns.....lb. 3.91 - —
fib., dms.....lb. 3.88 - —
Subnitrate, powd., bots., cns., lb. 1.32 - 1.58
fib. dms. .....lb. 1.23 - 1.26
Subsalicylate, 62-66%, bxs...lb. 2.44 - —
bbls., fib. dms.....lb. 2.35 - —
Sulphocarbolate, 5-lb. bots...lb. 3.61 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 3.50 - —
Trioxide, powd., 5-lb. bots...lb. 3.56 - —
cns. .....lb. 3.45 - —
Bismuth-ammonia citrate, USP, powd., 5-lb. bots..lb. 3.40 - —
cns. .....lb. 3.30 - —
Bismuth-betanaphthol, 5-lb. bots., lb. 3.14 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 3.05 - —
Black, acetylene, c.l., works, duty paid..lb. .14 - —
Bone, 1A, bbls., bxs., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .16½- —
1, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .12½- —
2, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld., E..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .11 - —
3, bbls., bgs., .l., frt. alld. E. lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .10 - —
4, bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E...lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .09 - —
5, bbls., bxs., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .08 - —
6, bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E...lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .06 - —
7, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld E. lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .09¼- —
8, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .10¼- —

Bone black prices on Pacific Coast are 1c. per lb. higher, ex dock or ex whse.

Carbon, special, 1, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .06¾- .04¾
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .06¾- —
cs., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07½- —
2, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .10½- —
cs., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12 - —
3, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
cs., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16½- —
4, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .27¼- —
cs., c.l., works.....lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .32 - —
5, bgs., cs., c.l., works..lb. .40 - —
cs., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .44 - —
6, cs., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .60 - —
7, cs., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. 1.10 - —
standard, bgs., c.l., dlvd., rail zone A (Gulf ports), for delivery in Nor. Amer. (water freights extra) .lb. .02¾- —
B (Ark., Col., Kan., part of Mo., N. M., Tex., except coastal) 50,000 lbs., dlvd., Zone C (Pac. Cst., States)..lb. .0310- —
30,000 lbs., dlvd., Zone C, Pac. Cst. States..lb. .0285- —
D (Ill., Ia., Wis.)..lb. .06¼- —
E (Fla., Ga., Ind., Ky., Mich., part of N. Y., Ohio, part of Pa., Tenn., W. Va.)....lb. .0341- —
F (Me., Md., Mass., N. H., N. J., part of N. Y., N. C., part of Pa., R. I., S. C., Vt., Va.)..lb. .06¾- —
G. (Mexico) f.o.b. border..lb. .03 - —
f.o.b. N. Orleans, lb. .020 - —

Black, carbon, standard, l.c.l., f.o.b. whse..lb. .05¾- —
bgs. or ctns. (seller's option), l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .06¼- —
bulk, tanks, same price as bags in each zone.
cs., l.c.l. dlvd.....lb. .07 - —
export, full compressed, cs., f.a.s., Gulf ports..lb. .04¾ Nom.
uncompressed, cs., f.a.s. Gulf ports..lb. .05¼ Nom.
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, magnetic, 1, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .07¾- .08½
2, bbls., l.c.l., works....lb. .07 - —
pure, bbls., works.....lb. .05¾- —
Ivory, genuine, bbls.....lb. .50 - —
Lamp, dom., 1, ctns., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
2, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
2A, ctns., c.l., works....lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
3, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14 - —
4, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
5, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18 - —
6, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .25 - —
7, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .25 - —
import, 1, bbls., c.i.f. f.o.b. N.Y..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y....lb. .09 - —
2, bbls., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y....lb. .12 - —
3, bbls, c.l., f.o.b. N. Y..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y....lb. .14 - —
4, bbls., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y..lb. .14 - —
5, bbls., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y..lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.....lb. .20 - —
6 bbls., c.l., f.o.b. N.Y....lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.....lb. .25 - —
Vine, A, bbls., works or N. Y., lb. .04¼- —
B, bbls., works or N. Y....lb. .05¼- —
Black dyes are listed under dyes.
Black Haw, root bark, bls....lb. .20 - .21
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
Black Indian hemp root, bls...lb. .16 - .18
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l...ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.65.00 - —
high grade precip., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equal.ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.80.00 - —
pulp 65%%, bulk, c.l., works, ton.40.00 -42.50
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.85
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.25 - 3.35
Blood, dried, dom., 16-16½ ammon., bgs., f.o.b. N. Y., unit-ton. 2.50 - —
high-grade, grd., 16-17 ammon., bulk, f.o.b. Chi., unit-ton. 2.35 - —
import, bgs., c.i.f. ports, shipt., unit-ton. 2.65 - —
soluble (see Albumen, blood)
Bloodroot, bls. .....lb. .11 - .12
Blue, alkali, toner, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. river, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis, lb. .90 - —
Alkali blue toner prices are ½c. higher dlvd Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.). Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; ½c. highed dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Bronze, bbls., same basis, alkali toner contracts..lb. .36 - —
open order.....lb. .37 - —
Celestial, bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
Chinese, bbls., same basis, alkali toner, contracts..lb. .36 - —
open order.....lb. .37 - —
Cobalt, genuine, 1-kilo pkg., lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine, group 6).
Copper, phthalocyanin, bbls., f.o.b. works, frt. alld..lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Milori, bbls., same basis alkali toner, contracts..lb. .36 - —
open order.....lb. .37 - —
Potash, dom., bbls., same basis alkali toner, contracts..lb. .45 - —
open order.....lb. .46 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis alkali toner, contracts..lb. .36 - —
open order.....lb. .37 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis alkali toner, contracts. lb. .36 - —
open order.....lb. .37 - —
Tungstated, peacock, kgs....lb. 2.75 - —
Victoria, kgs.....lb. 2.25 - —
Ultramarine, dry or pulp, cobalt grades, bbls., works, frt. equal..lb. .22 - .27
jobbing grades, bbls., same basis..lb. .11 - —
regular grades, bbls., same basis..lb. .16 - .27
Ultramarine, blue, dlvd., ex whse., is 1c. higher; Pac. Coast ex whse., 2c. higher; 100-lb. kgs., 1c. above bbls.; 25-lb. boxes 5c. above bbls.
Victoria, ink toner, bbls., same basis alkali toner..lb. 1.85 - —
Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blueflag root, bls. .....lb. .13 - .14
Blue mass, USP., cns.....lb. 1.10 - —
powd., cns.....lb. 1.12 - —
Blue vitriol, 99%, cryst., bbls., c.l., f.o.b., works..100 lbs. 4.10 - —
l.c.l., 16-50 bbls., same basis, 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
6-15 bbls., same basis, 100 lbs. 4.35 - —
1-5 bbls., same basis..... 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
monohydrated, dms., c.l., dealer, f.o.b. works..100 lbs. 8.45 - 8.70
l.c.l. dealers.....100 lbs. 9.45 - 9.70
Bluestone (see Blue vitriol)
Bone, raw, dom., 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., f.o.b. Chicago..ton.28.00 -29.00
import, bgs., c.i.f. ports.ton.24.00 - —
meal, steamed, dom., 3% ammon. 50% phos., bgs., f.o.b. Chicago..ton.27.00 - —
import, 100-lbs. bgs., c.i.f ports, shipt..ton.23.50 - —
Phosphate, precip. (see Calcium phosphate dibasic, precip.)
steamed, dom., 1½% ammon., 60% phos. bgs., f.o.b., Chicago..ton.26.00 - —
import, 1% ammon., 65-70% phos., bgs., c.i.f. ports.ton.24.50 - —
Boneset leaves, bales.....lb. .07 - .08
Borage flowers, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Borax, tech., 99½%, cryst., bbls., contracts, 80 tons min., dlvd..ton.58.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.67.00 -72.00
sks., contracts, 80 tons min., dlvd..ton.48.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.57.00 -62.00
Borax, tech., 99½% gran., bbls., contracts, 80 tons min., dlvd..ton.53.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.64.00 -69.00
sks., contracts, 80 tons min., dlvd..ton.42.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse...ton.54.00 -59.00
powd., bbls., contracts, 80 tons min., dlvd..ton.58.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.69.00 -74.00
sks., contracts, 80 tons min. dlvd..ton.48.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.59.00 -64.00
USP, $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixture, dms., c.l., dealers..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., dealers, dms..lb. .11½- —
Bordeaux mixture prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots 96 lbs., and over; no trucking or freight allowances for works or warehouse pick-ups.
Borneol, bots. .....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Brasilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purif., cs., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .30 - —
single pkg., same basis.lb. .35 - —
Bromoform, USP, bots.....lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Bromstyrol, bots.....lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
Gold, litho, cns., dms., over 10 lbs..lb. .45 - .55
moulding, cns., dms., over 10 lbs..lb. .65 - .80
Bronze, printing ink, cns., dms., over 10 lbs..lb. .70 - 1.10
radiator, cns., dms., over 10 lbs..lb. .45 - .50
Broomtop, bls. .....lb. .10 - .11
Brown, iron oxide, pure precip., cks., f.o.b. N.Y., or works..lb. .10 - —
Metallic, iron oxide, bbls., works. lb. .02¼- —
paper bags, c.l., works....lb. .0210- —
Brown, Sienna, burnt, American bbls., works..lb. .03 - —
Italian, Group 1, bbls., f.o.b. N.Y. or Pa. points..lb. .12½- —
2, bbls., same basis...lb. .11½- —
3, bbls., same basis...lb. .10½- —
4, bbls., same basis...lb. .08¾- —
5, bbls., same basis...lb. .08¾- —
6, bbls., same basis...lb. .08½- —
7, bbls., same basis...lb. .08 - —
8, bbls., same basis...lb. .07¾- —
9, bbls., same basis...lb. .07¼- —
10, bbls., same basis...lb. .06¾- —
11, bbls., same basis...lb. .06¼- —
12, bbls., same basis...lb. .06¼- —
13, bbls., same basis...lb. .06 - —
14, bbls., same basis..lb. .05½- —
raw, American, bbls., works, lb. .02¾- —
Italian, Group 1, bbls., f.o.b. N.Y. or works..lb. .12½- —
Group 2, bbls., same basis, lb. .10¾- —
3, bbls., same basis...lb. .11 - —
4, bbls., same basis...lb. .09½- —
5, bbls., same basis...lb. .09 - —
6, bbls., same basis...lb. .08½- —
7, bbls., same basis...lb. .07¾- —
8, bbls., same basis...lb. .07¼- —
9, bbls., same basis...lb. .06¾- —
10, bbls., same basis..lb. .06 - —
11, bbls., same basis..lb. .05 - —
umber, American, bbls., works, lb. .02¾- —
Turkey, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., N. Y.....lb. .04 - —
St. Louis.....lb. .04¾- —
ex car Los Angeles...lb. .04½- —
ex dock, Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .04¾- —
ex whse., Boston.....lb. .04½- —
Chicago, Indianapolis, New Orleans.....lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse., Kansas City..lb. .05 - —

Black, Carbon—Butyl Croton.

Brown, umber, Turkey, bbls., l.c.l., ex whse., Los Angeles, Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .04¾- —
Minneapolis .....lb. .0480- —
Pittsburgh .....lb. .04¼- —
Vandyke, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .05¾- —
Walnut crystals, bbls.....lb. .05½- .06
Brucine, 100 oz., cns.....oz. .10 - —
Sulphate, 100 oz., cns.....oz. .07 - —
Bryonia root, bls.....lb. .10 - .11
Buchu leaves, bls.....lb. .32 - .33
Buckthorn bark, true, bls.....lb. .06 - .06½
cut and sifted, bbls.....lb. .9 - .11
Berries, bgs. .....lb. .16 - .17
Burdock root, bls.....lb. .10 - .10½
Burgundy pitch, dom., bbls...lb. .05 - .05½
Butanes, coml., 16-34°, tanks, group 3..gal. .03¾- —
Butternut bark, bls.....lb. .07 - .08
Butyl acetate, norm., cns., works..lb. .13 - .15
dms., c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .08½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .09 - —
tanks, contract, frt. alld..lb. .07½- —
tankwagons, frt. alld.....lb. .08 - —
secondary, dms., c.l., frt. pd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .068 - —
l.c.l., same terms.....lb. .073 - —
tanks, same terms.....lb. .058 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol):—
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- .17½
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Carbinol (see Carbinol).
Chloride, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. .20 - —
l.c.l. .. ..lb. .23 - —
Crotonate, normal, 55 & 110 gal. dms., dlvd..lb. .75 - —
5 & 10 gal. dms., dlvd....lb. 1.00 - —

● On a money value basis, formulators are finding that it pays to use this outstanding color pigment for toy enamels.

Low in cost and oil absorption, No. 5515 produces a brilliant shade of red. It is particularly effective in toy enamel formulations because the gloss of the baking enamel is higher with a pigment of low oil absorption. No. 5515 is non-bleeding in coal tar solvents and in oils and is very soft to grind.

The marked preference of formulators for No. 5515 is a tribute to the quality of Lavanburg's colors. Each product is the result of extensive research and experimentation in the field of chemical colors.

Your inquiries are invited concerning the application of Lavanburg colors to individual requirements.

FRED. L. LAVANBURG COMPANY, INC.

Chemical Color Division of Reichhold Chemicals, Inc.

Factory: BROOKLYN, NEW YORK General Offices: DETROIT, MICH.

Butyric Ether—China Clay

Butyl, ether (see under Ether).
Lactate, dms ..... lb. .22½ - —
Propionate, dms., dlvd..... lb. .16½ - .17
tanks ..... lb. .15½ - —
Stearate, dms..... lb. .26 - —
Butyric ether, bots..... gal. 6.60 - 6.95
cns., works..... lb. .65 - .70
dms., frt. alld. Met. N. Y.. lb. .60 - —

C

Cadmium, bromide, 25-lb. jars, 50 lbs. or more.. lb. 1.61 - —
single jars ..... lb. 1.66 - —
5-lb. bots..... lb. 1.80 - —
Iodide, 5-lb. bots. ..... lb. 4.01 - —
25-lb. cns. ..... lb. 3.87 - —
Lithopone (see Yellow)
Metal, pat. shapes, cs..... lb. .55 - —
commercial ..... lb. .50 - —
Red (see Red).
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphide (see Yellow).
Caffeine, 100-lb. dms., 10,000 lbs., or more.. lb. 2.20 - —
2,000 lbs., or more..... lb. 2.25 - —
1,000 lbs., or more..... lb. 2.30 - —
100 lbs. ..... lb. 2.35 - —
25-lb., 10,000 lbs. or more.. lb. 2.23 - —
2,000 lbs., or more..... lb. 2.28 - —
1,000 lbs., or more..... lb. 2.33 - —
100 lbs. ..... lb. 2.43 - —
25 lbs. ..... lb. 2.56 - —
10-lb. cans, 10,000 lbs. or more lb. 2.25 - —
2,000 lbs., or more..... lb. 2.30 - —
10-lb. cns., 1,000 lbs. or more. lb. 2.35 - —
100 lbs. ..... lb. 2.45 - —
less than 100 lbs..... lb. 2.75 - —
Caffeine, 5-lb. cans, 25 lbs., or more.. lb. 2.70 - —
less than 25 lbs..... lb. 2.85 - —
Citrated, cns. ..... lb. 1.80 - 2.10
Hydrobromine, bots. ..... lb. 4.91 - 4.99
Calabar beans, bgs..... lb. .20 - .21
Calamus root, peeled, N.F., cs. lb. .15 - .17
bleached, bls..... lb. .45 - .50
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd. 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
Arsenate, bgs., c.l., dealers, E. of Rockies.. lb. .06¾ - .07¼
W. of Rockies, bgs., dms., lb. .06½ - .06¾
Southern cotton states, bgs., dms.. lb. .06½ - .06¾
Calcium arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 96 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowance for plant or whse. pick-up.
Bromide, 100 lbs., works, frt. equaled.. lb. .70 - —
50 lbs., works..... lb. .72 - —
25 lbs., works..... lb. .75 - —
Carbide, dms., c.l., dlvd.... lb. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. warehouse.. lb. 4.85 - —
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, flake, dom., 77-88%, bgs., dms., c.l., dlvd. ton. 22.00 -35.00
l.c.l., 1 ton or over, dlvd., 100 lbs. 1.70 - 2.35
liquor, basis 40%, tanks, works.. ton. 7.50 - —
solid, dom., 72-75%, bgs., dms., c.l., dlvd.. ton. 20.00 -35.00
l.c.l., 1 ton or over, dlvd., 100 lbs. 1.60 - 2.25
Gluconate, USP, gran., powd., bbls., 125 lbs.. lb. .50 - —
dms. ..... lb. .55 - .57
cns. ..... lb. .58 - .59
Glycerophosphate, fib., dms., 1,000-lb. lots.. lb. 1.00 - —
smaller lots..... lb. 1.15 - —
cns., 25 lbs..... lb. 1.40 - —
Calcium, hypophosphite, cns... lb. .62 - .67
Iodide, bots. jars ..... lb. 3.85 - 3.90
Lactate, U.S.P., bbls., 200 lbs. lb. .23 - —
Nitrate, bgs., to fert. mfrs., ex vessel Atlantic or Gulf ports, for shipment during July, August, September, ton. 27.25 - —
Palmitate, bbls. ..... lb. .23 - .25
Phosphate, dibasic, precip., 38-42% P_2O_5, bgs., c.i.f., Atlantic ports, shipt.. unit-ton. .80 - —
tribasic, c.l., bbls., works.. lb. .0635 - —
l.c.l., bbls..... lb. .0705 - —
Resinate, precip., bbls., 1 ton, lb. .13 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .14 - —
Stearate, precip., bbls., cns., c.l.. lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., 1 ton..... lb. .20 - —
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide, 70%, CaS., bgs., c.l., wks.. ton. 46.00 - —
80%, CaS, bgs., c.l., wks.. ton. 51.00 - —
luminous, dom., tins, works., 100 lbs.. lb. 1.25 - —
Sulphocarbolate, bbls., 200 lbs.. lb. .48 - —
kgs., 100 lbs..... lb. .50 - —
Calendula flowers, bls..... lb. .28 - .30
Calomel, bbls., fib., dms., kgs., 50 lbs., or more.. lb. 1.52 - —
Camphor, natural, powd., cs... lb. .48½ - .49½
slabs, cs..... lb. .48½ - .49½
tablets, tins..... lb. .54 - .54½
synthetic, dom., lm., gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots.. lb. .46 - —
1,000-lb. lots..... lb. .47 - —
500-lb. lots..... lb. .48 - —
100-lb. lots..... lb. .49 - —
Monobromate, bxs., kgs..... lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Canary seed, Argentina, bgs... lb. .0380 - .0410
Morocco, bgs. ..... lb. .04¼ - .04½
Turkish, bgs. ..... lb. .0380 - .0410
Canella alba bark, bls..... lb. .29 - .30
Cantharides, Chinese, cs..... lb. .65 - .70
powd., bxs..... lb. .80 - .85
Russian, cs..... lb. .92 - .93
powd., bxs..... lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs..... lb. .09 - .09½
Carbazole, 95%, dms., ton lots, works.. lb. .70 - —
smaller quantities, works.. lb. .80 - —
98%, dms., ton lots, works.. lb. .75 - —
smaller quantities, works.. lb. .85 - —
Carbinol, butyl, norm., dms., works.. lb. .60 - —
small lots, works..... lb. .75 - —
Diethyl, dms., works..... lb. .60 - —
small lots, works..... lb. .75 - —
Dimethylethyl, dms., works.. lb. .60 - —
small lots, works..... lb. .75 - —
Isobutyl, 128-132°, dms., c.l., works.. lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .34 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .32 - —
Carbon disulphide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. all'd. E. of Miss. R., N. of Ohio R.. lb. .05 - —
l.c.l. same basis..... lb. .05¾ - —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, cyls..... lb. .06 - .08
Tetrachloride, Zone 1, 52½ gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld. gal. .06½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld..... gal. .73 - —
5 or 10 gal., dms., c.l., frt. alld.. gal. .90 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld..... gal. 1.00 - —
Zone 2, 52½ gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.. gal. .73 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld..... gal. .80 - —
5 or 10 gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.. gal. .97 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld..... gal. 1.07 - —
Zone 3, 52½ gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.. gal. .87 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld..... gal. .93 - —
5 or 10 gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.. gal. 1.10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld..... gal. 1.20 - —
Zone 4, 52½ gal. dms., c.l., gal. .83 - —
l.c.l. ..... gal. .99 - —
5 or 10 gal. dms., c.l.. gal. 1.07 - —
l.c.l. ..... gal. 1.17 - —

All prices on carbon tetrachloride are frt alld. with the exception of Zone 4 in which case the prices indicated are based on f.o.b. cars, L. A., Cal., S. F., Cal., Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. All packages are inclusive and not returnable. Zone 1, includes the following States:—Me., N. H., Vt., Mass., Ct., R. I., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Md., Del., Va., W. Va., N. C., Tenn., O., Ind., Mich., Ill., Wis., Minn., Ia., Mo., also the river towns of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City, Kan. Zone 2, includes N. D., S. D., Neb., Kan., Okla., Ark., La., Miss., Ala., Ga., S. C. and Fla. Zone 3 includes that portion of Montana east of Billings and the states of Wyoming, Colo., N. M. and Texas. Zone 4, includes Wash., Idaho, Montana, Ore., Cal., Nev., Utah and Arizona.

Cardamom, bleached, cs..... lb. 1.00 - 1.50
decorticated, cs. ..... lb. .72 - .73
green, bgs. ..... lb. .50 - .52
Carob bean flour (see Gum, Locust bean).
Carvol, bots. ..... lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk... lb. .10 - .11
Case-hardening mixture, 30% lump 4ms., l.c.l.. lb. .09 - —
Casein, dom., 20-30 mesh, bgs., c.l., dlvd.. lb. .08¾ - .09
5 tons, works..... lb. .10¼ - .10
smaller lots, works..... lb. .11½ - .11
80-100 mesh, bgs., c.l., dlvd., lb. .09¼ - .10
5 tons, works..... lb. .10¾ - .11
smaller lots, works..... lb. .11¾ - .12
import, Argent., 20-30 mesh, bgs., c.l., duty paid. lb. .09½ - .09
80-100 mesh, bgs., c.l., duty paid.. lb. .10 - .10
French, 30 mesh, bgs., c.l., duty paid.. lb. .09½ Nom
Cassia, Batavia, 1, bgs..... lb. .16 - .16
shortstick, bls..... lb. .12¼ - .12
broken, bls..... lb. .10¾ - .11
China, rolls, select, bls..... lb. .08 - .09
broken, extra, bls..... lb. .08¼ - .09
Saigon, bls. ..... lb. .15½ - .16
Cassia, buds, cs..... lb. .14½ - .15
Cassia fistula, bskts..... lb. .08 - .09
Castile soap, white, bars, cs., 40 lbs. 11.75 -12.50
powd., bbls..... lb. .28 - .29
Castoreum, nat., cns..... lb. 15.00 -18.00
synth., bots..... lb. 19.00 - —
Castor oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace, dom., 6½%, ammon., bgs., c.l., works.. ton. 16.50 - —
import, bgs., c.i.f., ports, shipment.. ton. 18.00 - —
Catnep leaves, Southern, bls... lb. .18 - .20
western, bls. ..... lb. .20 - .22
Celery seed, French, bgs..... lb. .14¼ - .15
Indian, bgs. ..... lb. .12 - .13
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate, flake, gran., cs., cs., frt. alld... lb. .36 - —
Acetobutyrate, 10,000 lbs. and over.. lb. .48 - —
5,000 to 9,980 lbs..... lb. .485 - —
2,500 to 4,986 lbs..... lb. .49 - —
1,000 to 2,400 lbs..... lb. .495 - —
100 to 900 lbs..... lb. .505 - .51
Acetopropionate, 10,000 lbs. and over.. lb. .50 - —
5,000 to 9,980 lbs..... lb. .505 - —
2,500 to 4,980 lbs..... lb. .51 - —
1,000 to 2,400 lbs..... lb .515 - —
100 to 900 lbs..... lb. .525 - .53
Triacetate, frt. alld..... lb. .42 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works.. lb. .60 - —
Oxalate, USP, bbls., works.. lb. .35 - —
kgs., works ..... lb. .37 - —
Chalk, precip., extra light, light, heavy, bgs., 50 lbs., c.l., f.o.b., works.. lb. .03¾ - —
cks., 250 lbs., c.l., f.o.b., works.. lb. .06¼ - —
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, genuine, cs.. lb. .21 - .23
Roman, bls..... lb. .28 - .30
Charcoal, softwood, gran., bgs., c.l., divd., Ala., Del., Ga., Ky., Md., Miss., N. J., N. Y., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Va., W. Va.. ton. 30.40 -
Colo. ..... ton. 29.00 -
Conn., Me., Mass., N. H., R. I., Vt.... ton. 30.80 -
Ill. (except river point). Minn., Neb., Wis... ton. 27.00 -
Indiana ..... ton. 28.00 -
Mo., Okla., Tex. (except El Paso)... ton. 25.00 -
Kansas, El Paso, Tex., ton. 26.00 -
Michigan ..... ton. 29.80 -
Ohio, Penn. ..... ton. 29.80 -
Utah ..... ton. 86.00 -
Willow, powd., bbls..... lb. .06 -
Chestnut extract, clarif., 25% tan., bbls., c.l., wks.. lb. .02 -
l.c.l., bbls., wks..... lb. .02¼ -
tanks, wks..... lb. .01¾ -
Chillies (see Pepper, red).
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75%, 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.. ton. 9.50 -
l.c.l., works..... ton. 10.00 -16.
bulk, c.l., works... ton. 7.60 -

Check this list . . .

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ACIDS AND HEAVY CHEMICALS

Acetic Acid, Commercial and Redistilled
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Aluminum Sulfate—Commercial
Ammonium Chloride
Ammonium Hydroxide—Commercial
Barium Chloride
Calcium Chloride
Carbon Tetra Chloride
Caustic Soda
Chlorosulfonic Acid
Chromic Acid
C.P. Acids and Ammonium Hydroxide
Formic Acid
Glauber's Salt (Sodium Sulfate)
Hydrofluoric Acid
Lactic Acid—Technical and Edible
Mixed Acid
Muriatic Acid
Nitric Acid
Oleum
Salt Cake
Sodium Hyposulfite
Sodium Metasilicate
Sodium Phosphate
Sodium Silicate
Sodium Sulfate
Sodium Sulfide
Sodium Sulfite, Crystal
Stannous Chloride, Crystal
Sulfuric Acid
Tetra Sodium Pyro Phosphate
Tri Sodium Phosphate
Zinc Chloride
Zinc Sulfate

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China clay, dom., dry-gnd., air floated, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 8.50 -
l.c.l., works.....ton. 9.50 -15.50
wet-grd., silk-bolt, 99.9%, 825 mesh, bulk, c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works, ton.12.50 - —
import, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila..ton.22.00 -25.00
powd., csks., l.c.l., ex dock, ton.35.00 - —
ex whse.....ton.37.50 - —
Chloral hydrate, bots., 1,000 lbs., lb. .83 - .92
500 lbs.....lb. .86 - .95
100 lbs.....lb. .88 - .97
25 lbs.....lb. .90 - .99
1-10 lbs.....lb. .95 - 1.02
dms., 1,000 lbs.....lb. .80 - —
500 lbs.....lb. .83 - —
100 lbs.....lb. .85 - —
Chlorinated rubber, 5 cps., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .40 - —
ton lots, works.....lb. .42 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .45 - .50
10-1,000 cps., bgs., c.l., works, lb. .35 - —
ton lots, works.....lb. .37 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .40 - .45
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., dlvd., N. Y..lb. .05¼-
contracts, dlvd., N. Y..lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd., N.Y.....lb. .07¼- —
tanks, single unit, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
multiple unit, 3 or over, wks., frt. equald., 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
2, works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
1, works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
Chloracetophenone, tins, works..lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Chloroform, tech., 650-lb. dms.lb. .20 - —
100-lb. dms.....lb. .22 - —
50-lb. dms.....lb. .23 - —
USP, 650-lb. dms.....lb. .30 - —
100-lb. dms.....lb. .32 - —
50-lb. dms.....lb. .33 - —
Chloropicrin, coml, 180-lb. cyls., works..lb. .80 - —
100 lb. cyls., works.....lb. .85 - —
5-25 lb. cyls., works.....lb. 1.00 - 1.15
Chrome acetate, powd., 24%, bbls., dlvd..lb. .13½- —
solut., 8⅓% cs., bbls.....lb. .05¾- —
Cake, bulk, c.l., works.....ton.14.00 -15.00
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green, chrome).
Sulphate, pearls, dms..100 lbs., lb. .40 - —
powd., dms., 100 lbs.....lb. .45 - —
scales, dms., 100 lbs.....lb. .45 - —
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.80
Cinchona bark, quill, USP., 10 in., medium, cs..lb. .50 - .52
20 in., thick, cs.....lb. .55 - .60
20 in., medium, cs.....lb. .53 - .55
USP, broken quill, red, bgs., lb. .25 - .26
yellow, bgs.....lb. .25 - .26
Cinchonidine, crys., small cns., 100 ozs..oz. .83 - —
large, cns.....100 ozs..oz. .87 - —
powd., cns.....100 ozs..oz. .80 - —
Sulphate, N.F., cns.100 ozs..oz. .47 - —
Cinchonine, crys., small, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .54 - —
large, cns.....100 ozs..oz. .58 - —
powd., cns.....100 ozs..oz. .50 - —
Sulphate, N.F., cns.100 ozs..oz. .34 - —
Cinchophen, USP, boxes, 5 lbs., bots., 1 lb.....lb. 3.75 - —
dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 3.27 - —
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol cinnamic).
Aldehyde, f.c.c., cbys.....lb. .85 - .90
Cinnamon, Ceylon, 2 bls.....lb. .14½- .15
3 bls.....lb. .14 - .14½
Citral, bots., cns.....lb. 1.40 - 3.10
Citrine ointment, jars, tubes..lb. .78 - —
Citronellal, bots., dms.....lb. .75 - .80
Citronellol, bots., dms.....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Clove, Madagascar, bls.....lb. .13¾- .14
Zanzibar, bls.....lb. .16 - .17
Clover tops, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
Coaltar, coal-gas, crude, bbls., c.l., works..bbl. 7.50 - 7.75
l.c.l., works.....bbl. 8.25 - 8.50
tanks, works.....gal. .07½- .09
refd., bbls., c.l., works.....bbl. 8.00 - 8.25
l.c.l., works.....bbl. 8.75 - 9.00
tanks, works.....gal. .08½- .10
water-gas, crude, dms., c.l., works..dm. 7.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....dm. 8.25 - —
refd., dms., c.l., works....dm. 8.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....dm. 8.75 - —
Cobalt acetate, bbls., kgs., dlvd., lb. .65 - .67
Carbonate, pwd., bgs., wks., lb. 1.25 - 1.60
Chloride, kgs., wks.....lb. .76 - 1.20
Hydrate, bbls.....lb. 1.78 - —
Linoleate, paste, 6%, dms....lb. .31 - —
solid, 8½%, bbls.....lb. .33 - —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .25 Nom.
Oxide, black, kgs.....lb. 1.67 - —
Resinate, fused A, bbls.....lb. .13¼- —
1%, bbls.....lb. .13 - —
2%, bbls.....lb. .14 - —
8½%, bbls.....lb. .17½- —
precip., dms., dlvd.....lb. .24 - —
Sulphate, dms.....lb. .89 - —
Cocaine, hydrochloride, 100 ozs., cns..oz. 9.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs.....lb. .35 - .38
Teneriffe, silver, bgs.....lb. .56 - .39
Cocoa butter, bulk, c.l., bgs..lb. .10½- .10¾
Cocillana bark, bgs.....lb. .14 - .15
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz.11.70 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs..oz.10.50 - —
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 9.50 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh, black, root, bls.....lb. .06½- .07
Blue, root, bls.....lb. .06 - .07
Colchicine, bots., 4 ozs.....oz.18.00 - —
single ozs.....oz.19.00 - —
Colchicum seed, bgs.....lb. .24 - .25
Collodion, USP, dms., 325 lbs..lb. .12½- —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. .16 - —
Flexible, USP, dms., 325 lbs.lb. .14½- —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. .18 - —
Colocynth pulp, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Colombo root, bls.....lb. .07 - .08
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.....lb. .08 - .09
Condurango bark, bgs.....lb. .08 - .09
Conium leaves, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Copaiba balsam, Para, cns.....lb. .22½- .23
S. A., USP, cns.....lb. .23½- .24
Copper acetate, normal, bbls., dlvd..lb. .21 - —
smaller containers, dlvd..lb. .23 - —
Carbonate, 52-54 pc., bbls...lb. .14 - .15
20%, bbls.....lb. .10¼- .11¼
Chloride, cryst., bbls.....lb. .12½- .13½
Cyanide, tech., bbls.....lb. .34 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.97 - 5.02
Metal, electrolytic.....lb. .10¼- .10½
Nitrate, cryst., bbls.....lb. .1480- .1530
Oleate, precip., bbls.....lb. .20 - —
Oxide, black, 79-80% bbls., tons, works..lb. .15 - .16
Red, com'l., 80-88%, kgs., f.o.b. N. Y..lb. .15¾- .16¾
Resinate, precip., bbls.....lb. .15 - .16
Stearate, precip., bbls.....lb. .23 - .24
Sulphate (see Blue vitriol).
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.19.00 - —
l.c.l., 25 or over, works, 100 lbs. 1.45 - —
5-24, works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.14.00 - —
Copra, Coast, shipt.....lb. .0170 Nom.
Coriander seed, Morocco, bgs..lb. .03½- .04
bleached, bgs.....lb. .06½- .07
Corn sugar, chipped, bgs., c.l., dlvd..100 lbs. 3.04 - —
slabs, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.96 - —
solid, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.08 - —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l....100 lbs. 3.07 - —
43°, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.12 - —
Cornsilk, bls.....lb. .06 - .07
Corrosive sublimate, cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 1.32 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 1.17 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls.....lb. .10 - .11
Cottonseed hull ash, 30-32% pot-ash, bgs., dlvd..unit-ton. 1.00 - —
Coumarin, 5 lbs., or more, 25-lb. cns..lb. 2.75 - 3.00
5-lb. cns.....lb. 2.85 - 3.10
1-lb. cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
1-oz. cns.....lb. 3.35 - 3.60
less than 5 lbs., cns.....lb. 4.15 - 4.65
Cramp, bark, genuine, bls....lb. .20 - .22
so-called, bls.....lb. .06 - .07
Cranesbill root, bls.....lb. .13¼- .14
Cream tartar, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., one shipm't. lb. .22¼- —
smaller lots, bbls.....lb. .22¾- —
kgs.....lb. .23¼- —
Creosote, beechwood, bots.....lb. .70 - .75
Hardwood, USP, bots.....lb. .45 - .47
Pine, dms.....gal. .28 - —
Carbonate, bots., cbys.....lb. 1.40 - 1.75
Oil, crude, tanks, works....gal. .13½- .14½
Coaltar, solution, tanks, works, gal. .122 - .132
refd., bbls., l.c.l., works..gal. .25 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .18 - .18½
Cresol, USP, dms., c.l., works.lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - —
special resin grade, dms., c.l., works..lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08¾- —
Crotonaldehyde, 97%, 55 and 110 gal. c.l., works..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
5 and 10 gal. dms., works..lb. .15 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bbls., f.o.b. N.Y.C., frt. equaled, with shipments from Newark and Balto. Prices for Pacific Coast are plus frt., 10,000 lbs. or more..lb. .24 - .25
2,000 lbs. to 10,000 lbs..lb. .25 - .26
1,000 lbs. to 2,000 lbs..lb. .26 - .27
200 lbs. to 1,000 lbs.....lb. .27 - .28

4% rotenone prices are 4c. per lb. less.

Cube, powd., contracts have no protection against decline in price. Part deliveries against contract are billed at price for smaller quantities, subject to adjustment when contract quantity is reached.

Cubeb berries, XX, bgs.....lb. .28 - .30
powd., cs.....lb. .30 - .31
Culver's root, bls.....lb. .14 - .16
Cumin seed, Algerian, bgs....lb. .08 - .08¼
Morocco, bgs.....lb. No stocks.
Cutch, Philippine, extract, solid bags..lb. .04 - —
Cyanamide, 22%, N_2, pulv., bgs., dlvd., contracts, N_2, unit ton. 1.27½- —
Cyanide-chloride, mixture, 45%, gran., dms..lb. .10¾- —
lump, dms.....lb. .09¾- —
75%, gran.. dms.....lb. .15 - —
Cyclohexane, 98-100%, dms.,works, frt. alld.. E. of Rockies..lb. .25 - —
Cyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms.,works, frt. alld., E. of Rockies..lb. .30 - —
Cyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works, frt. alld., E. of Rockies..lb. .58 - —

D

Damiana leaves, bls.....lb. .15 - .15½
Dandelion root, German, bls...lb. .14 - .15
Deertongue leaves, bls.....lb. .09½- .10
Degras, common, dom., bbls...lb. .07 - .08
English, bbls.....lb. .07 - .08
neutral, dom., bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
English, bbls.....lb. .10 - .13
Derris root, powd., 5% rotenone, bbls., f.o.b. N.Y.C., frt. equal'd., with shipments from Newark and Balto. Prices for Pacific Coast are plus frt., 10,000 lbs., or more..lb. .24 - .28
2,000 lbs., to 10,000 lbs..lb. .26 - .30
1,000 lbs. to 2,000 lbs. lb. .28 - .32
200 lbs. to 1,000 lbs..lb. .30 - .34

4% rotenone prices are 6c. per lb. less.

Derris root, powd., contracts give no protection against decline in price. Part deliveries against contract are billed at price for such smaller quantities, subject to adjustment when contract quantity is reached.

Derris, extract, 25% rotenone, bulk, cns..lb. 4.00 - 5.00
15% rotenone, bulk, cns....lb. 2.25 - 3.25
Devil's club, root bark.....lb. 1.50 - —
Dextrin, British gum, c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 3.70 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 3.80 - —
Corn, canary, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 3.45 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 3.65 - —
white, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 3.60 - —
Potato, import, bgs.....lb. .07 - .07¾
Diacetone (see under Alcohol).
Diacetyl, bots.....lb.10.00 - —
Diamyl ether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .085 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .092 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .075 - —
Oxalate, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .30 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd...lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .20 - —
Sulphide, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Diamylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .50 - —
Diamylene, dms., c.l., works..lb. .095 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .102 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .085 - —
Diamylnaphthalene, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .30 - —
Diamylphenol (2, 4), dms., c.l., works..lb. .17- —
l.c.l.....lb. .20 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Pacific cst., works, ton.22.00 -35.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.45.00 -150.00
import, bgs., c.l., c.i.f.....ton.22.00 -28.00
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .50 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .52 - —
Dibutyl ether (see Ether, butyl).
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd...lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .19¼- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .18 - —
cns., works.....lb. .23½- .25½
Sebacate, dms., wks.....lb. .45 - —
Tartrate, dom., dms.....lb. .50 - —
Dicalcium phosphate (see Calcium phosphate, dibasic).
Dichlorethyl ether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .14 - —
Dichloropentane, dms., c.l., works, lb. .0321- —
l.c.l.....lb. .04 - —
tanks.....lb. .025 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .23 - —
Diethyl carbonate, coml., dms.lb. .25 - —
refd., 99%, dms.....lb. .35 - —
Carbinol (see Carbinol).
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .19¼- —
tanks.....lb. .18 - —
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14 - —
tanks.....lb. .12 - —
Diethylanilin, dms.....lb. .40 - —
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., works, lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17 - —
Monobutylether, dms., works.lb. .23 - .24
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .14 - —
Digitalis leaves, dms.....lb. .35 - .36
Diglycol laurate, c.l.....lb. .16 - —
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l.....lb. .13 - —
Stearate, bbls., c.l.....lb. .20 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., works, lb. .19 - —
Dillseed, recleaned, bgs.....lb. .07½- .08
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .17½- —
Dimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd., lb. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. 1.05 - —
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l.....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .24 - —
Dimethylethyl carbinol (see Carbinol)
Dinitrobenzene, bbls., 80° min., lb. .18 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms....lb. .14 - —
Dinitronaphthalene, kgs.....lb. .35 - .38
Dinitrophenol, bbls.....lb. .22 - —
Dinitrotoluene, dms.....lb. .15½- —
oily, dms.....lb. .09 - —
Diorthotoluolguanidin, dms., 2,000 lbs. or over, dlvd..lb. .44 - —
600-1,950 lbs., dlvd.....lb. .46 - —
150-450 lbs., dlvd.....lb. .47 - —
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .19 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentene, dms.....gal. .47 - .50
tanks.....gal. .41 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns...lb. .50 - .55
Diphenylamine, bbls.....lb. .31 Nom.
Diphenylguanidin, dms., 2,000 lbs., or over, dlvd..lb. .35 - —
600-1,950 lbs., dlvd.....lb. .36 - —
150-450 lbs., dlvd.....lb. .37 - —
Diphenylmethane, bots.....lb. 1.40 - 3.00
Disodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, dibasic).
Divi-divi extract, bbls.....lb. .05¾- .06¾
Doggrass root, cut, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
Dogwood bark, Jamaica, bls., lb. .06 - .07

colors (numbers are those of Colour Index scale):—

Dover's powder, USP, cns.....lb. 2.75 - 2.80
Dragon's blood, mass, cs.....lb. .65 - .70
reeds, thin, cs.....lb. .80 - .85
Duboisine sulphate, vis.....oz.34.50 -35.00
Dyes, coaltar, for coloring foods (certified

Blue:—
Brilliant blue FCF, cans, lb.13.50 - —
1180 Sodium indigo disulphonate, cns..lb.13.50 - —

Green:—
Fastgreen FCF, cns..lb.27.50 - —
666 Guinea green B., cns, lb.13.50 - —
670 Light green SF, yellowish, cns..lb.17.50 - —

Orange:—
150 Orange I, cns.....lb. 2.90 - —

Red:—
184 Amaranth, cns.....lb. 3.15 - —
773 Erythrosin, cns.....lb.17.50 - —
80 Ponceau 3R, cns.....lb. 6.00 - —
Ponceau SX, cns.....lb. 5.75 - —

Yellow:—
10 Naphthol yellow S, cns.lb. 8.50 - —
Sunset yellow FCF, cns, lb. 3.15 - —
640 Tartrazin, cns.....lb. 3.15 - —
22 Yellow AB, cns.....lb. 2.65 - —
61 Yellow OB, cns.....lb. 2.65 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses (numbers are those of Colour Index scale):—
36 Chrome yellow 2G....lb. .65 - .70
40 Chrome yellow R.....lb. .50 - 1.00
53 Victoria violet.....lb. .80 - 1.00
165 Lake red C.....lb. .85 - 1.00
176 Fast red A.....lb. .60 - .75
180 Fast red VR.....lb. 1.50 - 1.65
189 Lake red R, paste....lb. .85 - .90
189 Lake red R, powd....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
202 Chrome blue black U.lb. .32 - .40
204 Chrome black A.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
208 Fast red blue R.....lb. .75 - 2.00
216 Chrome red B.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
262 Cloth red 2B.....lb. .60 - .80
289 Fast cyanin 5R.....lb. .90 - 1.00
299 Chrome black F.....lb. .60 - .65
307 Fast cyanin black B..lb. .80 - .85
326 Direct cast scarlet....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
304 Paper yellow.....lb. .83 - .90
363 Chrysophenin G.....lb. .58 - .70
394 Direct violet N.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
382 Direct scarlet B.....lb. 1.50 - 1.75
387 Direct violet B.....lb. 1.00 - 1.30
401 Developed black BHN.lb. .50 - .75
406 Direct blue 2B.....lb. .25 - .30
415 Direct orange R.....lb. .60 - .70
419 Direct fast red F....lb. .75 - .85
420 Direct brown M.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
448 Benzo purpurin 4B...lb. .40 - .42½
495 Benzo purpurin 10B..lb. .40 - .50
502 Direct azurin G.....lb. .75 - .80
512 Direct blue RD.....lb. .89 - 1.00
518 Direct pure blue 6B...lb. 1.10 - 1.25
520 Direct pure blue.....lb. .50 - 1.00
529 Direct fast, black, FF.lb. .55 - 1.00
581 Direct black EW.....lb. .25 - .50
582 Direct black RX.....lb. .35 - .45
593 Direct green B.....lb. .75 - .80
594 Direct green G.....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
596 Direct brown 3GO....lb. .35 - 1.00
620 Direct yellow R.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
628 Acid violet.....lb. 1.00 - 3.00
812 Primulin .....lb. .50 - .52
814 Direct fast yellow....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
845 Nigrosin (water soluble), lb. .35 - .50
1177 Indigo, 20 p. c. paste.lb. .15 - .18
Benzo fast black L....lb. .90 - 1.00
Sulphur black.....lb. .20 - .25
Sulphur blue.....lb. .40 - 1.00

China Clay—Epsom Salt

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses (numbers are those of Colour Index scale):—
Sulphur brown.....lb. .25 - .50
Sulphur maroon.....lb. .40 - —
Sulphur olive.....lb. .25 - .54
Sulphur tan.....lb. .30 - .50
Sulphur yellow.....lb. .30 - .50
Zambesi black.....lb. .75 - .80

Oil-soluble (prices in barrels of 100 lbs.; lots of 25 pounds to a barrel are 3c. per lb. higher; f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse)
Black:—
865 Nigrosin derivatives..lb. .42 - —
Blue:—
1075 Alizarin astrol base...15.00 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin green base..lb. 6.00 - —
Browns:—
Brown .....lb. 1.15 - —
Green:—
1078 Alizarin cyanin green.lb. 5.00 - —
.... Green .....lb. .75 - —
Orange:—
24 Sudan I.....lb. .75 - —
.... Orange, red shade.lb. .75 - —
Red:—
73 Sudan II.....lb. 1.05 - —
258 Sudan IV.....lb. .95 - —
749 Rhodamine B (oil pink) lb. 2.50 - —
1080 Anthraquinone violet base..lb. 6.00 - —
680 Oil violet.....lb. .50 - —
Yellow:—
15 Amidoazobenzene yellow..lb. .90 - —
17 Amidoazotoluene yellow, lb. .75 - —
61 Yellow OB.....lb. 1.40 - —

Spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher; f.o.b. sellers' works or ware house).
Black:—
864 Nigrosin .....lb. .40 - —
Blue:—
860 Indulin .....lb. .70 - —
Brown:—
331 Bismarck brown.....lb. 1.50 - —
Green:—
637Malachite green base.lb. 2.00 - —
Orange:—
20 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .95 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .95 - —
Red:—
677 Fuchsin, magenta base, lb. 7.25 - —
749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 4.75 - —
Yellow:—
67 Amidoazotoluene yellow..lb. .75 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 2.00 - —
800 Chinolin yellow SS...lb. 2.00 - —
Violet:—
630 Methyl violet.....lb. .70 - —

Water-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. pe lb. higher; f.o.b. sellers' works or ware house).
Black:—
246 Naphthol blue black S, lb. .50 - —
873 Methylene gray.....lb. 1.50 - —
Blue:—
714 Patent blue A.....lb. 1.45 - —
729 Victoria blue B.....lb. 2.00 - —
861 Indulin .....lb. .87 - —
909 New blue R.....lb. 1.30 - —
922 Methylene blue.....lb. 1.00 - —
1054 Alizarin saphirol B..lb. 1.90 - —
1180 Indigotin IA.....lb. .85 - —
Brown:—
234 Resorcin brown Y...lb. .65 - —
235 Resorcin dark brown R lb. .66 - —
231 Bismarck brown G..lb. .52 - —
332 Bismarck brown R..lb. .37 - —
793 Phosphin .....lb. 4.65 - —
Green:—
5 Naphthol green B...lb. 1.00 - —
657 Malachite green.....lb. 1.35 - —
662 Brilliant green.....lb. 2.00 - —
666 Guinea green B.....lb. 1.15 - —
737 Wool green S.....lb. .58 - —
924 Methylene green B..lb. 1.55 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin green. lb. 2.35 - —
Orange:—
10 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .40 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .37 - —
27 Orange G.....lb. .50 - —
151 Orange Y.....lb. .30 - —
161 Orange R.....lb. .34 - —
Water-soluble:—
Red:—
31 Amidonaphthol red G. lb. .42 - —
37 Amidonaphthol red 6B. lb. .68 - —
79 Popceau R.....lb. .48 - —
88 Fast red B.....lb. 1.05 - —
176 Fast red A.....lb. .54 - —
179 Azorubin .....lb. .60 - .62
183 Crocein scarlet 3BX.lb. .72 - .75
185 Cochineal red A....lb. .60 - —
Water-soluble:—
Red:—
252 Brilliant crocein M..lb. .68 - —
677 Fuchsin .....lb. 2.10 - —
749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 3.50 - —
752 Rhodamine 6G.....lb. 4.50 - —
768 Eosin G.....lb. 1.50 - —
841 Safranin .....lb. 1.45 - —
Water-soluble:—
Violet:—
680 Methyl violet B.....lb. .75 - —
681 Crystal violet C.....lb. 1.75 - —
695 Acid violet 4BN....lb. .88 - —
Yellow:—
10 Naphthol yellow S..lb. .88 - —
138 Metanil yellow.....lb. .53 - —
636 Fast light yellow...lb. 1.25 - —
639 Xylene light yellow.lb. 1.15 - —
640 Tartarsin .....lb. .80 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 1.27 - —
Dyes, natural (see name of article).

E

Echinacea root, bls.....lb. .16 - .17
Egg albumen (see Albumen).
yolk, bbls.....lb. .59 - .62
Elder flowers, bright, bls.....lb. .19 - .21
Elecampane root, bls.....lb. .09¼- .10
Elm bark, grinding, bls.....lb. .10 - .11
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .20 - .21
select, bndls.....lb. .22 - .24
Emetine hydrochloride, bots..oz.13.50 -14.00
Ephedra, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Ephedrine, tins, 1,000 ozs....oz. 1.75 - —
tins, 100 ozs.....oz. 1.85 - —
Hydrochloride, tins, 1,000 oz.. lots..oz. 1.25 - —
tins, 100 oz., lots.....oz. 1.35 - —
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 1,000-oz. lots..oz. 1.25 - —
tins, 100-oz. lots.....oz. 1.35 - —
Epsom salt, tech., bgs....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
bbls.....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
USP, cryst., dom., bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
smaller lots....100 lbs. 2.50 - —

Epsom Salt—Glycerin

Epsom salt, cryst., dom., bbls., c.l. 100 lbs.	2.10	—
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs.	2.35	—
smaller lots....100 lbs.	2.60	—
kgs., c.l.....100 lbs.	2.35	—
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs.	2.60	—
smaller lots....100 lbs.	2.85	—
dried, dom., bgs., l.c.l...lb.	.08	.09
Ergot, USP, cns., dms.....lb.	1.35	1.40
Eserine, bots. .....oz.	35.00	—
Salicylate, bots. .....oz.	27.00	—
Sulphate, bots. .....oz.	28.00	—
Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate)		
Butyl, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.24½	—
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb.	.25	—
cns. .....lb.	.28	.31
Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).		
Nitrous, conc., bots., 100 lbs., lb.	.68	—
Sulphuric, conc., dms., 120 lbs., lb.	.09	—
cns., 27 lbs. .....lb.	.14	—
synth., dms., c.l., works..lb.	.08	—
l.c.l., works.....lb.	.09	—
USP, anesthesia, dms., 27 lbs., lb.	.26	—
USP, 1880, dms.....lb.	.29	.40
washed, dms. .....lb.	.37	.38
Ethyl acetate, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb.	.061	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb.	.066	—
tanks, frt. alld.....lb.	.051	—
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.lb.	.0685	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb.	.0735	—
tanks, frt. alld.....lb.	.0585	—
N. F., VI, 99%, dms., 400 lbs..lb.	.08	—
cns., 35 lbs.....lb.	.12	.13
USP, VIII, 90%, dms., 460 lbs. lb.	.07	—
cns., 35 lbs.....lb.	.12	—
Ethyl, acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works..lb.	.27½	—
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb.	.28	—
Bromide, tech., dms.....lb.	.50	.55
Caproate, cns.....lb.	1.00	—
Chloride, dms.....lb.	.18	.20
Cinnamate, cns.....lb.	3.20	4.00
Crotonate, 55 and 110 gal. dms., dlvd..lb.	.75	—
5 and 10 gal. dms., dlvd...lb.	1.00	—
Formate, cns., dms.....lb.	.23	.24
Iodide, bots.....lb.	5.01	—
Lactate, 55-gal. dms., works. lb.	.33½	—
5-gal. dms., works.....lb.	.37½	—
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld.....lb.	.25	—
Silicate, l.c.l., dms., works..lb.	.77	—
Vanillin, 25 lbs. lots., cns., lb.	6.00	—
5-lb. lots .....lb.	6.05	—
1-lb. lots, cns.....lb.	6.15	—
Ethylcellulose, contracts, bgs., c.l., frt. alld..lb.	.45	—
contracts, 500 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb.	.47	—
500 lbs. or more, frt. alld., lb.	.48	—
100 to 499 lbs., frt. alld., lb.	.50	—
smaller lots, works.....lb.	.55	—
Ethylene bromide, dms.....lb.	.65	.70
Dichloride, dms., c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb.	.0645	.0650
West of Rockies, same basis..lb.	.0595	.06
l.c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb.	.0644	.0650
West of Rockies, same basis..lb.	.0694	.07
Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l.....lb.	.16	—
l.c.l. .....lb.	.17	.20
tanks .....lb.	.15	—
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works..lb.	.18	—
l.c.l., works.....lb.	.19	.22
tanks, works.....lb.	.17	—
Ethylene glycol, monoethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb.	.15	—
l.c.l., works.....lb.	.16	—
tanks, works.....lb.	.14	—
Monoethylether, acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb.	.13	—
l.c.l., dms. .....lb.	.14	—
tanks, works.....lb.	.12	—
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb.	.17	—
l.c.l., works.....lb.	.18	—
tanks, works.....lb.	.16	—
Ethylidinanilin, dms.....lb.	.45	.47½
Eucalyptol, cns., dms.....lb.	.57	.59
Eucalyptus leaves, bls.....lb.	.07	.08
Eugenol, bgs., cns.....lb.	1.70	2.15
Euphorbia, bls.....lb.	.05	.06

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bulk, works..ton.	14.00	17.50
glass, 20 mesh, bulk, works.ton.	9.75	13.25
pottery, bulk, Me., works...ton.	17.00	19.00
N.C. works .....ton.	17.00	19.00
Fennel seed, French, type, bgs., lb.	.07¼	.07½
Indian, bgs.....lb.	.07¼	.07½
German, large, bgs.....lb.	.18	Nom.
Fenugreek seed, bgs.....lb.	.03¾	.04¼
Ferric Sulphate, anhyd., c.l., works..ton.	35.00	—
l.c.l. .....ton.	40.00	—
Film scrap, colors, dark, cs., 1,000 lbs., or over, works..lb.	.09½	—
smaller lots, works...lb.	.10½	—
light, cs., 1,000 lbs. or over, works..lb.	.10½	—
smaller lots, works...lb.	.11½	—
water white, cs., 1,000 lbs., or over, works..lb.	.11½	—
smaller lots, works...lb.	.12½	—
Fir balsam, Canada, cns....gal.	10.50	11.00
Oregon, bbls.....gal.	.85	.90
Fish berries, bgs.....lb.	.08	.09
Fish scrap, menhaden, dried, 11-12% ammon., 15% bone phos., bulk, Chesapeake factories, contracts, futures..unit-ton.	3.35	.10
11-12% ammon., 15% bone phos., bgs., f.o.b. Balto.ton.	50.00	—
wet, acidulated, 6-7% ammon., 3-4% phosphor. acid, bulk, So. Atlantic factories, contracts..unit-ton.	2.35	.50
sardine, meal, Japanese, 11½%, ammon., bgs., c.l.f. ports, July, shipt..ton.	47.00	—
spot..ton.	48.00	—
Flake, white, bbls., kgs.....lb.	.10¼	—
Fleaseed, French, black, bgs..lb.	.10½	.11
Indian, blonde, bgs.....lb.	.06	.06½
Fluorspar, dom., No. 1 ground, bulk, 95-98%, f.o.b. mines, net ton.	30.00	31.60
washed gravel, 85-5, f.o.b. Ill.-Ky. mines..net ton.	18.00	19.00
No. 2, lump, 85.5 f.o.b. Ky. and Ill. mines..net ton.	18.00	19.00
imported, 85.5, duty paid, short ton.	21.50	22.00
Formaldehyde, bbls., c.l., works, lb.	.05¾	—
l.c.l. works.....lb.	.06¼	—
dms., c.l., works.....lb.	.05½	—
l.c.l., works.....lb.	.05¾	—
tanks, works.....lb.	.04¼	—
Fringetree bark, bls.....lb.	.12	.14
Fullers earth, dom., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Fla., Ga., mines..ton.	10.00	—
import, bgs., c.l., ex dock..ton.	23.00	—
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.	30.00	—
Furfural, refd., dms., c.l., works, lb.	.15	—
l.c.l., works.....lb.	.17½	.25
tech., dms., contracts, 150,000 lbs..lb.	.10	—
c.l., works.....lb.	.12½	—
l.c.l., works.....lb.	.15	.20
tanks, works.....lb.	.09	—
Fusel oil, refd., dms., incl., dlvd., lb.	.15	.16¼
Fustic extract, cryst., bbls....lb.	.32	.36
liquid, bbls.....lb.	.09½	.13
solid, dms.....lb.	.17½	.19½

G

G salt, bbls.....lb.	.45	—
Galangal root, bls.....lb.	.09	.10
Gall nuts, Aleppo, whole....lb.	.22½	.23
Gambier, common, cases.....lb.	.06¾	Nom.
plantation, cases.....lb.	.08¼	.09¼
Cubes, Singapore, cases.....lb.	.08½	.09½
xtract, bbls. .....lb.	.06¾	.09¾
Gasoline, at refinery:—		
Bayonne, US motor, below 65 octane, tanks..gal.	.06½	.06¾
65 octane and above, tanks, gal.	.06¼	.06½
California, 64-58, tanks...gal.	.06½	.08
Gulf Coast, U.S. Motor, bulk, gal.	.05¾	—
60-62, 390 e.p., bulk, export, gal.	.05¾	—
60-62, 400 e.p., bulk, export, gal.	.05½	—
64-66, 375 e.p., bulk, export, gal.	.05¾	—
Louisiana-Arkansas, US motor, 62 octane, tanks..gal.	.04	.04¼
63-66 octane, tanks....gal.	.04¼	.04¼
67-69 octane, tanks....gal.	.04¼	.04¾
70-72 octane, tanks....gal.	.04¾	.05½
Oklahoma-Texas, US motor, 62 octane and below, tanks..gal.	.04¼	.04½
third grade, tanks..gal.	.04¼	.04½
63-66 octane, tanks....gal.	.04½	.04¾
67-69 octane, tanks....gal.	.04¾	.05
70-72 octane, tanks....gal.	.05	.05¼
natural, 12-lb. v. p., tanks, gal.	.03¼	.03¾
14-lb. v.p., tanks.....gal.	.03½	—
18-lb. v.p., tanks.....gal.	.02½	.02¾
22-lb. v.p., tanks.....gal.	.02¾	—
26-70 lb. v.p., tanks...gal.	.02½	—
below 60 octane tanks.gal.	.04¼	.04¾
55 octane, tanks....gal.	.06¼	—
52-56 450 e.p., naphtha, tanks..gal.	.04¾	.06
Gelatin, silver, cs.....lb.	.42	.43
Gelsemium root, bls.....lb.	.10	.11
Gentian root, bls.....lb.	.07	.07½
grd., bbls., bxs.....lb.	.09½	.10
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb.	.10½	.11
Geraniol, cns., dms.....lb.	.67	3.00
Geranyl acetate, bots., dms...lb.	1.20	2.50
Ginger root, African, bgs.....lb.	.04½	.04¾
Cochin, lemon, bgs.....lb.	.06¼	.06¾
Jamaica, bold, bgs.....lb.	.12	.13
grinding, bright, bgs...lb.	.07	.07½
medium, bgs.....lb.	.09½	.10
Japanese, bgs. .....lb.	.05¾	.06¼
Ginseng fibers, cs. .....lb.	1.75	3.00
Root, cultivated, cs.....lb.	6.00	7.00
wild, Southern, cs.....lb.	10.00	14.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (See Soda Sulphate).		
cryst., dom., bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs.	.96	1.18
5 tons or over, works... 100 lbs.	1.05	1.25
less than 5 tons, works.. 100 lbs.	1.15	1.35
import., bgs. .....100 lbs.	1.05	1.35
Glue, bone, calcimine type, 24 millipoise, 36 jelly-grams, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.	.11¼	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.12	—
36/58, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb.	.11	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.11¼	—
58/82, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb.	.12¼	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.13	—
82/108, bgs., c.l., dlvd...lb.	.13	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.13¼	—
hide, calcimine type, 58 millipoise, 135 jelly grams, bgs., c.l., dlvd., East, Middlewest..lb.	.15	—
l.c.l., same basis.....lb.	.15½	—
60/164, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb.	.16¼	—
l.c.l., same basis.....lb.	.17	—
67/122, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb.	.17¼	—
l.c.l., same basis.....lb.	.18	—
75/222, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb.	.18¼	—
l.c.l., same basis.....lb.	.19¼	—
88/251, bgs., c.l., same basis.lb.	.19½	—
l.c.l., same basis.....lb.	.20½	—
92/283, bgs., c.l., same basis.lb.	.20½	—
l.c.l., same basis.....lb.	.21½	—
102/315, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb.	.21	—
l.c.l., same basis.....lb.	.22	—
113/347, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb.	.22	—
l.c.l., same basis.....lb.	.23	—
125/379, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb.	.23	—
l.c.l., same basis.....lb.	.24	—
Glue prices for barrel packing, ½c. lb. higher, grinding charge, 20-40 mesh, ½c. lb.; 60 mesh, 1c. lb.		
Glycerin, C.P., cns., l.c.l.....lb.	.14½	.15
dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.12½	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.13	—
tanks, dlvd.....lb.	.12¼	—
Guanite, dms.....lb.	Nominal.	
High gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd.lb.	.12	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.12½	—
tanks, dlvd.....lb.	.11¾	—

•••JEEPERS! MULLIGATAWNY!

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Glycerin, saponification, basis 88%, for industrial users, special colors, dms., returnable, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.09½	.10
tanks	lb.	.08¾	—
for refiners, dms., returnable, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.08¾	.08¾
soaplye, basis 80%, dms., tanks, returnable, dlvd.	lb.	.07¾	.07¾
Glycol boriborate, dms.	lb.	.22	—
Phthalate, dms.	lb.	.35	—
Stearate, dms.	lb.	.24	—
Gold, U.S. purchase price	oz.	35.00	—
Chloride, acid brown, bots.	oz.	20.75	-21.00
yellow, bots.	oz.	18.75	-19.00
Gold-soda chloride, photo., bots.,	oz.	13.00	—
USP IX, bots.	oz.	14.50	-14.75
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs.	lb.	.11½	.12
Goldenseal, root, bls.	lb.	3.20	- 3.25
powd., bxs.	lb.	3.30	- 3.35
Grains of paradise, bgs.	lb.	.35	- .36
Graphite, flake (cryst.), 90%, 325 mesh, 50% graphitic carbon, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.03	—
bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.06½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06½	—
powd., amorph., 90% 325 mesh, 65% graphitic carbon, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.02½	—
65% graphitic, carbon, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.02¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.03¼	—
80% graphitic, carbon, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.03¼	—
bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.03¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.04½	—
Grease, house, loose	lb.	.04½	.04½
White	lb.	.04¾	.05
Yellow	lb.	.04½	.04¾
Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras).			
Green, chrome, C.P., dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. river, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis.	lb.	.21	—
6-10%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.22	—
11-15%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.25	—
16-20%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.23½	—
21-25%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.24	—
26-30%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.24½	—
31-35%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.25½	—
36-40%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.27	—
41-45%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.28½	—
46-50%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.30	—
reduced, C.P., color content up 5%, same basis.	lb.	.06	—
Green, chrome, prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La., (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; ¼c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.			
reduced, C.P., color content up 5%, same basis.	lb.	.06	—
6-10%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.06¾	—
11-13%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.07¼	—
14-16%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.07¼	—
17-19%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.07¾	—
20-21%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.08	—
22-23%, bbls. same basis.	lb.	.08¼	—
24-25%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.08½	—
26-27%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.08¾	—
28-29%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.09¼	—
30-31%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.10	—
32-33%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.11¼	—
34-35%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.12¼	—
36-40%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.14½	—
41-45%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.16¼	—
46-50%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.16¾	—
51-55%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.17¼	—
56-60%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.17¾	—
61-65%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.18¼	—
66-70%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.19¼	—
71-75%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.20¼	—
Oxide, doms., pure, bbls.	lb.	.23	—
ceramic, light shades, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.28	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.30	—
standard grade, bbls., works.	lb.	.21	.22
Chrome, tetrahydroxide, bbls.	lb.	.35	—
Paris (see P).			
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs.	lb.	3.50	—
emerald, kgs.	lb.	2.35	—
Verdigris (see V).			
Green dyes are listed under Dyes.			
Grindelia robusta, bls.	lb.	.08	- .09
Guaiac resin, cs.	lb.	.27	- .28
strained, cs.	lb.	.75	- .80
Wood, bls.	lb.	.04	- .05
Guaiacol, liq., djns.	lb.	1.65	- 1.91
Carbonate, fib. dms., 25 lbs.	lb.	2.40	- 2.74
Guarana, powd., cs.	lb.	1.00	- 1.05
Gum, aloe (see A).			
Ammoniac, tears., cs.	lb.	.85	- .90
Arabic, amber sorts, cleaned, bgs.	lb.	.10¼	- .10¾
white sorts, 1, bgs.	lb.	.23	- .24
2, bgs.	lb.	.21	- .22
powd., bbls.	lb.	.12½	- .13¾
Asafetida (see A).			
Asphaltum (see A).			
Benzoin, Siam, cs.	lb.	1.40	- 1.60
Sumatra, cs.	lb.	.17	- .18
Camphor (see C).			
Chicle, prime, 35% moisture, bgs., ton lots.	lb.	.38	- .39
Copal, Congo, 1, water white, transparent, bgs., c.l., ex dock or ex whse., N. Y. or San Fran.	lb.	.34½	—
Gum, copal, dammar, elemi, kauri, mastic, sandarac, and yacca gums prices c.l. (30,000 lbs. min.) apply to assorted lots of gums as well as one grading; l.c.l. prices are ¼c. higher for 10 bgs. or over; ¼c. higher for 1-9 bgs.			
Congo 2, cloudy, white, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.26½	—
3, selected pale straw bold, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.17¼	—
4, pale bold straw, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.18¼	—
5, pale, straw bold, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.14¼	—
6, pale amber bold, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.14¾	—
7, pale, straw bold, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.11¾	—
8, light amber bold, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.11¼	—
9, medium light amber, bold, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.08¾	—
10, rescraped hard amber bold, bgs., c.l., same basis,	lb.	.09¼	—
11, hard dark amber bold, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.07¼	—
12, selected, bold sorts, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.06½	—
13, dark sorts bold, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.05¾	—
14, selected, fully scraped, ivory, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.15¾	—
15, ordinary ivory sorts, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.06¾	—
16, inferior ivory sorts, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.05¾	—
17, pale, fingers, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.14¼	—
18, pale straw nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.11¾	—
Gum, copal, congo, 19, pale straw nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.11½	—
c.l., same basis	lb.	.11½	—
20, haru dark amber sticks, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.08½	—
21, ordinary selected nubs, c.l., same basis.	lb.	.09¾	—
22, small mixed nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.06¼	—
23, dark mixed nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.06¼	—
24, No. 1, ivory nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.12¾	—
25, No. 2, natural ivory nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.06¼	—
26, pale, bold chips, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.08	- —
27, pale small chips, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.05¾	—
28, pale dust, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.04¾	—
East India, Batu, bold scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.05	- —
unscraped, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.04	- —
chips, bgs., c.l., same basis,	lb.	.04	- —
dust, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.03¾	—
nubs and chips, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.04	- —
black, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.06¾	—
unscraped, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.04¼	—
nubs and chips, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.04½	—
Hiroe, Macassar, pale, bold, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.11¾	—
chips, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.05¾	—
dust., bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.03¾	—
nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.09½	—
Singapore, Rasak, bold, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.14	- —
chips, bgs., c.l., same basis,	lb.	.05¾	—
dust, bgs.,c.l.,same basis.	lb.	.03¾	—
nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis,	lb.	.09¾	—
Manila, Boeas, amber and dark, bskts., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.11½	—
light, bskts., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.13¾	—
Loba A, bskts., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.11	- —
B, bskts.,c.l.,same basis.	lb.	.10¾	—
C, bskts., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.10¾	—
CNE, bskts., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.06½	—
D, bskts., c.l., same basis,	lb.	.03¾	—
DK, bskts., c.l., same basis,	lb.	.06¼	—
dust, bskts.,c.l., same basis,	lb.	.05½	—
Sambas and white split chips, bskts, c.l., same basis.	lb.	.14	- —
Singapore, dust., bskts., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.05½	—
spirit-soluble, CBB, bskts., basis.	lb.	.03½	—
DBB, bskts., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.03¼	—
MA, bskts., c.l., same basis,	lb.	.06¾	—
MB, bskts., c.l., same basis,	lb.	.06	- —
WB, bskts., c.l., same basis,	lb.	.03¼	—
Philippine, Manila, amber sorts, bskts., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.06¾	—
chips, pale, bskts., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.09½	—
chips, pale, small, bskts., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.03¼	—
extra pale sorts, bskts., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.09¾	—
nubs, bskts., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.10¾	—
pale, scraped, bskts., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.11¾	—
seeds and dust, bskts., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.06¼	—
Pontianak, bold, genuine, bgs., same basis.	lb.	.15¼	—
mixed, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.13¾	—
split, bgs., c.l., same basis,	lb.	.12	- —
chips, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.07½	—
nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.10½	—
Dammar, Batavia, A, cs., c.l., same basis as copal.	lb.	.20	- —
A/D, cs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.13¾	—
A/E, cs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.11¾	—
B, cs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.13½	—
C, cs, c.l., same basis.	lb.	.14½	—
D, cs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.12½	—
dust., cs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.05¾	—
E, cs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.07¾	—
F, cs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.07¼	—
Singapore 1, cs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.13¾	—
2, cs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.10¾	—
3, cs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.05¾	—
chips, cs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.09¼	—
dust., cs., c.l., same basis,	lb.	.05¾	—
seeds, cs., c.l., same basis,	lb.	.07¾	—
Elemi, cns., c.l., same basis as copal.	lb.	.06½	—
Ester, dms., dlvd., New England, N. J., eastern N. Y. and Pa., Del., and Md., 75,000 lbs., contrs. or single shipt., 10,000 lbs.,	lb.	.06¼	.06¾
less than 10,000 lbs., same basis.	lb.	.06½	.07
dlvd., western N.Y., and Pa., Ohio, Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., Minn., Iowa, Mo., Ky., Va., W. Va., and N. C., 75,000 lbs., contrs. or straight c.l.	lb.	.06¾	.07
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.07	- .07½
dlvd., elsewhere, 75,000 lbs., contrs. or straight, c.l.	lb.	.07	- .07½
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.07¼	- .07¾
Euphorbium, cs.	lb.	.22	- .25
Galbanum, cs.	lb.	1.00	- 1.50
Gamboge, pipe, cs.	lb.	.55	- .60
powd., bbls.	lb.	.60	- .65
Ghatti, soluble, bgs.	lb.	.11	- .15
superior, bgs.	lb.	.09	- .11
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).			
Karaya, bbls., bxs., dms.	lb.	.14	- .25
Kauri, brown, XXX, cs., c.l.,	lb.	.60	- —
BX, cs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.55	- —
B1, cs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.28	- —
B2, cs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.24	- —
B3, cs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.18½	- —
80% chips, cs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.13½	- —
pale, XXX, cs., same basis,	lb.	.61	- —
1, cs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.41	- —
2, cs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.24	- —
3, cs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.17¾	- —
Kino, tins	lb.	3.50	Nom.
Locust bean, powd., bbls.	lb.	.16	- .20
Gum, mastic, cs., c.l., same basis as copal.	lb.	.55	- .56
Myrrh, USP, cs.	lb.	.39	- .40
Olibanum, siftings, bls.	lb.	.07½	- .15
tears, cs.	lb.	.18	- .24
Opium (see O)			
Rosin (see R)			
Sandarac, cks., c.l., same basis as copal.	lb.	.20	- .21
Scammony, cs.	lb.	1.10	- 1.18
Senegal, picked, bgs.	lb.	.25	- .27
sorts, bgs.	lb.	.10¼	- .10¾
Talha, bgs.	lb.	.07½	- .08
Thus, bbls.	280 lbs.	14.50	-14.75
Tragacanth, Aleppo, 1 cs.	lb.	2.25	- 2.35
2, cs.	lb.	1.90	- 1.96
3, cs.	lb.	1.60	- 1.65
flake, bgs.	lb.	.50	- 1.00
Yacca, bgs., c.l., same basis as copal.	lb.	.03½	—
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.04½	—
Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex., frt. equal.	ton.	21.15	—
Medicine Lodge, Kans., frt. equald.	ton.	17.00	—
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald.	ton.	27.15	—
Southard, Okla., frt. equald.	ton.	17.00-	—
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald.	ton.	31.15	—
plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex., frt. equald.	ton.	12.50	—
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald.	ton.	12.50	—
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald.	ton.	14.00	—
Southard, Okla., frt. equald.	ton.	12.50	—
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald.	ton.	12.50	—
Acme, Tex.; Blue Rapids, Kans.; Fort Dodge, Ia.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Gypsum, O.; New Brighton, N. Y.; Plasterco, Va.; Southard, Okla.; Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald.	ton.	8.00	—
terra alba, dom., paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. New Brighton, N. Y.; Southard, Okla., frt. equald.	ton.	12.00	—
import, bgs., ex dock.	ton.	27.50	—

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.	lb.	.20	- .21
Heliotropin, cryst., cns.	lb.	1.80	- 2.20
Hellebore, white, root, powd., bbls.	lb.	.11½	- .12
Helonias root, bls.	lb.	.53	- .55
Hematine crystals, bbls.	lb.	.18	- .28
Hemlock bark extract, 25%, tan. c.l., bbls., works.	lb.	.03	—
l.c.l., bbls., works	lb.	.03¼	—
tanks, works	lb.	.02¾	—
Hempseed, Manchur, bgs.	lb.	.05½	- .06
Henbane leaves, bls.	lb.	.15	- .16
Henna leaves, bls.	lb.	.08	- .09
powd., bbls, bxs.	lb.	.10	- .11
Heptane, mixed, 77-115°C., dms., c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.11	—
l.c.l., Group 3	gal.	.16	—
tanks, Group 3	gal.	.08½	—
normal, 86-100°, dms., c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.11½	—
l.c.l., Group 3	gal.	.17	—
tanks, Group 3	gal.	.09½	—
Hexalin, dms.	lb.	.80	—
Hexane, normal, 60-70° C., dms., c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.12½	—
l.c.l., Group 3	gal.	.17	—
tanks, Group 3	gal.	.10½	—
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.14	—
l.c.l., Group 3	gal.	.25	—
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., dms., 1,500 lbs. or more shipments, f.o.b. Perth Amboy or N. Y. C.	lb.	.32	—
150 to 1,350 lbs., shipments, same basis.	lb.	.53	—
USP, dms., 500 lbs., or more, shipments, same basis,	lb.	.38	—
fib., ctns., same basis.	lb.	.40	—
Hematropine hydrobromide, bots., 25 ozs.	oz.	13.00	—
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammon., bulk, f.o.b. Chicago.	unit-ton.	2.65-	—
Hops, N. F., bls.	lb.	.15	- .20
Horehound, bls.	lb.	.08	- .09
Hydranges, root, bls.	lb.	.08	- .09
Hydrastine, bots., 4 ozs.	oz.	15.25	—
cns., 16 ozs.	oz.	15.00	—
Hydrochloride, bots., 4 ozs.	oz.	15.25	—
cns., 16 ozs.	oz.	15.00	—
Sulphate, bots., 4 ozs.	oz.	16.25	—
cns., 16 oz.	oz.	16.00	—
Hydrastis (see Golden seal).			
Hydrofuramide, dms., 100 lbs. or more, works.	lb.	.30	—
fib. ctns., works.	lb.	.40	—
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls.	lb.	.03¾	- .04
100 vols., cbys., E. of Miss. R.	lb.	.20	—
Hydroquinone, dealers, bbls., dms.	lb.	.90	- .94
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.	lb.	2.00	- 2.50
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots.	oz.	14.00	-15.00
Hyoscyamine, bots.	oz.	10.00	—
Hydrobromide, bots.	oz.	10.00	—
Sulphate, bots.	oz.	10.00	—
Hypernic, crbys., bbls.	lb.	.25	—
ext., bbls.	lb.	.13	—

I

Iceland moss, bls.	lb.	.12	- .13
Ichthyol, bots.	lb.	4.60	- 4.25
Indian red (see Red, Indian).			
Indigo, nat., Madras, cs.	lb.	1.63	- 1.67
synth., liq., bbls.	lb.	.16½	- .19
powd., bbls.	lb.	.74½	- .85
Indol, CP, bots.	lb.	32.00	-34.00
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).			
Iodine, crude, jars, 25 lbs.	lb.	1.30	—
kgs., 150 lbs.	lb.	1.07	—
less 5%, kgs., 150 lbs.	lb.	1.07	—
resubl., bots., 5 lbs.	lb.	1.85	—
jars, 50 lbs.	lb.	1.75	—
tincture, USP, bbls., 47 gals.	gal.	1.70	—
cbys., 5 gals.	gal.	1.75	- 1.80
mild, bbls., 47 gals.	gal.	.95	—
cbys., 5 gals.	gal.	1.00	- 1.05
Iodoform, dms., 100 lbs.	lb.	3.85	—
jars, 25 lbs.	lb.	4.05	—
Ionone, alpha, bots.	lb.	2.50	- 2.55
alpha, extra, bots.	lb.	4.00	- 4.05
alpha beta, bots.	lb.	2.25	- 2.30
beta, bots.	lb.	4.10	- 4.15
Ipecac root, bgs.	lb.	1.05	- 1.10
powd., bxs.	lb.	1.15	- 1.20
Irish moss, ordinary, bls.	lb.	.00	- .10
powd., 80-90 mesh, bbls.	lb.	.20	- .30
prime, bleached, bls.	lb.	.18	- .21
Iron acetate, N. F. IV, cbys. 100 lbs.	lb.	.15	—
djns., 50 lbs.	lb.	.16	—
liquor, bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.03	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.04	—
Chloride (ferric), tech., anhydr., 300-lb. dms.	100 lbs.	4.65	- 6.25
150-lb. dms.	100 lbs.	5.00	- 6.60
cryst., bbls., works, frt. alld. or equald.	lb.	.05	- .06
kegs, works, frt. alld. or equld.	lb.	.07½	- .08

Glycerin—Lead Arsenate

Iron, acetate, liquor, cbys., works, frt. alld. or equld.	lb.	.05	- .06
USP X, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.07½	—
kegs	lb.	.09½	—
USP solut., cbys., works, frt. alld. or equld.	lb.	.06½	- .07
djns	lb.	.07½	—
USP VIII, pearls.	lb.	.72	- .75
powd., cns.	lb.	.84	- .87
scales, cns.	lb.	.77	- .80
Iron, glycerophosphate, bbls., kgs., 1,000 lb. lots.	lb.	2.87	—
smaller lots	lb.	2.97	—
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	3.09	—
Hypophosphite, cns.	lb.	1.55	- 1.60
Iodide, bots.	lb.	2.99	—
syrup, djns.	lb.	.37	- .38
bots	lb.	.52	—
Nitrate, comi., kgs.	lb.	.02¾	- .03
Oxalate, powd., kgs.	lb.	.47	—
cns.	lb.	.52	—
scales, cns.	lb.	.83	- .85
Oxide (see Black, Red, etc.).			
Phosphate, ferric, pearls, cns., 50 lbs.	lb.	.54	—
25 lbs.	lb.	.57	—
scales, cns., 50 lbs.	lb.	.59	—
25 lbs.	lb.	.62	—
ferrous, bbls., 200 lbs.	lb.	.35	—
bxs., 25 lbs.	lb.	.40	—
kgs., 100 lbs.	lb.	.37	—
Pyrophosphate, pearls, cns.	lb.	.59	- .62
scales, cns.	lb.	.64	- .67
Reduced, 90%, cs.	lb.	.60	- .65
Sulphate, tech. (see Copperas and ferric sulphate).			
Sulphate, USP, cryst., bbls., 275 lbs.	lb.	.04¼	—
dms., 100 lbs.	lb.	.06½	—
Iron ammonia citrate, brown, gran., cns.	lb.	.37	- .40
pearls, cns.	lb.	.37	- .40
scales, cns.	lb.	.47	- .50
green, gran., cns.	lb.	.37	- .40
pearls, cns.	lb.	.37	- .40
scales, cns.	lb.	.47	- .50
Iron-ammonia oxalate, bxs.	lb.		—
fib., dms.	lb.	.23½	—
kgs.	lb.	.25½	—
Iron-potash oxalate, bbls.	lb.	.42	—
kgs.	lb.	.44	—
jars	lb.	.48	—
Iron-soda oxalate, bxs.	lb.	.30	—
fib., dms.	lb.	.23½	—
kgs.	lb.	.25½	—
Isobutyl carbinol (see Carbinol).			
Isopentane, dms., works.	lb.	.45	—
small lots, works.	lb.	.50	—
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).			
Isopropyl acetate, dms., 5 gals., E. of Rockies, frt. alld.	lb.	.096	—
W. of Rockies, frt. alld.	lb.	.10	—
55 gls., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld.	lb.	.081	—
W. of Rockies, frt. alld,	lb.	.06½	—
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld.	lb.	.066	—
W. of Rockies, frt. alld,	lb.	.07	—
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld.,	lb.	.051	—
W. of Rockies, frt. alld.	lb.	.06½	—
Alcohol (see Alcohol).			
Ether, dms., 5 gal., frt. alld.	gal.	.55	—
55 gal., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld.	gal.	.35	—
W. of Miss., frt. alld.,	gal.	.39	—
l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld.	gal.	.40	—
W. of Miss., frt. alld.,	gal.	.44	—
tanks, E. of Miss., frt. alld.,	gal.	.25	—
W. of Miss., frt. alld.,	gal.	.29	—

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.	lb.	.09	- .10
Jalap root, NF, bls.	lb.	.15	- .18
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.20	- .22
Juniper berries, bgs.	lb.	.05	- .05½

K

Kamala, tins	lb.	.22	- .23
Kaolin (see China clay).			
Kava kava root, bls.	lb.	.12½	- .13
Kerosene, at refinery:—			
Bayonne, 41-43 w.w., tanks.	gal.	.04½	- .04¾
Gulf ports, p.w., bulk, export,	gal.	.03½	- .03¾
w.w., bulk.	gal.	.04	—
Louisiana - Arkansas, 41-43 w.w, bulk.	gal.	.04	- .04¾
Oklahoma-Texas, 41-43 w.w., tanks.	gal.	.03¾	- .04¼
42-44 w.w., tanks.	gal.	.04¾	- .04¾
Pennsylvania, 45 w.w., tanks,	gal.	.04¾	- .04¾
46 w.w., tanks.	gal.	.04¾	- .05
47 w.w., tanks.	gal.	.04¾	- .05½
Kerosene, tankwagon:—			
Atlanta	gal.	.12	—
Boston	gal.	.08	—
Chicago	gal.	.10	—
Cincinnati	gal.	.12	—
Denver	gal.	.11½	—
Louisville	gal.	.10	—
Minneapolis	gal.	.104	—
New Orleans	gal.	.11	—
New York	gal.	.09¾	—
San Francisco	gal.	.11½	—
Kerosene distillate (see Oil, furnace).			
Kieserite, calc., 96-98% $MgSO_4$ bgs., c.l., ex vessel Atlantic, Gulf ports, duty pd.	ton.	No prices	
Kola nuts, bgs.	lb.	.07	- .08

L

Lady slipper root, bls.	lb.	.38	- .40
Lanolin (see Adepa lanae).			
Lard, city, tubs.	100 lbs.	6.00	- 6.25
Middlewestern, trcs.	100 lbs.	6.15	- 6.25
Neutral, trcs.	100 lbs.	7.12½	- 7.25
Western, choice, trcs.	100 lbs.	6.15	- 6.25
Compound, trcs.	100 lbs.	8.75	- 9.00
Larkspur seed, bgs.	lb.	.33	- .34
Laurel berries, bls.	lb.	.09	- .10
Leaves, Greek, bls.	lb.	.04	- .04½
Lavender flowers, ordinary, bls.	lb.	.26	- .27
medium, bls.	lb.	.30	- .31
select, bls.	lb.	.35	- .40
Lead acetate, white, broken, bbls.	lb.	.10	—
cryst., bbls.	lb.	.10	—
gran., bbls.	lb.	.10¾	—
powd., bbls.	lb.	.10¾	—
Arsenate, bgs., c.l., dealers.	lb.	.10	- .11
l.c.l., bgs., dealers.	lb.	.1015	- .11½

Lead arsenate prices are works or whse basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 96 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowance for works or whse. pick ups.

Lead, Blue—Lithium Carb.

Lead, blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .06¼- —
dlvd., Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo. .....lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd., E.....lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo.....lb. .07 - —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, pure, bots., 5 lbs..lb. .62 - —
fib., dms., 25 lbs.....lb. .49 - —
Iodide, N. F., V., powd., bots., 5 lbs..lb. 2.67 - —
jars .....lb. 2.55 - —
Linoleate, pale, precip., dms., lb. .19 - —
Metal (see daily quotations in market report).
Metallic, paste, 200-lb. cont., f.o.b. works..lb. .19 - —
5-lb. cont., f.o.b. works....lb. .22 - —
Nitrate, bbls.....lb. .10 - .13
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .18½- .20
Peroxide, cns., works.....lb. .46 - .47
Red, dry, 95% or less, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (30 tons), dlvd., Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash...lb. .0760- —
other points.....lb. .0735- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd., Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.lb. .08 - —
Lead, red, dry, 95% or less, Pb_3O_4, bbls., l.c.l., Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore and Wash.lb. .08¼- —
Ore. and Wash.lb. .08½- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .08¼- —
other points.....lb. .07¾- —
smaller lots, etc.....lb. .08½- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .09 - —
Ohio., etc.....lb. .08¾- —
other points.....lb. .08¼- —
97%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., (20 tons), dlvd., Ala., etc. lb. .0785- —
other points.....lb. .0760- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd., Ala., etc...lb. .08¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .08¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .08½- —
other points.....lb. .08 - —
smaller lots, dlvd., Ala., etc..lb .08¾- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .09¼- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .09 - —
other points.....lb. .08½- —
98%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., (20 tons), dlvd., Ala., etc..lb. .0810- —
other points.....lb. .0785- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd., Ala., etc..lb. .08¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .09 - —
Colo., etc.....lb. .08¾- —
other points.....lb. .08¼- —
smaller lots, dlvd., Ala., etc..lb. .09 - —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .09¼- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .09 - —
other points.....lb. .08¾- —
Red, tech., 90% min., 100-lb. kgs., lb. .12¾- —
Resinate, fused, 15%, bbls...lb. .09¼- —
pale, bbls.....lb. .11½- —
precip., bbls.....lb. .16½- —
Stearate, bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Lead, sulphate (see Lead, white, basic sulphate).
Titanate, bbls., c.l., (20 tons), works, frt. alld..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, one delvy., E. frt. alld..lb. .10¼- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse....lb. .10¼- —
smaller lots, E. frt. alld. lb. .10½- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse....lb. .10½- —
Whites, dry, basic carbonate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., Cal., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash. and Wyo..lb. .07¼- —
other points.....lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., Ariz., etc.lb. .07½- —
other points.....lb. .07¾- —
basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., dlvd., Ariz., etc..lb. .06½- —
other points.....lb. .06¾- —
basic sulphate, l.c.l., dlvd., Ariz., etc..lb. .06¾- —
other points.....lb. .06½- —
in oil, 100-lb. kgs., consumers..lb. .12¼- —
dealers .....lb. .10¼- —
painters .....lb. .11¼- —
Lecithin, 100%, cns., f.o.b., N. Y., or Chi....lb. 2.50 - —
edible, grade 1, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .47½- .65
grades 2 or 3, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .47½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .50 - .67½
grade 4, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .52½- .70
purified, cs., dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .67½- .85
tech., grade 1, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .37½- .55
Lecethin, tech., grades 2 or 3, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .40 - .57½
grade 4, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .42½- .60

Lecithin prices quoted above are for goods packed in 25, 50, or 100-lb. dms. When goods are packed in 500-lb. dms. prices are 1c. per lb. less.

Lemon peel, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Licorice extract, mass, cs.....lb. .17 - .18
powd., bbls.....lb. .24 - .25
Root, bls.....lb. .04½- .05
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .07 - .08
select, bndls., cs.....lb. .15 - .17
Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump or pebble, bulk, f.o.b.
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 7.00 - —
Berkley, W. Va.....ton. 7.00 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa...ton. 8.50 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.ton. 6.25 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.ton. 7.00 - —
Farnams, Mass. ....ton. 8.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 7.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 6.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn. ....ton. 6.25 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 7.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Manistique, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton. 7.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va...ton. 7.00 - —
Menominee, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 6.50 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Rincon, Cal.....ton.13.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va. ....ton. 7.00 - —
Riverton, Va. .....ton. 7.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal..ton.13.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton. 6.50 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 7.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 7.00 - —
hydrated, paper bgs., f.o.b., Bellefonte, Pa..ton. 8.50 - —
Berkley, W. Va.....ton. 8.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.....ton.10.00 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa...ton. 8.00 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.ton. 9.00 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.ton. 9.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 8.50 - —
Gibsonburg, O.....ton. 8.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 8.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 9.00 - —
Le Roy, Minn.....ton.10.00 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 9.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Louisville, Ky.....ton.14.50 - —
Manistique, Mich....ton. 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton. 9.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va..ton. 8.50 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 9.00 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Potoskey, Mich.....ton. 9.00 - —
Port Island, Mich....ton. 9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. D....ton.12.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va. ....ton. 9.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal..ton.16.00 - —
Springfield, Mo. ....ton. 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 8.50 - —
spray, paper bags, f.o.b. Bellefonte,, Pa..ton. 9.00 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 9.50 - —
Gibsonberg, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton.11.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton.10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium)
Lime-sulphur, dry, dealers, bgs., c.l., E. of and incl. N. Dak., S. Dak., Neb., Kan., Okla., Tex..lb. .07¼- .08½
dms., same basis.....lb. .10½- —
400 lbs., or more, bgs., same basis..lb. .07¾- .08¾
dms., same basis.....lb. .11 - —
less than 400 lbs., same basis, lb. .08½- .09½
dms., same basis.....lb. .12 - —
solution, zone 1, dms., consumer. gal. .16 - —
Zone 2, tanks, dealers, wks., gal. .08½- —
30-50 dms.....gal. .11 - .13
Zone 3, tanks, dealers, dlvd., gal. .11½- —
30-50 dms.....gal. .14 - .13
Zone 4, tanks, dealers, wks., gal. .08 - —
dms., wks, except Cal..gal. .12 - —
Zone 5, tanks, dealers, dlvd., gal. .10¼- —
dms. .....gal. .12 - —
Zone 6, tanks, dealers.....gal. .06½- —
30-50 dms.....gal. .11 - .13

Prices for lime sulphur solution are f.o.b. warehouse points, freight allowed. Zone 1 includes Ga., S. C., Ala., N. C., except the counties of Ashe, Surry, Stokes, Rockingham and Alleghany; Tenn., east of Tenn. River. Zone 2: New England States. Zone 3: Ark., Ohio, Ind., Ill., Ia., Ky., Mich., Wis., Minn., Mo., and Tenn., west of Tenn. River; Penna., eastern tier, and W. Va., western tier. Zone 4: West of Rocky Mountains, except southern California, which makes up Zone 5. Zone 6: N. Y. east of Herkimer, N. J., Md., Del., Va., Pa.—all counties lying east of the western boundary of Bedford, Blair, Center, Clinton and Potter, W. Va.—counties of Mineral, Hampshire, Morgan, Berkeley, Jefferson, and Hardy, N. C.—counties of Ashe, Alleghany, Surry, Stokes, and Rockingham.

Linalool, cns.....lb. 2.10 - 3.30
Linalyl acetate, cns., 25 lbs...lb. 1.85 - 2.25
Linden flowers, with leaves, bls.lb. .26 - .27
without leaves, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Linseed, cake, bgs., export...ton.27.00 -27.50
Meal, 34%, bgs.....ton.37.50 - —
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., 20-tons dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore and Wash..lb. .0660- —
dlvd., other points....lb. .0635- —
5 tons, dlvd., Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.....lb. .07 - —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah, and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .07½- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .07 - —
other points.....lb. .06¾- —
smaller lots, dlvd., Ala., etc. lb. .07¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .08 - —
Colo., etc.....lb. .07¾- —
other points.....lb. .07¼- —
Lithium bromide, bbls., 100 lbs., works, frt. equal'd..lb. 1.90 - —
50 lbs., works.....lb. 1.93 - —
25 lbs., works.....lb. 1.95 - —
Carbonate, 250-lb., bbls.....lb. 1.25 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. 1.30 - —

PREPARED TO MEET THE COMING DEMANDS

An Alert Source of Supply Keeps Up-to-the-Minute by Planning Its Service To Comply With Customers' Growing Needs

● Guide posts to progress are everywhere and research is constantly discovering new ways to reach the goals that have been set. Witco helps the industries it serves by pioneering improvements and bringing out new products in the field of chemicals, oils, pigments and allied materials. In planning its own future Witco has taken careful consideration of the plans of its customers and is prepared, with up-to-the-minute laboratory and production facilities, to meet their coming demands efficiently and economically.

NEW QUALITY AND SAFETY in automobile tires and other rubber products are being achieved by the Firestone Tire & Rubber Company, whose exhibit building at the New York World's Fair 1939 is shown here. Among the Witco materials used in the manufacture of Firestone products are Witco Carbon Black, Clay, Stearic Acid and Inert Pigments.

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Manufacturers and Importers

New York, 295 Madison Avenue • Boston, 141 Milk Sheet • Chicago, Tribune Tower • Cleveland, 616 St. Clair Avenue N. E. • Harold Wilson & Witco, Ltd., 6 Portman Mansions Baker Street, London W 1, England. Witco Affiliates. Witco Oil & Gas Company • The Pioneer Asphalt Company • Penhandle Carbon Company

BUY DIRECT AND PROFIT DIRECTLY

WITCO

Lithium, chloride, 25-lb. jars..lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Citrate, 250-lb. bbls.....lb. 1.40 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. 1.45 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. 1.40 - —
Iodide, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 4.85 - —
25-lb. jars.....lb. 4.70 - —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Lithopone, dom., high-strength, bgs., c.l. (20 tons)..lb. .05½- —
smaller lots .....lb. .05½- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).....lb. .05½- —
smaller lots .....lb. .05¾- —
ordinary, bgs., c.l., (20 tons) lb. .03¾- —
smaller lots .....lb. .04 - —
bbls., c.l., (20 tons).....lb. .04 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .04¼- —
titanated, bgs., c.l. (20 tons) lb. .05¼- —
smaller lots .....lb. .05½- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons)....lb. .05½- —
smaller lots .....lb. .05¾- —

Lithopone in car lots is delivered East or the Pacific Coast and in less than car lot quantities delivered East or ex warehouse Pacific Coast.

Liverwort leaves, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Lobelia herb, bls.....lb. .11 - .13
Seed, bgs.....lb. .34 - .35
Logwood extract, cryst., bbls..lb. .18 - .22
liquid, 51°, bbls.....lb. .09½- .11½
solid, bxs. .....lb. .15 - .19
Lovage root, dom., bls.....lb. .34 - .35
import, bls. .....lb. .30 - .35
Lupulin, N. F., tins.....lb. 1.80 - 1.90
Lycopodium, cs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.40

M

Mace, Banda, cs.....lb. .51 - .52
Batavia, cs.....lb. .32½- .33
Sinaw, cs. .....lb. .43 - .44
Madder, Dutch, bbls.....lb. .22 - .26
Magnesia arsenate, dms.....lb. .18 - .20
Calcined, tech., USP, bbls., works..lb. .36 - —
Carbonate, tech., Zone 1, bgs., c.l..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07 - —
1, bbls., c.l.....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - —
kgs., c.l.....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09½- —
USP, zone 1, bbls., c.l.....lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - —
kgs., c.l.....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .10½- —

Magnesia:—Zone 1—Mass., Conn., R. I., N. Y., N. J. Pa., Del., and Md. C.l., shipments, full frt alld. up to, but not exceeding 25c. per 100 lbs., actually paid by customers. On l.c.l. shipm'ts, frt. alld., including dlvd. storedoor. Magnesia prices are f.o.b., Plymouth Meeting House. Zone 2, balance of U. S.,; prices f.o.b., Plymouth Meeting House, Ambler, Phillipsburg, Valley Forge, and New York.

Chloride, flake, dom., bbls., wks., c.l..ton.32.00 - —
l.c.l., bbls., wks.....ton.39.00 -42.00
Hypophosphite, ons., 100 lbs..lb. 1.45 - —
25 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - —
Oxide (see Calcined).
Palmitate, bbls.....lb. .32 Nom.
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works.lb. 1.00 - 1.35
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .09½- .10½
Stearate, bbls., ctns., c.l....lb. .21 - —
1 ton.....lb. .22 - —
1,000-2,000 lbs.....lb. .23 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .24 - —
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Magnesite, cal., dom., bgs....ton.56.00 -60.00
Import, bags.....ton.56.00 -60.00
dead-burned, dom., bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Chewelah, Wash....ton.35.00 - —
Magnesium hydroxide, medicinal, bbls., 200 lbs..lb. .35 - —
dms., 25 lbs.....lb. .30 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .28 - —
Trisilicate, cs., 500-lb. lots..lb. .58 - —
100-lb. lots .....lb. .55 - —
ons. .....lb. .75 - .80
Malva flowers, black, bls.....lb. .35 - .45
blue, bls. .....lb. .35 - .45
Leaves, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
Manaca, root, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Mandrake root, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Manganese acetate, dms.....lb. .26½- —
Arsenate, bgs. .....lb. .12 - .12½
Borate, tech., bbls.....lb. .15 - .16
Carbonate, bbls. .....lb. .19 - —
Chloride, bbls. .....lb. .08¼- .08½
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87% bgs., 28-40 tons, works..ton.54.50 - —
5-15 tons, works.....ton.57.50 - —
¼-4 tons, works.....ton.62.50 - —
300-600 lbs., works..ton.72.50 - —
Caucasian, 85-90%, bbls., c.l., works..ton.51.50 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works...ton.54.50 - —
smaller lots, works..ton.59.50 - —
burlap bgs., c.l., works.ton.49.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works..ton.52.25 - —
smaller lots, works.ton.57.25 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works..ton.47.50 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works..ton.50.50 - —
Glycerophosphate, bbls., kgs., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 2.01 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 2.71 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 2.83 - —
solut., djns., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. .61 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .71 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. .81 - —
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .32 - —
Iodide, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 5.45 - —
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 5.30 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4%, dms...lb. .18 - .19½
solid, precip., 8.2%, bbls..lb. .19 - —
Ore, 50-52% basis, bbls., c.l., Alt. ports..unit-ton. .28 - .29 Nom.
Resinate, fused, 3½%, bbls..lb. .08¼- .08½
precip., dms.....lb. .12 - —
Sulphate, anhyd., bbls., works, lb. .07 - .07½
cryst., 65%, MnSo4, bgs., c.l., dlvd, South..ton.48.75 - —
l.c.l., bgs.....ton.55.75 - —
80-85%, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. to S.F.A. territory, unit-ton. .75 - —
l c.l., 5 tons, works...lb. .03½- —
smaller lots, works..lb. .04 - —
Mangrove bark, bgs., non-fiberous shipt..ton.25.00 - —
Manna flake, large, cs.....lb. .45 - .46
small, cs.....lb. .24 - .25
Mannitol, reagent, pure cryst., cs., works..lb 1.05 - 1.10
commercial, cryst., bbl., ton lots, works..lb. .46 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .57 - —
Marble flour, bgs.....ton.12.00 -14.00
Marjoram, French, bbls.....lb. .25 - .25½
Tunisan, bls. .....lb. .22 - .23
Matico leaves, bls.....lb. .21 - .22
Menthol, USP, natural, cs.....lb. 2.95 - 3.00
synthetic, tech., cs.....lb. 2.25 - —
USP, cs.....lb. 3.00 - —
liquid, dms., 50 lbs.....lb. 1.25 - —
Menthyl salicylate, tins, 100-lb. lots..lb. 3.00 - —
25-lb. lots.....lb. 3.10 - —
Mercurial ointment, 30%, pails, 50 lbs.....lb. .35 - —
25 lbs.....lb. .37 - —
50%, pails, 50 lbs.....lb. 1.23 - —
25 lbs.....lb. 1.25 - —
Mercury (see Quicksilver).
Ammoniated (see white precipitate).
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 1.90 - 1.94
flb., dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 1.77 - —
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 1.79 - —
Chloride (see Calomel).
Iodide, red, N.F., bots., 5 lbs.lb. 3.81 - 3.86
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.70 - 3.75
flb., dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 3.70 - 3.75
yellow, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 3.91 - 3.95
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.80 - —
flb., dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 3.80 - —
Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment).
Oxide, red, N.F. (see Red precipitate).
tech. (See Red, mercury oxide).
Yellow, dom., tech., bbl...lb. 1.51 - —
USP, flb. dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.03 - —
Mercury and chalk, ctns., 5 lbs., lb. 1.20 - —
flb., dms., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.17 - 1.22
Mesityl oxide, cns., works.....lb. .16 - .18
dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10¼- —
Metal leaf, pkgs., of 20 books (500 leaves), aluminum, 5½x5½ in..pkg. 1.50 - 1.75
composition, 5½x5½ in..pkg. 1.70 - 1.80
gold, XX deep, 23K, 3⅜x3⅜ in..pkg.15.25 -15.75
23K, 3⅜x3⅜ in.....pkg.16.15 -17.50
4x4 in.....pkg.19.50 -20.00
3⅜x5½ in.....pkg.22.50 -23.00
3⅜x5½ in.....pkg.24.50 -25.00
Silver, 3⅜x3⅜ in.....pkg. 2.75 - 2.85
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls....lb. 1.30 - —
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs....lb. .65 - —
Metatoluylenediamine, kgs.....lb. .65 - —
Methanol, natural, denat., grade, tanks..gal. .40 - —
97%, tanks.....gal. .32 - —
95%, tanks.....gal. .31 - —

Methanol in drums, car lots, is 5c. per gal. higher, frt. alld., east of the Rocky Mts. Prices on the Pacific Coast are 3c. higher on tanks and 4c. per gal. higher on drums. car lots.

Methanol, synth., pure, dms., c.l., Zone 1 frt. alld..gal. .38 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .41 - —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .42 - —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .44 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .40½- —
2, frt. alld. or dlvd., gal. .47 - —
3, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .44½- —
4, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .60 - —
tanks, Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .33 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .35½- —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .36½- —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .37 - —

Synthetic methanol sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los Angeles, Cal., San Francisco, Cal., Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., N. Mex., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah, Wash.

Methyl acetate, 97-99%, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R..lb. .10¼- —
W. of Miss. R.....lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dms., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .11 - —
W. of Miss. R.....lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd., E. of Miss. R. lb. .09½- —
W. of Miss R.....lb. .10½- —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd., E. of Miss. R..lb. .07 - —
W. of Miss. R.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss., R..lb. .07½- —
W. of Miss R. .....lb. .08½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss. R., lb. .06 - —
W. of Miss. R. .....lb. .07 - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .29½- —
Acetone, natural, tanks.....gal. .28 - —

Methyl acetone in drums, car lots, is 5c. per gal. higher, frt. alld., east of Rocky Mts. Prices on Pacific Coast are 3c. per gal. higher on tanks and 4c. per gal. higher on drums. car lots.

synthetic, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. E. of Rockies, gal. .38 - —
2, frt. alld. E. of Rockies, gal. .41 - —
3, Pacific Coast.....gal. .42 - —
4 .....gal. .44 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. E. of Rockies..gal. .41 - —
2, frt., alld. E. of Rockies..gal. .475 - —
3, Pacific Coast.....gal. .45 - —
4 .....gal. .605 - —
tanks, Zone 1, frt. alld. E. of Rockies..gal. .315 - —
2, frt. alld. E. of Rockies, gal. .34 - —
3, Pacific Coast.....gal. .35 - —
4 .....gal. .355 - —

Methyl acetone, synthetic, sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Dela., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., West Va. and Wis.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C. and S. D.; Zone 3, Pacific Coast; Zone 4, Ariz., Col., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah, Wash., N. Mex.

Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, bots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.20
Benzoate, cns., 25 lbs.....lb. .70 - 1.20
Bromide, cyl. .....lb. .65 - .75
Chloride, refrigeration, 500 lbs., and up, machine mfrs. and jobbers, cylinders.lb. .32 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .36 - —
60 to 499 lbs., cyl., mach. mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .36 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .40 - —
tanks, multi-unit, mach. mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .31 - —
service men and consumers, lb. .35 - —

Methyl chloride quotations are spot or contract, effective July 1, for delivery to any common carrier point in United States. Prices above are in 60, 90 and 130-lb. cylinders. Prices on the 20-lb cylinders are uniformly 10c. per pound higher than above prices.

Cinnamate, bls.....lb. 1.85 - 2.00
Formate, dms. .....lb. .35 - .36
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .30 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.65 - 3.86
Salicylate, dms.....lb. .35 - .37
cns. .....lb. .37 - .40
Violet toner, bbls.....lb. .38 - —
permanent, bbls. .....lb. .30 - —
Methylamyl ketone, dms., works, l.c.l..lb. .25 - —
smaller containers, same basis, lb. .29 - —
Methylcyclohexane, 98-100% dms., works, frt. alld., E. of Rockies..lb. .25 - —
Methylcyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., works, frt. alld., E. of Rockies..lb. .30 - —
Methylcyclohexanone, 98 - 100%, dms., works, frt. alld., E. of Rockies..lb. .58 - —
Methylene blue, medcl., kgs., 100 lbs..lb. 2.00 - —
cns., 5 lbs.....lb. 2.35 - —
Chloride, dms., f.o.b. works..lb. .18 - .23
Methylethyl ketone, dms., c.l., frt., pd., E. of Rocky Mts..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., same terms.....lb. .06½- —
tanks, same terms.....lb. .05 - —
Methylheptenone, bots.....lb. 2.45 - 3.00
Methylheptin carbonate, bots..lb.23.00 -44.00
Methylhexyl ketone, dms., tech., wks..lb. .60 - —
Methylisobutyl ketone, dms., 55-gal., c.l., works..gal. .76 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .80 - —
smaller containers, works.gal. 1.00 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .70 - —
Methylnaphtyl ketone, dom., cryst., bots..lb. 3.25 - 3.30
imp. bots.....lb. 3.10 - —
Methylpropyl ketone, dms., c.l..lb. .20½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .21 - —
tanks .....lb. .19½- —
Metronite pigment, 120 mesh, containers extra, c.l., f.o.b. Milwaukee..ton. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.11.00 - —
180 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.16.00 - —
250 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.15.00 - —
325 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.20.00 - —
Mica, dry grd., amber, No. 1 quality, bgs., extra and returnable, c.l., works..ton.30.00 - —
Mica, dry grd., amber, No. 1 quality, l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., works..ton.40.00 - —
1,000 lbs., works....lb. .02 - —
500 lbs., works....lb. .02½- —
100 lbs., works....lb. .03 - —
roofing, bags., extra and returnable, c.l., works..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., works, ton.30.00 - —
paint, bgs., extra and returnable, c.l., works, ton.55.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., works, ton.65.00 - —
white, No. 1, quality, bgs., extra and returnable, c.l., works..ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., works, ton.45.00 - —
1,000 lbs., works..lb. .02½- —
500 lbs., works....lb. .03 - —
roofing, bgs., extra and returnable, c.l., works.ton..29.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., works, ton.39.00 - —
paint, bgs., extra and returnable, c.l., works..ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., works, ton.70.00 - —
wet-ground, paint or lacquer, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .04¼- —
l.c.l., ex-whse., or frt. alld.. E..lb. .04¾- —
paper, wall or coated, bgs., c.l., frt. all., E..lb. .04¼- —
l.c.l., ex-whse., or frt. all., E..lb. .04¾- —
rubber, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .04 - —
l.c.l., ex-whse., or frt. alld., E...lb. .04½- —

wet-ground mica prices are ½c. per pound higher west of Rockies.

Milk powder, skimmed roller, bbls., c.l..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07 - —
spray, bbls., c.l.....lb. .06½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07½- —
unskimmed, roller bbls., c.l.lb. .15½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16½- —
spray, bbls., c.l.....lb. .16½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17½- —
Millet seed, yellow, bgs.....lb. .0350- .0375
early fortune, bgs.....lb. .0250- .0300
hulled, bgs. .....lb. .05½- .06
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum thinner and V M & P naphtha).
Molasses, blackstrap, tanks, f.o.b., No. Atlantic ports..gal. .04½- —
f.o.b., New Orleans....gal. .03¼- —
Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate).
Molybdenum metal, kgs., 99% powd..lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Monoamylamine, dms., c.l., wks., lb. .52 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .55 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., works..lb. .62 - —
lb. .65 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., l.c.l., lb. .06 - .08
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., works..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dms. .....lb. .25 - —
tanks .....lb. .23 - —
Monoethylanilin, dms. .....lb. .77 Nom.
Monomethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .70 - —
Monomethylpara-aminophenol sulphate, dms..lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Monosodiumphosphate (see Soda phosphate, monobasic).
Morphine, bots., 5 ozs.....oz.11.10 - —
cns., 25 ozs. .....oz.10.00 - —
Acetate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Ethylhydrochloride, bots. 5 ozs., oz.10.75 - —
cns., 25 ozs. .....oz.10.55 - —
Hydrobromide, bots., 5 ozs..oz. 8.95 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.75 - —
Sulphate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Morpholine, dms., 55 gal., l.c.l., works..lb. .75 - —
smaller containers, works....lb. 1.00 - —
Mullein flowers, cns.....lb. .78 - .80
Leaves, bls. .....lb. .07 - .08
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grained, bots..oz.21.00 -22.00
pods, caddies, 20 ozs....oz.19.00 -21.00
synth., ambrette, cns., 100 lbs., or more..lb. 3.25 - —
5 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 3.50 - —
1 lb. .....lb. 3.65 - —
ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more, lb. 3.40 - —
5 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 3.65 - —
1 lb. .....lb. 3.80 - —
xylol, cns., 100 lbs., or more, lb. 1.00 - —
5 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 1.10 - —
1 lb. .....lb. 1.25 - —
Musk root, bls.....lb. .11 - .14
Mustard seed, Bombay, brown, bgs..lb. .03¾- .04¼
California, brown, bgs.....lb. .05¾- .06¼
Chinese, yellow, bgs.....lb. .06¾- .06¼
Danish, yellow, bgs.....lb. .09¼- .09½
Dutch, yellow, bgs.....lb. .08¼- .08½
English, yellow, bgs.....lb. .09¾- .10
Roumanian, yellow, bgs...lb. .05¾- .06¼

Lithium Chloride—Oil, Castor

Myrobalans, J1, bgs., shipt..ton.26.00 - —
J2, bgs., shipt.....ton.20.00 - —
R2, bgs., shipt.....ton.16.75 Nom.
Extract, liquid, 25%, bbls....lb. .03¾- —
solid, 50% bbls.....lb. .04¼- —
powdered, 70% bbls.....lb. .05 - —

N

Naphtha, Painters' (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74 deg., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bgs., bbls., l.c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.60
78 deg., bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 2.75 - 2.85
import, bgs., Atl. ports.100 lbs. 1.65 - —
refined, balls or flakes, bbls., wholesalers and jobbers, f.o.b. works..lb. .05¾- —
50-lb., cs., same basis..lb. .06 - —
pkgs. (16 oz.), same basis, lb. .06½- —
(12 oz.) same basis..pkg. .05½- —
chipped, crushed, bbls., same basis..lb. .05¼- —
rice, cryst., powd., bbls., same basis..lb. .05¾- —
Nerolin, cryst., cns.....lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Nickel carbonate, bbls.....lb. .36 - .36½
Chloride, bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Oxide, black, bbls.....lb. .35 - .39
Salt, bbls.....lb. .13 - .13½
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, dms., works, frt. alld.lb. .70 - —
10-lb., tins.....lb. .86½- —
Nitercake, bulk, works.....ton.16.00 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - —
tanks .....lb. .07 - —
Nitrocellulose, alcohol-soluble, ½, and 40, sec. vis., bbls., works..lb. .28 - —
bronzing, 20, 40, 70 sec. vis., bbls., works..lb. .29 - —
ester-soluble, ¼, ½, 5-6, 15-20 sec., bbls., c.l., dry weight, works..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., ¼, ½, 5-6, 15-20 and higher vis., bbls., lb. .26 - —
lacquer, 20-30 and 60-80 sec., vis., bbls., works....lb. .29 - —

Nitrocellulose prices are quoted on the basis of dry weight; denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra. Barrels are to be paid for extra, but are returnable.

Nitrogen solution, nitrogen basis, tanks, f.o.b. Atlantic and Gulf ports..unit-ton. 1.2158- —
Nitrogenous fertilizer material, 8-11% ammon., dom., bulk., f.o.b. Carrollville, Wis., dlvd.....unit-ton. 1.90 - —
f.o.b. Chemical, Ill., unit-ton. 1.90 - —
East Coast producing points, unit-ton.. 2.30 - —
import, bgs., c.i.f. Atlantic ports, shipt..unit-ton. 2.40 - —
Nitronaphthalene, bbls.....lb. .24 - .25
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs., cs ..lb. .23 - —
Extract (see Gall extract).
Nutmegs, 80s, bgs., cs.....lb. .19½- —
110s, bgs., cs.....lb. .17¼- .17¾
West Indian, bgs.....lb. .10 - .10½
Nux vomica, bls.....lb. .03¾- .04
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .06 - .07

O

Oakbark extract, 25% tan., bbls., c.l., wks..lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., bbls., wks.....lb. .03¾- —
tanks .....lb. .02¾- —
Ocher (see Yellow).
Octanes, 100-140° C., mixed, dms., c.l., G.3..gal. .12¼- —
l.c.l., G.3 .....gal. .17 - —
tanks, G.3.....gal. .10¼- —
Octyl acetate, dms., c.l., works.lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .17 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .15 - —
Oil, almond, bitter, artif. (see Benzaldehyde).
natural, bots. .....lb. 1.90 - 2.00
s.p.a., bots. .....lb. 1.95 - 2.05
sweet, true, exp., cns.....lb. .56 - .57
Amber, crude, cns.....lb. .19 - .20
ref'd, cns. .....lb. .50 - .51
Amyris, cns. .....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Angelica root, bots.....lb.40.00 -45.00
seed, bots. .....lb.70.00 -80.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, cns., dms.....lb. .65 - .67
Apricot, kernels, cns.....lb. .28 - .32
Babassu, tanks .....lb. .06½ Nom.
Bay, W. I., 50-55% phenols, cns..lb. 1.05 - 1.10
55-60% phenols, cns.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Bergamot, artif., cns.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
natural, coppers .....lb. 3.65 - 3.85
Betula (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birch tar, crude, dms.....lb. .15 - .18
rectified, cns.....lb. .60 - .65
Bois de rose, Brazil, cns.....lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Cayenne, cns.....lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Cade, USP IX (see Oil, juniper tar).
Cajeput, tech., dms.....lb. .44 - .46
USP IX, cns.....lb. .50 - .52
Calamus, cns.....lb. 5.50 - 6.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, cns...lb. .31 Nom.
dms. .....lb. .28 Nom.
white, cns.....lb. .31 Nom.
dms. .....lb. .28 Nom.
Cananga, native, cns.....lb. 1.05 - 1.25
rectified, cns.....lb. 1.50 - 1.80
Capsicum (oleoresin) N. F. VI, cns..lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Caraway, USP, cns.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Cardamom, bots.....lb.12.50 -25.50
Cassia, USP, cns., dms.....lb. .90 - .95
Castor, blown, one-way dms., c.l..lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11 - —
medicinal, bbls., c.l.....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09½- —
cns. (1-gal.), l.c.l.....lb. .12½- —
dms (returnable), c.l....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09¼- —
(5-gal.), l.c.l.....lb. .10½- —
tanks .....lb. .08 - —
No. 3, bbls., c.l.....lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - —
dms. (returnable), c.l.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08¾- —
tanks .....lb. .07½- —

Castor oil, med. and No. 3 prices are dlvd all points between N. Y. and Philadelphia, Albany, and N. E. States; Chicago c.l. prices ¾c. higher than N. Y.; l.c.l., prices ¾c. higher than N. Y.; one-way dms., ¼c. higher, all points.

sulphonated, 50% (43% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07 - —

Oil, Castor—Petroleum

Oil, castor, sulphonated, 75% (63% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .09¾- —
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .10¼- —
Cedarleaf, cs. ..... lb. .60 - .62
dms. ..... lb. .55 - .57
Cedarwood, Oregon, cns., dms. lb. .28 - .30
Southern, cns., dms.....lb. .17 - .21½
Celery, bots.....lb. 6.50 - 8.75
Chaulmoogra, USP, cns., 500 lbs. lb. .72½- —
25 lbs. ..... lb. .75 - —
Chinawood, dms.....lb. .22 Nom.
tanks ..... lb. .21 Nom.
Cinnamon, Ceylon, bots.....lb. 8.50 -25.00
Seychelle, bots.....lb. 6.50 - 7.50
Citronella, Ceylon, cns.....lb. .35 - .36
dms. ..... lb. .33 - .34
Java, cns., dms.....lb. .27 - .28
Clove, makers, USP, cns....lb. .97 - —
dms. ..... lb. .95 - —
Coconut, Manila, crude, tanks, lb. .03 - —
Pac. Cst. .....lb. .02¾- .02¾
edible, 76°, tax incl., dms., (returnable). c.l..lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .09½- —
tanks ..... lb. .07¾- —
Cod, Newfoundland, shipt., un-tanked..gal. .32 - .33
Norwegian, shipt., bbls..gal. .27 - .30
Codliver, med., USP, bbls..bbl.20.00 -21.00
Corn, crude, tanks, works...lb. .05½- .05¾
Corn, crude, tanks, works...lb. .06½- .06¾
refd., bbls. ..... lb. .08½- .08¾
Cottonseed, dom., cooking, bbls..lb. .08¼- —
salad, bbls. ..... lb. .08¾- —
import, Brazilian, semi-refd., bulk..lb. .0350- Nom.

Creosote (see C).
Croton, USP, cns.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Cubeb, USP, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cumin, bots.....lb. 6.75 - 7.00
Cypress, dom., bots.....lb. 5.25 - 5.50
import, cns.....lb.12.00 -12.25
Degras (see D).
Diesel, Bayonne, bulk.....bbl. 1.65 - —
California, 24 plus, bulk..bbl. 1.55 - —
Dill seed, bots.....lb. 2.70 - 3.00
weed, bots.....lb. 3.60 - 3.75
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns.....lb. 2.40 - 2.55
Eucalyptus, cns.....lb. .44 - .45
dms. ..... lb. .42 - .43
Fennel, sweet, cns.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Fuel, bunker, California, use-water..bbl. .90 - —
Gulf Coast.....bbl. .80 - .85
Louisiana, Arkansas, 10-14, bbl. .85 - 1.00
N. Y. and N. J. terminals:—
Monday .....bbl. 1.05 - —
Tuesday .....bbl. 1.05 - —
Wednesday .....bbl. 1.05 - —
Thursday .....bbl. 1.05 - —
Friday .....bbl. 1.05 - —
Saturday .....bbl. 1.05 - —
North Texas, 18-22.....bbl. .85 - .90
24-28, zero cold test.....bbl. 1.00 - 1.05
Oklahoma, 18-22.....bbl. .85 - .90
24-28, zero cold test.....bbl. 1.00 - 1.10
24-28, 15 and above.....bbl. .85 - .90
Pennsylvania, 36-40.....gal. .04 - .04¼
Furnace, Bayonne, 1, bulk, refinery..gal. .04¼- —
2, bulk, same basis.....gal. .03¾- —
4, bulk, same basis.....gal. .03¾- —
Louisiana - Arkansas, 32-36, light straw..gal. .03¼- .03½
Oklahoma, 28-30.....gal. .03 - —
32-36 .....gal. .03¾- .03½
36-38 .....gal. .03¾- .03¾
38-40, straw .....gal. .03¾- .03¾
38-40 zero, 60 e.p.....gal. .03¾- .04
Fusel (see F).
Gas, Bayonne, bulk.....gal. .04 - —
Gulf Coast, bulk.....gal. .03½- —
North Texas, bulk.....gal. .02¾- .03¼
Oklahoma, bulk.....gal. .02¾- .03¼
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen leaf).
Geranium, Algerian, rose, cns., lb. 2.65 - 3.50
Bourbon, cns. .....lb. 2.40 - 3.00
Turkish (see Palmarosa).
Grapefruit, cns. .....lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Grapeseed, dms. .....lb. .40 - .60
Ginger, dist., bots.....lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Guaiac wood, concrete, bots..lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Haarlem, import, bots....gross. 3.15 - 3.25
Halibut-liver, dms., 1,000 A, unit..gal. .75 - 1.00
Hemlock, cns. .....lb. .65 - .70
Juniper berry, USP, cns.....lb. 1.10 - 1.30
Wood, tech., cns.....lb. .45 - —
Juniper tar, USP XI, 1,000 lbs., dms..lb. .38 - .39
cns .....lb. .40 - .41
Lard, common, 1, bbls.....lb. .08½- —
2, bbls. .....lb. .08¾- —
extra, bbls. .....lb. .09 - —
1, bbls. .....lb. .08¾- —
Winter, strained, extra, bbls., lb. .09¼- —
prime, burning, bbls.....lb. .09¾- —
prime, ined., bbls.....lb. .09¾- —
Laurel, bots.....lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Lavandin, cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Lavender flower, French, 50% ester, cns...lb. 4.50 - 4.75
38-42% ester, cns.....lb. 3.25 - 4.00
35-38% ester, cns.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
30-32% ester, cns.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
garden, cns. .....lb. .42 - .45
spike, Spanish, tech., cns..lb. 1.05 - 1.10
dms. .....lb. .95 - 1.00
Lemon, Calif., cns.....lb. 2.50 - —
Messina, coppers, cns.....lb. 3.20 - 4.00
Lemongrass, native, cns., dms., lb. .88 - .40
Lime, dist., Mexican, cns....lb. 2.65 - 2.70
West Indian, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
expressed, cns.....lb. 6.50 - 6.75
Linaloe wood, cns.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Linseed, boiled, bbls., c.l....lb. .0950- .0970
l.c.l., 5 or more.....lb. .0990- .1010
less than 5.....lb. .1030- .1050
tanks .....lb. .0890- .0910
double boiled, bbls., less than 5 bbls..lb. .1050- .1070
raw, bbls., c.l.....lb. .0910- .0930
l.c.l., 5 or more.....lb. .0950- .0970
less than 5.....lb. .0990- .1010
tanks .....lb. .0850- .0870
Lovage, bots. .....lb.41.25 -60.00
Lubricating, at refinery (including U.S. tax 4c. per gal):—California, green, 70, 80, 100, vis., dms.....gal. .20 - —
140 vis, dms.....gal. .25 - —
green, pale, 750, 900 vis., dms..gal. .26 - —
green, pale, red, 200, 300, 350, 400, 450, 500, 600, 700 vis. dms..gal. .26 - —
Oklahoma, bright stocks, 100-110 D, color 4, 0-10 pour, tanks..gal. .18½- —
15-25 pour, tanks.gal. .17½- —
150-160 D, color, 4½, 0-10 pour, tanks..gal. .20 - —
15-25 pour, tanks.gal. .19 - —
150-160 E, color 5½, 15-25 pour, tanks..gal. .18½- —
190-200 D, color 4¼, 15-25 pour, tanks..gal. .23 - —
200-210 E, 15-25 pour, tanks..gal. .22 - —
Oil, lubricating, at refinery, Oklahoma, neutrals, 0-10 pour, 150 vis., 3 color, tanks..gal. .13 - —
180 vis., 3 color, tanks, gal. .14 - —
4 color, tanks.....gal. .13½- —
200 vis., 3 color, tanks, gal. .14½- —
4 color, tanks....gal. .14 - —
250 vis., 3 color, tanks, gal. .15½- —
4 color, tanks....gal. .15 - —
280 vis., 3 color, tanks, gal. .16½- —
4 color, tanks....gal. .16 - —
300 vis., 3½ color, tanks, gal. .17 - —
350 vis., same basis.gal. .17½- —
400 vis., same basis.gal. .18 - —
500 vis., same basis.gal. .18½- —
600 vis., same basis.gal. .19 - —
15-25 pour prices are ½c. per gallon higher than zero to 10° pour.
600 cold test, 10-15 pour, tanks..gal. .15 - —
cylinder, 600 fire, tanks, gal. .08½- —
600 flash, tanks.....gal. .10 - —
630 flash, tanks.....gal. .13 - —
635 fire, tanks.....gal. .09 - —
650 fire, tanks.....gal. .09½- —
Warren, E, amber, tanks, gal. .11 - —
Penna, Warren, E, neutral, 150 vis., 3 color, tanks.gal. .14¼- —
180 vis., 3 color, tanks..gal. .15½- —
200 vis., 2 color, tanks..gal. .16¾- —
spot, Penna., bright, bbls., c.l., f.a.s.....gal. .22 - —
unfiltered, 600 s. r....bbls., f.a.s..gal. .15½- —
600 flash, s. r., bbls., c.l, gal. .17½- —
630 flash, bbls, c.l., f.a.s., gal. .20½- —
Warren, E., bbls, c.l., f.a.s., gal. .20 - —
smaller lots, f.o.b....gal. .21 - —
Mace, dist, cns., dms.....lb. 1.12 - 1.15
Mandarin, superior, coppers..lb. 5.75 - 6.00
Menhaden, crude, tanks, f.o.b. Balto..gal .26 Nom.
refd, alkali, dms.....lb. .0700- —
tanks .....lb. .0640- —
refd., blown, dms.....lb. .0720- —
kettle-bodied, dms.....lb. .0820- —
light, pressed, dms.....lb. .0640- —
tanks .....lb. .0580- —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mustard, artif., USP, cns....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
dist., natural, bots.....lb. 8.50 - 9.00
expressed, bbls. .....gal. .65 - —
Neatsfoot, 20° cold test, bbls., lb. .14¾- —
extra, bbls. .....lb. .09 - —
1, bbls. .....lb. .08¾- —
pure, bbls. .....lb. .12¼- —
prime, bbls. .....lb. .09¾- —
sulphonated, common, 25% moisture, dms..lb. .10¼- —
Neroli, bots.....lb.85.00 - 140.00
Nutmeg, USP, cns., dms....lb. 1.12 - 1.15
Oiticica, dms. .....lb. .13½- .15½
Oleo, 1, bbls. .....lb. .08 - —
2 bbls. .....lb. .07½- —
Olibanum, bots.....lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Olive, denat., bbls.....gal. .82 - .83
edible, bbls.....gal. 1.75 - 2.00
foots, bbls.....lb. .06¾- .07
sulphonated, 50% (43% fat), dms., c.l...lb. .11½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .12½- —
75% (63% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- —
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- —
Orange, sweet, dist., cs.....lb. .50 - —
Expressed, African, cns., dms. lb. .80 - .85
Calif., cns.....lb. 1.00 - —
Messina, USP, coppers.lb. 1.90 - 3.00
West India, cns.....lb. 1.68 - 1.70
Origanum, cns.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Orris, Florentine, concrete, extra strong bots..oz. 4.75 - 5.50
Palm, Niger, casks.....lb. .03¾- .03¾
shipment .....lb. .03 Nom.
softs, 12½%, bulk, shipt....lb. .0275 Nom.
20%, bulk, shipt.....lb. .0285 Nom
Sumatra, shipt., bulk....lb. .0275 Nom.
Palmarosa, cns.....lb. 1.85 - 2.00
Palmkernel, bulk, shipt.....lb. .0360 Nom.
Paraffin, 320° flash, 60-70 vis., tanks, G. 3..gal. .05¼- —
350° flash, 70-80 vis., tanks, G. 3..gal. .05½- —
80-85 vis., bbls., extra, Ind. refy..gal. .12 - —
350° flash, 100-105 vis., bbls., extra, Ind. refy..gal. .14 - —
360° flash, 100-110 vis., tanks, G. 3..gal. .05¾- —
Patchouli, bots., cns.....lb. 3.35 - 6.50
Peanut, crude, dom., tanks..lb. .05¾- .05¾
refd., edible, bbls.....lb. .08¾- .09
Pennyroyal, dom., cns.....lb. 2.10 - 2.15
import, cns. .....lb. 2.05 Nom.
Peppermint, natural, cns., dms. lb. 2.05 - 2.30
redist., USP, cns., dms....lb. 2.30 - 2.60
Perilla, dms. .....lb. .11 Nom.
tanks .....lb. .1040- .1050
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns...lb. .80 - .85
Pimento berry, cns.....lb. 3.35 - 3.65
leaf, cns.....lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Pine, dest.-dist., straw-color, dms., dlvd., E. ports....gal. .52 - .55
steam-dist., dms.....gal. .59 - —
tanks .....gal. .54 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian, cns....lb. .95 - 1.00
Putty, bbls., E. Segundo, Richmond, Cal..gal. .22½- —
contracts .....gal. .19½- —
Whiting, Ind.....gal. .28 - —
dms., c.l., Bost., Provid..gal. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .27 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .18 - —
Martinez, Cal.....gal. .28 - —
Rapeseed, blown, bbls.....lb. .14 - .14½
denat., bbls. .....gal. .80 - .82
Red, dist. or saponif., bbls., dlvd..lb. .07¾- .08¾
dms., dlvd.....lb. .07¼- .08¼
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .06½- .07½
white, dms.....lb. .10¾- .11¾
Rose, artif., bots.....oz. 2.00 - 3.00
natural, coppers.....oz. 5.25 -22.50
Rosemary, Spanish, cns.....lb. .56 - .75
dms. .....lb. .51 - .70
Rosin, 1st rectfd., dms.....gal. .45 - —
2d rectfd., dms.....gal. .47 - —
3d rectfd., dms.....gal. .51 - —
Rue, bots.....lb. 3.75 - 3.95
Sage, cns.....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Sandalwood, E. I., USP, cns.lb. 4.50 - 4.95
Mysore, cns., case lots....lb. 19s 6d
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. Cst..gal. .30 Nom.
refd., alkali, dms.....lb. .0700- —
tanks .....lb. .0640- —
kettle bodied, dms.....lb. .0820- —
light pressed, dms.....lb. .0640- —
tanks .....lb. .0580- —
Sassafras, artif., cns.....lb. .38 - .39
dms. .....lb. .34 - .37
natural, cns., dms.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Savin, cns.....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Savory, cns. .....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Sesame, refd., import, dms..lb. .09½- .09¼
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., wks., gal. .19 - —
l.c.l., works .....gal. .21 - —
tanks, works .....gal. .14 - —
Oil, snakeroot, Canada, cns....lb. 9.50 -10.00
Soybean, dom., crude, dms..lb. .05¾- .06
tanks .....lb. .05½- —
refd., dms.....lb. .07 - .07½
tanks .....lb. .06¾- —
Spearmint, USP, cns.....lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Sperm, bleach, 38°, dms....lb. .0900- .0920
45° dms.....lb. .0830- .0850
natural, dms. .....lb. .0780- .0800
Spruce, cns., dms.....lb. .70 - .90
Sweet, birch, North, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.65
South. cns. .....lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works, ton.45.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.50.00 -65.00
tanks, works .....ton.35.00 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works...lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .06 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .05 - —
Tallow, acidless, bbls.....lb. .08½- —
tanks .....lb. .08 - —
Tansy, cns. .....lb. 8.00 Nom.
Tar, pine, cm'l, dms., c.l.,dlvd., E. cities..gal. .26 - —
E. ports .....gal. .25 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .26 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. cities....gal. .20 - —
Tar, pine, rectfd., USP, bbls., dlvd., E. ports..gal. .55 - —
Tar acid (see T).
Teaseed, crude, dms.....lb. .09¼- .09½
refined, dms. .....lb. .10¾- .11
Tea Tree (see Oil, Ti tree).
Thyme, NF, red, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
white, dms. .....lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Tung (see Oil, chinawood).
Ti tree, cns.....lb. 2.40 - 2.90
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated)
Turpentine (see T).
Turtle, cns.....gal. 4.25 - 5.00
Valerian, bots.....lb. 8.00 - 8.25
Vetiver, bots.....lb. 3.50 -15.00
Walnut, crude, dms.....lb. .13 - .13¼
refd., dms.....lb. .14 - .14½
Whale, refd., natural, dms...lb. .0770-.0790
winter, bleach, dms.....lb. .0810-.0830
Wheat germ, phar., cns., dms. gal.22.50 -30.00
feedstuff, cns., dms.....gal.17.50 -25.00
White, mineral, dms., tech., 50-60 vis., dms.....gal. .40 - —
65-75 vis., dms.....gal. .42 - —
80-90 vis., dms.....gal. .43 - —
USP, 80-90 vis., dms....gal. .46 - —
95-105 vis., dms.....gal. .53 - —
125-135 vis., dms.....gal. .60½- —
140-150 vis., dms.....gal. .64 - —
175-185 vis., dms.....gal. .68½- —
200-210 vis., dms.....gal. .70½- —
320-330 vis., dms.....gal. .76 - —
335-345 vis., dms.....gal. .77 - —
Russian, 80-90 vis., dms., gal. .46 - —
145-155 vis., dms.....gal. .64½- —
175-185 vis., dms.....gal. .68½- —
335-345 vis., dms.....gal. .77 - —
Wintergreen, natural, North, cns...lb. 4.00 - 8.00
South, cns.....lb. 3.05 - 3.75
synth (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, chinawood).
Wormseed, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Wormwood, cns.....lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Ylang-ylang, Bourb., bots., cns. lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Manila, bots.....lb.18.00 -24.00
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines, ton. 5.00 - 8.00
Lumps, same basis.....ton. 7.00 - —
Spalls, same basis.....ton. 5.00 - —
ground, 200 mesh, c.l., mines, ton.15.00 - —
20 mesh to dust.....ton.10.00 - —
Opium, USP, cns.....lb.11.50 -12.50
gran., cns. .....lb.12.50 -13.50
powd., cns .....lb.12.50 -13.50
Orange, Lake, Persian, bbls..lb. .30 - .45
Mineral, Amer., bbls., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash....lb. .10¾- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.....lb. .11 - —
Colo., Mont., N.M., Wyo. lb. .10¾- —
Other points .....lb. .10¾- —
smaller lots, dlvd., Ala., etc..lb. .11 - —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .11½- —
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo..lb. .11¼- —
Other points .....lb. .10¾- —
French, Tours, casks, ex dock. lb. .13½- —
kgs., ex dock.....lb. .14½- —
Molybdate, bbls.....lb. .31 - —
Toner, bbls.....lb. .80 - —
Orangeflower petals, cs.....lb. .35 - .37
Orange peel, bitter, bls.....lb. .08 - .09
sweet, bls. .....lb. .12 - .13
Orris root, Florentine, bgs....lb. .10 - .11
fingers, cs. .....lb. .85 - .90
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .12 - .13
Verona, bls. .....lb. .08 - .09
powd., bxs., cs.....lb. .12 - .13
Orthoanisidin, bbls. .....lb. .70 - —
Orthochloroanilin, dms.....lb. .60 - .75
Orthochlorophenol, dms. .....lb. .32 - —
Orthocresol, dms., c.l., works.lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17½- —
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .07 - —
100-lb. tins, same basis..lb. .08 - —
50-lb. tins, same basis..lb. .09 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .05½- —
Orthodichlorobenzene prices west of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.
Orthonitroanilin, dms. .....lb. .55 - —
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms..lb. .15 - .18
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns.lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms.....lb. .09 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms.....lb. .19 - —
Osage orange extract, cryst., bbls., lb. .19 - —
liquid, 42°, bbls.....lb. .08 - —
51°, bbls. .....lb. .09 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100-lbs., works..lb. 3.50 - —
bots., cns., 1-50 lbs.....lb. 3.65 - 4.00
Orthotoluene hydrochloride, dms.lb. .22 - —
Sulphonate, kgs. .....lb. 2.00 - 2.05

P

Papain, powd., cs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Paprika, Hungarian, extra fancy, bgs..lb. .29½- .30
medium, bgs.....lb. .28½- .29
Portuguese, extra fancy, bgs., lb. .28 - .29
fancy, bgs. .....lb. .27 - .28
Spanish, extra fancy, cs.....lb. .36 - .37
Parachlorophenol, dms.....lb. .45 - —
Paracymene, refd., dms.....gal. .75 - 1.25
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l.lb. .11 - .12
l.c.l. .....lb. .12½- .15½
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 122-124 A.m.p., bgs., c.l., Okla., refy..lb. .03 Nom.
bbls., c.l., N.Y.....lb. .03 Nom.
124-126 A.m.p., bgs., c.l., Okla., refy..lb. .03 Nom.
bbls., c.l., N.Y.....lb. .03 Nom.
yellow, 124-126 A.m.p., bbls., c.l., N. Y..lb. .03 Nom.
fully refd., slabs, 128-125 A.m.p., bgs., c.l..lb. .03¾- —
loose, c.l.....lb. .0355- —
125-127 A.m.p., bgs., c.l..lb. .0390- —
loose, c.l.....lb. .0370- —
Paraffin, fully refd., slabs, 128-130 A.m.p., bgs., or loose, c.l...lb. .0400- —
131-133 A.m.p., bgs., or loose, c.l...lb. .0435- —
133-135 A.m.p., bgs., or loose, cl...lb. .0465- —
135-137 A.m.p., bgs., or loose, c.l..lb. .0490- —
138-140 A.m.p., bgs., or loose, c.l...lb. .0565- —
143-145 A.m.p., bgs., or loose, c.l..lb. .0650- —
151-153 A.m.p., bgs., or loose, c.l...lb. .0850- —
Refined paraffin prices in cases are 1½c. lb. higher than bags price; solid in tankcars is .06c. lower.
match, A.m.p. up to and incl. 110-112 bbls., c.l..lb. .02½- .02¾
semirfd., solid., 122-124 A.m.p., bgs..lb .02¼ Nom.
Paraformaldehyde, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more shipments, f.o.b. Perth Amboy, Philadelphia, or N. Y. C..lb. .34 - —
100 to 900 lbs. shipments, same basis..lb. .35 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 99% 55 and 100 gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .11¼- —
5 and 10 gal, dms., works..lb. .15 - —
USP, cs., obys.....lb. .37 - .45
Paranitroanilin, kgs., works...lb. .47 - —
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs...lb. .15 - —
Paranitrophenol, kgs.....lb. .35 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs. .....lb. .30 - —
Paraphenylenediamine, bbls....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls.lb. .70 - —
Paratoluidin, bbls. .....lb. .48 - —
Pareira brava root, bls.....lb. .15 - .18
Paris green, dealer, dms., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. works frt. alld., lb. .23 - .25
less car lot, same basis.lb. .24 - .26
Passion flower, herb, bls.....lb. .07 - .08
Patchouli leaves, bls.....lb. .18 - .20
Pellitory root, bls.....lb. .13 - .14
Pennyroyal leaves, bls.....lb. .13 - .14
Pentanes norm., 28-38°, dms., c.l., G.3..gal. .11¼- —
l.c.l., G.3.....gal. .16 - —
tanks, G.3 .....gal. .08¼- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., G.3..gal. .14 - —
l.c.l., G.3 .....gal. .25 - —
Pepper, black, Alleppey, bgs..lb. .07 - .07½
Lampong, bgs. .....lb. .03¼- .03¾
Tellicherry, bgs. .....lb. .07½- .07¾
Red, chillies, Japan, Hontaka.. lb. .17½- .17¾
Mombassa, bgs. .....lb. .24 - .25
White, Java, Muntok, bgs...lb. .07 - .07¾
Saigon, bgs.....lb. .06¾- .06¾
Peppermint leaves, dom., bls..lb. .23 - .24
import, bls. .....lb. .40 - .45
Perchlorethylene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., zone 1..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08½- —
Perchlorethylene, Zone 2, dms., c.l., works, frt., alld..lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09 - —
Zone 3, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½- —
Zone 4, dms., c.l., f.ob., stock points..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½- —

All prices on perchlorethylene are frt. alld. with the exception of zone 4, in which case the prices indicated are based on f.o.b. L. A., Cal., S. F., Cal., Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Zone 1 includes the following States:—Conn., Md., N. Y., Va., Ky., Me., N. J., Vt., W. Va., Mo., N. H., Tenn., Ind., Ia., Pa., R. I., Ill., Mich., Minn., Wis., Del., Mass., N. C., O., Omaha, Neb., Kansas City, Kansas. Zone 2 includes Ala., Kan., except Kansas City, N. D., Ga., Neb., except Omaha, S. D., Miss., Ark., S. C., La., Okla., and Fla. Zone 3 includes Colo., N. M., Wyo., Texas and Eastern Montana. Zone 4 includes Arizona, Western Montana, Idaho, Ore., Nev., Wash., Utah and Cal.

Peru, balsam, dms.....lb. .66 - .68
Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l..lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .03¾- —
amber, extra, dms.....lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04 - —
veterinary, dms., c.l.....lb. .02½- —
white, cream, dms., c.l.....lb. .04¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05¾- —
lily, dms., c.l.....lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06¾- —
snow, dms., c.l.....lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07¾- —
Petroleum crude, bulk, at wells:—
California:—
Alamitos Heights.....bbl. .74 - .96
Athens .....bbl. .84 - 1.00
Belridge .....bbl. .70 - 1.32
Buena Vista Hills.....bbl. .70 - 1.38
Canal-Greely .....bbl. .91 - 1.06
Coalinga .....bbl. .70 - .90
Coyote Hills (West)...bbl. .78 - 1.32
Dominguez .....bbl. .79 - 1.00
East Coyote .....bbl. .76 - .96
Elk Hills .....bbl. .70 - 1.38
Elwood Terrace, f.o.b. ship., bbl. 1.28 - 1.48
El Segundo.....bbl. .80 - 1.21
Huntington Beach.....bbl. .78 - 1.32
Inglewood .....bbl. .79 - 1.27
Kern Front.....bbl. .70 - —
Kern River.....bbl. .79 - —
Kettleman Hills.....bbl. 1.19 - 1.43
La Habra.....bbl. .76 - .96
Lakeview .....bbl. .70 - 1.36
Lost Hills.....bbl. .70 - 1.19
McKittrick .....bbl. .70 - —
Midway-Sunset (except Lakeview)..bbl. .70 - 1.38
Montebello .....bbl. .77 - 1.43
Mt. Poso.....bbl. .70 - —
Mountain View.....bbl. .70 - 1.36
Newhall .....bbl. .70 - —
Orcutt .....bbl. .70 - .98
Olinda Brea.....bbl. .76 - 1.27
Playa del Rey, f.o.b. pipe-line .....bbl. .80 - 1.16
Richfield .....bbl. .76 - 1.09
Rosecrans .....bbl. .84 - 1.04
Round Mt. .....bbl. .70 - —
Santa Fe Springs.....bbl. .78 - 1.42
Santa Maria.....bbl. .63 - .70
Santa Paula.....bbl. .70 - 1.01
Seal Beach.....bbl. .79 - 1.19
Signal Hill.....bbl. .80 - 1.21
Torrence .....bbl. .80 - 1.05
Wheeler Ridge.....bbl. .70 - .83
Whittier .....bbl. .76 - .96
Wilmington .....bbl. .75 - 1.21
Canada:—
Oil Springs .....bbl. 1.97 - —
Petrolia .....bbl. 1.90 - —
Central West:—
Illinois .....bbl. .53 - 1.05
Lima .....bbl. .90 - —
Western Michigan.....bbl. .83 - —
Princeton .....bbl. 1.05 - —
East Texas.....bbl. 1.10 - —
Gulf Coast:—
Barber's Hill.....bbl. .79 - 1.16
Batson .....bbl. .74 - 1.04
Dayton .....bbl. .95 - 1.41
Esperson .....bbl. .79 - 1.16
Goose Creek.....bbl. .79 - 1.26
Hull .....bbl. .74 - 1.04
Humble .....bbl. .74 - 1.04
Liberty .....bbl. .79 - 1.16
Markham .....bbl. .90 - 1.20
Orange .....bbl. .79 - 1.16

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Prepared Monthly by U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc.

USI SOLVENT NEWS USI

Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

July ★ A Monthly Series for Chemists and Executives of the Solvents and Chemical Consuming Industries ★ 1939

Solox and "Dry-Ice" Freeze Metal Parts For Expansion Fits

By utilizing the extremely low temperatures available with a mixture of Solox and "Dry-Ice,"* a new method for cold-shrinking metal parts for "expansion fits" eliminates both the expensive equipment and adverse chemical effects associated with previous Brine techniques.

"Dry-Ice"* is solid carbon dioxide at a temperature of —109°F. which, in subliming, absorbs approximately 247 B.T.U. per pound. Solox is U.S.I.'s proprietary alcohol-type solvent and is favored for this application not only because it remains liquid at the low temperatures but also because of its non-corrosive properties.

Lowers Temperature to —97°F.

A mixture of "Dry-Ice"* and Solox will produce a temperature of —97°F. which is considered suitable for shrinking internal parts larger than 9 or 10 inches in diameter. The part to be shrunk is immersed in the Solox and pieces of "Dry-Ice"* are added to keep the mixture "Boiling" (giving off carbon dioxide) until the part is sufficiently cooled to produce the maximum shrinkage.

Complete details of the method including shrinkage, cooling time and heat absorption tables, allowances and formulas for calculating Solox and "Dry-Ice"* required, are given in a special bulletin available without charge from U.S.I. Please ask for Bulletin No. 63.

*Manufactured and supplied by Pure Carbonic, Incorporated, an associated Company of U.S.I.

Tells Chemists How To Make Permanent Glass Marking Ink

How plant chemists can make an effective and permanent glass marking ink by mixing equal parts of chromic oxide with powdered lead borate, and stirring into a mixture of equal parts of water, alcohol and glycerine, was disclosed in a recent article. The amount of the liquid depends on the consistency desired.

After applying the ink with a pen and allowing it to dry, the glass is warmed in the yellow flame of a Bunsen burner, then heated to red heat in a blue flame. The glass is finally allowed to cool, using the yellow flame to lower the temperature gradually.

The ink is green, and cannot be used on heavy cast glass equipment such as dessicators, battery jars, reagent bottles or the like, the article points out.

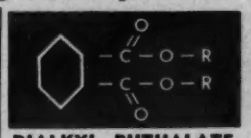
Pacific Coast Division Of U.S.I. Changes Address

The Pacific Coast Division Office of U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc., moved from Los Angeles to San Francisco on June 15th. The new address and telephone number are as follows: U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc., 15th and Vermont Streets, San Francisco, Calif. Telephone: Market 4212.

Unusual New Applications Prove Versatility of Dialkyl Phthalates

Improved Quality of U.S.I. Phthalate Plasticizers Lead to Use In New Surface Coatings, Adhesives, Lubricants, etc.

Names like nitrostarch, methyl methacrylate and polyvinyl acetate are cropping up in today's discussions of new uses for the dialkyl phthalates. Lacquer chemists hear of diamyl phthalate being used to plasticize complex ester gum-wax-crepe rubber compositions. A recent patent reveals dibutyl phthalate in vinyl chloride-vinyl acetate - chlorinated rubber adhesives.



DIALKYL PHTHALATE

These and a wealth of other examples emphasize the swiftly growing importance of the dialkyl phthalates. Actually, they are among the most widely used agents for softening and imparting flexibility to lacquer films.

The reasons are not hard to find. Low vapor pressure and good retentivity in lacquer films, compatibility with an unusually wide range of lacquer constituents, stability to light, water-white color, lack of odor, and non-toxic character are properties which each of these solvent plasticizers has in a large degree.

Virtually Chemically Pure

U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc., was responsible for the introduction of diamyl phthalate and has long been one of the foremost producers of dibutyl, diethyl and dimethyl phthalates. U.S.I. has consistently improved the quality of the dialkyl phthalates and current production provides materials which are virtually chemically pure.

A number of relatively new applications for dibutyl phthalate center about ethyl cellulose. Films of ethyl cellulose retain their toughness and flexibility under conditions of severe aging when plasticized with even as little as 2 to 5% of dibutyl phthalate. This is particularly true in ethyl cellulose-phenolic resin lacquers. For ethyl cellulose adhesives, diamyl, diethyl and dimethyl phthalates have been found equally applicable. In chlorinated rubber, as well as in methyl methacrylate and in nitrostarch, dibutyl phthalate is one of the useful plasticizers.

Diamyl phthalate, which because of its low vapor pressure and narrow viscosity range has

(*Continued on next page*)

Dr. Herstein Dies; U.S.I. Chemist Twenty-one Years

Dr. Bernard Herstein, consulting chemist for U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc., died June 8 at Shannon Lodge, Bernardsville, N. J., at the age of 73 after a long illness.

He joined U.S.I. in 1918 and was one of the best loved men in the organization. Dr. Herstein also won the respect of chemists throughout the country for his knowledge of chemical economics and for his pioneering development work on dyestuff intermediates and other organic chemicals.

Dr. Bernard Herstein

Born in Bochnia, Galicia, in 1866, he received his doctor's degree from the University of Berlin and came to this country at the age of 28. Here Dr. Herstein had a broad and varied career that included service as technical adviser to many government agencies.

In 1913 he became insular collector of customs and chief of the Bureau of Immigration for the Philippine Islands. Later he was Public Utilities Commissioner for the Islands. In 1918 he prepared a report for the American delegation to the Paris Peace Conference on the chemical industries of the world.

Dr. Herstein was known to be an expert chess player, having for many years held the New Jersey state championship. He was a member of The Chemists Club, the American Chemical Society and the Society of Chemical Industry of Great Britain.

Water-Soluble Inks May Be Used With New Machine For Welding Thermoadhesive Films to Paper, Fabric

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—A welding machine for the rapid lamination of thermoadhesive film to paper, fabrics and other materials, using only heat and pressure, is described in a patent issued to an inventor here.

The inventor disclosed to SOLVENT NEWS that the machine will be used in connection with the application of protective and decorative surfaces on a great variety of base materials—in which field he already holds a number of patents. Among these are patents covering composite films adapted for laminating purposes (films comprising cellulose acetate and other cellulose derivatives, synthetic resins, dialkyl phthalate plasticizers, etc.), as well as laminated articles, and methods and processes for coating and laminating conventional films.

According to the claims in these patents practically any type of printed matter may be laminated without danger of bleeding or smearing the inks, and even water-soluble inks may be used with complete safety.

The inventor reports an extensive licensing plan to make the processes, films, laminated products and machines available to more than fifty industries.

The name and address of the inventor or the patent number may be secured by writing to U.S.I.

ADVERTISEMENT—*This entire page is a paid advertisement.*

July ★ SOLVENT NEWS ★ 1939

Says Purified Para Rubber Will Prevent Blood Coagulation

LONDON, England—How films capable of retarding or preventing the coagulation of blood stored in glass vessels can be made by pre-treating para rubber with petroleum ether and alcohol is revealed in a patent issued here.

That the coagulation of blood is retarded on certain surfaces has been known for some time, the inventor points out, but he states he has found that this effect of para rubber can be enhanced by pre-treating as in the following example:

Treat 50 grams of para rubber with 5 liters of petroleum ether. Separate the insoluble components and mix the clear solution with alcohol. Dry the precipitate in vacuo, dissolve in petroleum ether and mix with alcohol again. Repeat this treatment three times then dissolve the purified para rubber in 1 liter of petroleum ether and add 5 c.c. of liquid paraffin.

Shaking this solution in a vessel and allowing it to dry, deposits a glass-clear film which will withstand temperatures up to 130°C., according to the patent papers.

Obtain Morphine Without Concentration of Watery Extract; Higher Yields

BASEL, Switzerland—Two chemists here have just obtained a U. S. patent for the direct extraction of morphine from extremely dilute aqueous extracts of poppy plants by a method which they claim will boost yields beyond any heretofore obtained.

The trick—and quite a trick it appears to be—consists of bringing the aqueous extract to a pH of 9, then mixing it with water immiscible solvents such as amyl alcohol and butyl alcohol, according to the patent.

No Emulsions Form

Under these conditions, the inventors assert, a quantitative transfer of the morphine from the water to the solvent takes place without simultaneous passage into the solvent of any considerable quantities of impurities. The morphine is later recovered by adding acid.

The inventors point out that in previous processes it has been necessary to use costly evaporation procedures to precipitate impurities from the aqueous extracts, with the result that large quantities of the alkaloids were lost by evaporation, occlusion and adsorption. Other attempts at direct extraction has failed because of the formation of troublesome emulsions and the transfer of impurities.

Amyl Alcohol and Butyl Alcohol are produced by U.S.I.

New Tracing Paper Can Be Erased Or Washed

LONDON, England—Correctable tracing paper patented here recently has a protective layer of cellulose nitrate, resin lacquer, etc., and a filler of talc, MgO, etc., and optionally, a softener such a tritolyl phosphate. The inventor claims that this protective layer absorbs the drawing ink but prevents it from reaching the paper.

The ink for use with this paper contains a solvent for the cellulose nitrate and may comprise shellac in alcohol and water, spirit lacquer, tritolyl phosphate and lamp black. The ink may be erased or washed off and the protective layer restored, the patent states.

New Applications Prove Phthalates' Versatility

(*Continued from previous page*)

been utilized to replace mercury in vacuum pumps, is specified in a recent patent as a plasticizer for paper coatings consisting of resins, crepe rubber and wax. Along with the three other phthalates, it is now accepted as a good plasticizer for cellulose acetobutylrate. It is also formulated in rubber cements.

In Cellulose Acetobutyrate

The combination of diamyl and dibutyl phthalates is finding increasing use as a plasticizer in nitrocellulose lacquers for paper and artificial leather, which demand unusually high flexibility. Both phthalates may be employed to plasticize cellulose acetopropionate.

Dimethyl and diethyl phthalates are today virtually the most widely used plasticizers for cellulose acetate. However, both products have other novel applications, some of which may become more significant. Diethyl phthalate, dissolved in SOLOX,* has a transparentizing effect on paper. Diethyl phthalate is a recognized fixative for perfumes, as well as an authorized denaturant for specially denatured alcohol formulas 39B and 39C.

U.S.I. welcomes the opportunity to give responsible manufacturers more detailed information regarding particular applications for dialkyl phthalates.

*Trademark registered.

TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Further information on these items may be obtained by writing to U.S.I.

Control over the swelling, shrinking and checking of wood due to absorption or loss of moisture, is claimed for a liquid applied by brush, spray or dip without the use of vacuum or pressure. There is said to be no discoloration of the wood or offensive odor and the lumber may be glued up and finished with stain, varnish, lacquer, enamel or paint after machining and final sanding. **(No. 230)**

U S I

A new detergent and emulsifying agent, said to be readily soluble in cold water and to be equally effective in neutral, acid or alkaline solutions is now available in paste form for use alone or in combination with soap. The product is chemically neutral, does not hydrolize, resists the formation of insoluble lime precipitates in hard water and has marked stability to most metallic salts, according to the manufacturer. **(No. 231)**

U S I

For opening knocked-down cartons of any type, a new machine is said to automatically place in position for packing from 15 to 18 containers per minute. The manufacturer claims that the machine speeds packaging of bottles, cans or unit cartons, in plants previously employing one or more persons to square up folded shipping containers. **(No. 232)**

U S I

Seamless, transparent latex tubing, smooth inside and out and as strong as virgin rubber, was announced recently. The tubing resists aging and repeated sterilization and is sufficiently transparent to see the liquid through it, the announcement states. **(No. 233)**

U S I

For bonding rubber to metal or enameled finishes, or felt to metal, a new adhesive may be made to dry quickly, according to a recent announcement. The new adhesive is easily applied and is unaffected by weather conditions, the maker states. **(No. 234)**

U S I

A two-tone finish on metal surfaces can be produced by a single spray followed by baking, according to the manufacturer of a new paint. A variety of colors are said to be available in from 1-gal. cans to 55-gal. drums. **(No. 235)**

U S I

A vacuum pressure pump designed to handle liquids of all kinds without their coming in contact with metal, has been announced. The tubing used in the pump varies, depending on the liquid to be pumped, and ranges from pure gum rubber to acid-resisting synthetic materials. **(No. 236)**

U S I

A new aniline ink said to be suitable for printing on pliofilm, a cellophane-like material, was announced recently. **(No. 237)**

U S I

For cleaning cement floors prior to painting, a new product is said to remove grime, dirt and mineral oils instantly. It is described as a phenolic type compound. **(No. 238)**

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Completely Denatured
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*Super Pyro Anti-freeze
*Solox Proprietary Solvent

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Acetic Ether
Amyl Acetate
Butyl Acetate
Ethyl Acetate

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Diethyl Oxalate
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Dibutyl Phthalate
Diethyl Phthalate
Dimethyl Phthalate

OTHER ESTERS
Amyl Propionate
Butyl Propionate
Dibutyl Oxalate

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Acetoacet-o-chloranilid
Acetoacet-o-toluidid
Ethyl Acetoacetate
Sodium Ethyl Oxalacetate

ETHERS
Ethyl Ether
Ethyl Ether Absolute—A.C.S.

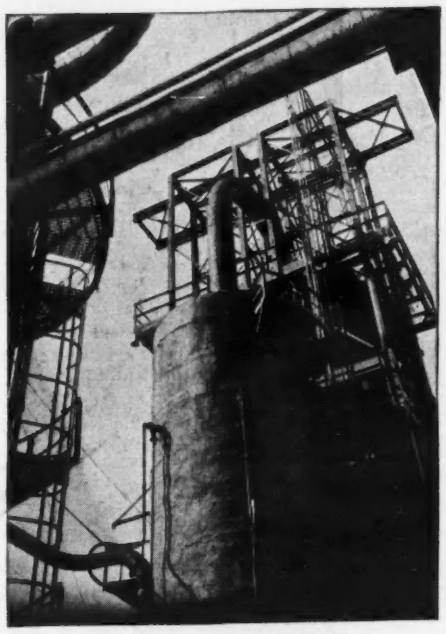
OTHER PRODUCTS
Acetone, C.P.
Butyl-mesityl-oxide-oxalate
Cellulose Acetate
Collodions
*Curbay Binders
*Curbay X (Dried Curbay)
*Derex
Ethylene
Methyl Acetone
Nitrocellulose Solutions
Potash, Agricultural
*Vacatone

Petroleum—Phosphate

Petroleum, crude, bulk, at Wells, Gulf Coast, Pettus	bbl.	1.29 - —
Pettus	bbl.	1.29 - —
Pierce Junction	bbl.	.95 - 1.41
Refugio (incl. Greta, Taft, Saxet)	bbl.	.79 - 1.38
Saratoga	bbl.	.74 - 1.04
Sour Lake	bbl.	.74 - 1.04
Spindle Top	bbl.	.74 - 1.04
Sugarland	bbl.	.79 - 1.38
West Columbia	bbl.	.79 - 1.38
Kentucky, Tennessee:—		
Big Sandy river	bbl.	1.02 - 1.12
Kentucky river	bbl.	1.10 - 1.20
Western Kentucky (Owensboro)	bbl.	1.10 - —
Louisiana, Arkansas:—		
Bull Bayou	bbl.	.73 - 1.08
Caddo	bbl.	.98 - 1.00
Cameron Meadows	bbl.	.74 - 1.13
Choctaw	bbl.	.74 - 1.20
Cotton Valley	bbl.	.73 - 1.06
Darrow	bbl.	.74 - 1.20
De Soto	bbl.	.73 - 1.06
El Dorado	bbl.	.73 - 1.06
Haynesville	bbl.	.73 - 1.06
Homer	bbl.	.73 - 1.06
Iowa	bbl.	.74 - 1.13
Lockport	bbl.	.74 - 1.13
Miller County	bbl.	.73 - 1.06
Pine Island	bbl.	.73 - 1.06
Rainbow	bbl.	.73 - 1.06
Rodessa	bbl.	.73 - 1.06
Smackover	bbl.	.73 - —
Tepetate	bbl.	1.06 - —
Urania	bbl.	.89 - —
Mexico, f.o.b. terminals Mexican ports—based on contract:—		
Panuco	bbl.	No prices
Tuxpan	bbl.	No prices
Midcontinent:—		
North Texas	bbl.	.51 - 1.10
Oklahoma-Kansas	bbl.	.58 - 1.10
Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia:—		
Bradford-Allegany	bbl.	2.00 - —
Corning	bbl.	1.92 - —
Pennsylvania grade, in Buckeye lines	bbl.	1.55 - —
Eureka lines	bbl.	1.59 - —
N. Y. Transit lines	bbls.	2.00 - —
S. W. Penn. lines	bbl.	1.65 - —
lower district in National Transit lines	bbl.	1.88 - 1.93
Rocky Mountain:—		
Big Muddy	bbl.	.98 - —
Canon City-Florence	bbl.	.90 - —
Cat Creek	bbl.	1.10 - —
Dutton Creek	bbl.	.86 - 1.10
Elk Basin	bbl.	.90 - —
Fort Collins-Wellington	bbl.	.81 - 1.06
Frannie, light	bbl.	.45 - .52
Grass Creek, light	bbl.	.90 - —
Iles	bbl.	.92 - .96
Lance Creek	bbl.	.77 - —
Lander	bbl.	.51½ - —
Midway	bbl.	.96 - 1.10
Rock Creek	bbl.	1.00 - —
Salt Creek	bbl.	.86 - 1.10
Sunburst	bbl.	1.20 - —
Torchlight	bbl.	1.80 - —
South, Central and Southwestern Texas:—		
Cass County	bbl.	.73 - 1.06
Cleveland-Liberty	bbl.	1.14 - —
Conroe	bbl.	1.27 - —
Darst Creek	bbl.	.96 - —
Hardin-Liberty	bbl.	1.00 - 1.02
Luling	bbl.	.87 - —
Lytton Springs	bbl.	.99 - —
Mirando, (incl. Duval)	bbl.	.74 - 1.33
Panola County	bbl.	.73 - 1.06
Salt Flat	bbl.	.96 - —
Tomball	bbl.	.95 - 1.41
Van	bbl.	.93 - —
West Beaumont	bbl.	.79 - 1.38
Texas Panhandle:—		
Carson-Hutchinson counties	bbl.	.67 - 1.01
Gray County	bbl.	.72 - 1.06
West Texas:—		
Artesia, N. M.	bbl.	.61 - .85
Crane	bbl.	.53 - .95
Crockett	bbl.	.53 - .95
Ector	bbl.	.53 - .95
Eddy (N. M.)	bbl.	.77 - —
Howard	bbl.	.53 - .95
Jackson, N. M.	bbl.	.61 - .85
Lea, N. M.	bbl.	.53 - .95
Maljamar, N. M.	bbl.	.61 - .85
Mitchell	bbl.	.63 - .96
Pecos	bbl.	.65 - .87
Upton	bbl.	.53 - .95
Winkler	bbl.	.53 - .95
Ether, 30-60° dms., c.l., G.3.	gal.	.14 - —
l.c.l., G.3	gal.	.25 - —
tanks, G.3	gal.	.13 - —
35-60°, dms., l.c.l., G.3	gal.	.30 - —
40-75°, dms., c.l., G.3	gal.	.14 - —
l.c.l., G.3	gal.	.25 - —
tanks, G.3	gal.	.13 - —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., G.3.	gal.	.14 - —
c.l., G.3	gal.	.25 - —
10-gal. lots, G.3	gal.	.50 - —
Lacquer, diluent, at refinery:—		
California, 100 l.b.p., 200 e.p., tanks, delvd. Los Angeles	gal.	.11 - —
San Francisco	gal.	.11½ - —
f.o.b. Richmond	gal.	.11 - —
Willbridge, Ore., Pt. Wells, Wash.	gal.	.12 - —
East Coast, tanks	gal.	.09 - —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.07⅝ - .07½
Naphtha, cleaners', at refinery:—		
East Coast, tanks	gal.	.10 - —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.06⅝ - .06½
tankwagon, Boston, ex tax	gal.	.13 - —
Bridgeport	gal.	.13½ - —
Chicago, inc. 4c. tax	gal.	.17½ - —
Decatur, inc. 4c. tax	gal.	.186 - —
Des Moines, inc. 4c. tax	gal.	.184 - —
Evansville, Ind., ex tax	gal.	.14½ - .15½
Milwaukee, inc. 5c. tax	gal.	.193 - —
Minneapolis-St. Paul, inc. 5c. tax	gal.	.20 - —
Newark, ex tax	gal.	.10 - —
New York, ex tax	gal.	.10 - —
Omaha	gal.	.144 - .154
Oklahoma City, ex tax	gal.	.16 - —
Philadelphia, ex tax	gal.	.11½ - —
St. Louis, inc. 1c. tax	gal.	.15 - —
Syracuse, 150 gals.	gal.	.14 - —
smaller lots, galv. drums	gal.	.10 - —
milk cans	gal.	.21 - —
high-solvency, aromatic, No. 1, over 70% arom., tanks, f.o.b. Bayway	gal.	.15 - —
2, over 90% arom., same basis	gal.	.16 - —
3, tanks, f.o.b. Paulsboro, N.J.	gal.	.13 - —
30, same basis	gal.	.14½ - —
40, same basis	gal.	.14½ - —
v.m.&p., at refinery:—		
California, 46.5, 254 i.b.p., 380 e.p., tanks, f.o.b. El Segundo	gal.	.11 - —
Richmond	gal.	.11½ - —
Willbridge, Ore., Pt. Wells, Wash.	gal.	.12 - —
54-57, 190 i.b.p., 310 e.p., tanks, divd., Los Angeles	gal.	.10 - —
Petroleum naphtha, v.m.&p., 54-57 i.b.p., 310 e.p., tanks, divd.,		
San Francisco	gal.	.10½ - —
Portland, Seattle	gal.	.11 - —
East Coast, tanks	gal.	.09 - —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.06⅝ - .06½
tankwagon, Boston, ex tax	gal.	.13 - .14
Chicago, inc. 4c. tax	gal.	.16½ - —
Des Moines, inc. 4c. tax	gal.	.184 - —
Decatur, inc., 4c. tax	gal.	.186 - —
Evansville, Ind., ex tax	gal.	.147 - .157
Milwaukee, inc. 5c. tax	gal.	.198 - —
Minneapolis-St. Paul, inc. 5c. tax	gal.	.20 - —
Newark, ex tax	gal.	.11 - —
New York, ex tax	gal.	.10 - —
Omaha, ex tax	gal.	.144 - .154
Philadelphia, ex tax	gal.	.12½ - —
St. Louis, inc. 1c. tax	gal.	.15.2 - —
solvent, rubber, at refinery, East Coast, tanks	gal.	.09 - —
Group 2 light, 120 i.b.p., 250 e.p., tanks	gal.	.06⅝ - .06½
standard, 180 i.b.p., 288 e.p., tanks	gal.	.06⅝ - .06½
Stoddard (CS 3-38), at refinery:—		
East Coast, tanks	gal.	.08½ - —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.06⅝ - .06
tankwagon, Boston, ex tax	gal.	.12½ - .13½
Chicago, inc. 4c. tax	gal.	.150 - —
Decatur, inc. 4c. tax	gal.	.181 - —
Des Moines, inc. 4c. tax	gal.	.179 - —
Evansville, Ind., ex tax	gal.	.135 - .145
Milwaukee, inc. 5c. tax	gal.	.193 - —
Minneapolis-St. Paul, inc. 5c. tax	gal.	.177 - —
Newark, ex tax	gal.	.09 - —
New Orleans, ex tax	gal.	.11 - —
New York, ex tax	gal.	.09 - —
Omaha	gal.	.131 - .14
Philadelphia, ex tax	gal.	.10½ - .12½
St. Louis, inc. 1c. tax	gal.	.129 - —
Tulsa, ex tax	gal.	.10 - .11
Petroleum, thinners, at refinery:—		
California, 34, 325 i.b.p., 390 e.p., low anilin, 6,000 gal. tanks or transport trucks f.o.b. Los Angeles	gal.	.15 - —
Portland, Ore.	gal.	.16 - —
Richmond	gal.	.14½ - —
Seattle, Wash.	gal.	.16½ - —
44, 311 i.b.p., 385 e.p., tanks, f.o.b. Point Wells, Wash.; Willbridge, Ore.,	gal.	.10½ - —
Richmond	gal.	.10 - —
Southern Calif.	gal.	.09½ - —
56, 200 i.b.p., 300 e.p., tanks, f.o.b. El Segundo,	gal.	.11 - —
Portland, Ore.	gal.	.12 - —
Richmond	gal.	.11½ - —
Seattle, Wash.	gal.	.12 - —
East Coast, 43-47, tanks	gal.	.08½ - —
47-49, tanks	gal.	.09½ - .10
New Jersey, tanks	gal.	.08½ - —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.06⅝ - .06½
tankwagon, tax included:—		
Albany	gal.	.13 - —
Baltimore (100 gals.)	gal.	.12¼ - .13½
25-99 gals.	gal.	.13½ - .15½
Boston	gal.	.13 - —
Bound Brook, North Amboy, N. J.	gal.	.11½ - .13½
Bridgeport, Conn.	gal.	.11 - —
Buffalo	gal.	.15 - —
Camden, N. J.	gal.	.10 - .12
Chicago	gal.	.162 - —
Decatur, Ill.	gal.	.176 - —
Des Moines	gal.	.174 - —
Evansville, Ind.	gal.	.137 - .147
Milwaukee	gal.	.188 - —
Minneapolis-St. Paul	gal.	.19 - —
Newark	gal.	.09 - —
New York (200 gals.)	gal.	.09 - —
Omaha	gal.	.131 - .141
Philadelphia	gal.	.10 - .12
Pittsburgh	gal.	.11½ - .13½
Petroleum thinners, tankwagon, tax included, Providence	gal.	.11½ - —
Rochester	gal.	.12 - —
St. Louis	gal.	.142 - —
Syracuse	gal.	.12½ - —
Trenton	gal.	.10 - —
Wilmington, Del.	gal.	.10 - .12
Phenobarbital, 5-lb. bots.	lb.	3.95 - —
bots. or cns., 100 lbs., spot or contract	lb.	3.60 - —
25-lb. cns.	lb.	3.85 - —
Phenol, USP, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.13 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.13¾ - —
under 1,000 lbs.	lb.	.14¾ - —
tanks, works	lb.	.12 - —
Phenolphthalein, USP, bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	.85 - —
bbls., dms., kegs, 100-250 lbs.,	lb.	.87 - .89
yellow, fib., dms., 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	.80 - —
100-lb. fib., dms	lb.	.82 - —
25-lb. dms.	lb.	.87 - —
50-lb. kgs.	lb.	.84 - —
Phenyl chloride, dms.	lb.	.17 - —
Phenylacetaldehyde, bots.	lb.	2.10 - 3.50
Dimethylacetate, cns.	lb.	14.50 -15.00
Phenyl ethyl acetate, cns.	lb.	2.45 - 2.50
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots.,	lb.	7.90 -15.50
Phenylhydrazine, base, CP, bots.,	lb.	4.00 - —
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works	lb.	4.00 - —
commercial, kgs., works	lb.	1.50 - —
pure, bbls., works	lb.	2.25 - —
Phloroglucinol, CP, tins, works	lb.	20.00 -22.00
tech., tins, works	lb.	15.00 -16.50
Phosphate rock, Fla., high-grade, hard, 77% basis, 70% min., bulk, mines	long ton.	4.35 - —
land pebble, 68% min., bulk, mines	long ton.	1.90 - —

A Lacquer Diluent With NO GREASY RESIDUES

Another of Skellysolve's 5 Advantages for Use in the Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Industry



Skelly's plant equipment is specially designed for close cutting and rigid quality-control. It assures you of higher purity, constant uniformity.

SEVERAL chemists and plant managers in the paint, lacquer and varnish industry have told us the same thing recently. That is, that Skellysolve's lack of greasy residues helps them make better products. Its complete, rapid drying, with minimum gum formation, makes Skellysolve the ideal line of solvents for manufacturers of high-quality paints and related products.

There are other advantages, too, in Skellysolve that we know you'll find equally important. One is *uniformity*. You don't have to change formulas when you use Skellysolve, so you save trouble and money. Another advantage is *close boiling ranges*, some as low as 18 degrees F. from initial to dry flask endpoint. And these boiling ranges stay constant, in formulas or storage. Still another advantage Skellysolve offers is *low evaporation losses*. This cuts costs, reduces fire hazard and tendency to blush.

And an additional great advantage, making 5 in all, is Skellysolve's dependable supply. Skellysolve's command of raw materials and ample plant capacity is your assurance of uninterrupted supply for years to come. And that's important, as many manufacturers have found when their sources of solvent failed them, causing costly delay.

So, whatever type or price of solvent you need, why not call us and talk it over. We pioneered in the development of dependable, uniform, special naphthas. We're still pioneering, in close cut fractions, and rigid quality-control. We feel sure a talk with us will prove helpful to you.

SKELLYSOLVE

SOLVENTS DIVISION, Skelly Oil Co., 4814 S. Richmond St., Chicago

A. Ernest MacGee, *Manager*

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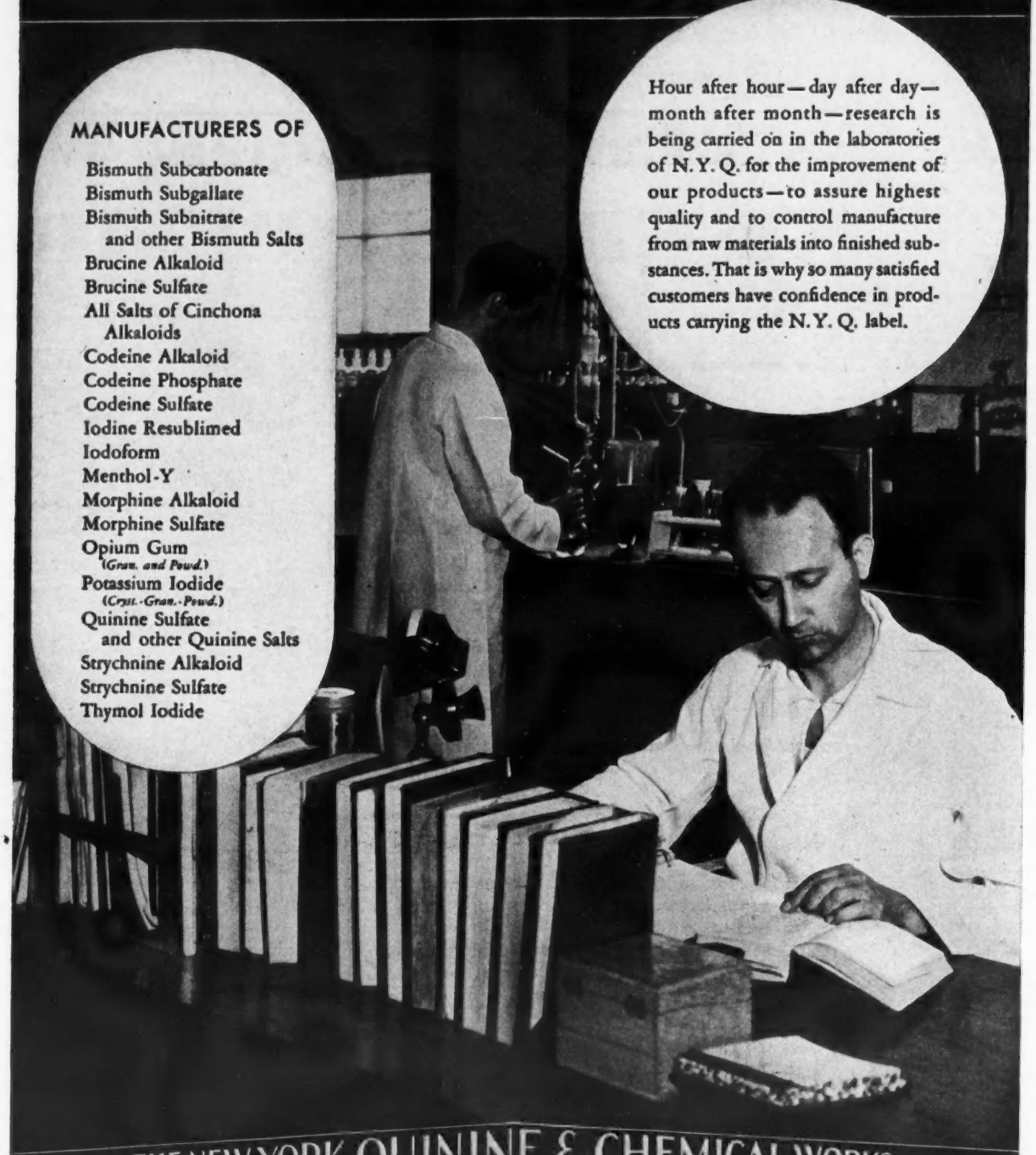
- Codeine Alkaloid
- Codeine Phosphate
- Codeine Sulfate
- Iodine Resublimed
- Iodoform
- Menthol-Y
- Morphine Alkaloid
- Morphine Sulfate
- Opium Gum *(Gran. and Powd.)*
- Potassium Iodide *(Cryst.-Gran.-Powd.)*
- Quinine Sulfate and other Quinine Salts
- Strychnine Alkaloid
- Strychnine Sulfate
- Thymol Iodide



Hour after hour—day after day—month after month—research is being carried on in the laboratories of N. Y. Q. for the improvement of our products—to assure highest quality and to control manufacture from raw materials into finished substances. That is why so many satisfied customers have confidence in products carrying the N. Y. Q. label.

THE NEW YORK QUININE & CHEMICAL WORKS INC.

GENERAL OFFICES

99-117 North Eleventh Street, New York, Borough of Brooklyn

ST. LOUIS DEPOT, 915 MARKET STREET, ST. LOUIS, MO.

NYQ NYQ

Phosphate rock, Fla., land pebble, 70% min., bulk, mines, long ton. 2.15 - —
72% min., bulk, mines..... long ton. 2.40 - —
75% basis, 74% min., bulk mines..long ton. 2.90 - —
Tenn., 72% bulk, mines, long ton. 4.50 - —
75% bulk, mines..long ton. 5.50 - —
Phosphorus, red, cs.....lb. .40 - .44
yellow, dms.....lb. .18 - .20
cases .....lb. .23 - .25
Oxychloride, cyls.....lb. .15 - .18
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works, lb. .11 - .12
l.c.l., dms., wks.....lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide, cs.....lb. .38 - .42
Trichloride, cyls.....lb. .15 - .16
Phthalamide, bbls., works, tons. lb. .35 - —
single bbls., works.....lb. .40 - —
kgs., works.....lb. .45 - .50
Phthalic anhydride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15½- —
Pichi leaves, bgs.....lb. .35 - .36
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, bots., vis..oz. 2.25 - 2.35
Nitrate, bots., vis.....oz. 1.75 - 2.00
Pimento, bgs.....lb. .15 - .15½
Pinkroot, bls.....lb. .32 - .33
Pitch, Burgundy (see B).
Coaltar, 160° m.p., bbls., c.l., works..ton.19.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.22.00 - —
hardwood, 1-time, dms., c.l., dlvd. Akron..ton.23.75 -24.00
Linseed, dms.....lb. .05 - .05¼
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).
Pine, bbls.....bbl. 6.00 - 6.25
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).
Pleurisy root, Southern, bls...lb. .14 - .16
western, bls.....lb. .10½- .11
Podophyllin, dms., dlvd., E. of Miss..lb. 4.50 - 4.70
Poke root, bls.....lb. .07 - .07½
Pomegranate bark, bgs.....lb. .16 - .17
Root bark, bgs.....lb. .25 - .26
Poppy flowers, red, bls.....lb. .99 - 1.00
Seed, Dutch, bgs.....lb. .07 - .07½
Polish, bgs.....lb. .06¾- .07¼
Potash abietate.....lb. .08 - —
Acetate, tech., bbls., dlvd..lb. .26 - —
kgs., dlvd.....lb. .28 - —
USP, bbls., 250 lbs.....lb. .28 - —
kgs., 100 lbs. .....lb. .30 - —
cns., 25 lbs. .....lb. .33 - —
Arsenite, USP, solut., cbys., 100 lbs..lb. .11 - —
demi., 50 lbs. .....lb. .12 - —
Bicarbonate, USP, cryst., bbls., 300 lbs. .15 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .17 - —
gran., bbls., 250 lbs.....lb. .15 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .17 - —
Bichromate, spot, c.l., works.lb. .08¾- —
6 casks or 10 bbls., or over, works..lb. .09 - —
5 casks or 9 bbls., or less, works..lb. .09¼- —
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., 500 lbs..lb. .31 - —
lb., dms., 100 lbs.....lb. .32 - —
Carbonate, calc., dms., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06¾- —
hydrated, 82-85%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06¾- —
liquid, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .03 - .—
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .03½- —
tanks, dlvd.....0287½- —
USP, gran., bbls., 325 lbs..lb. .13½- —
powd., bbls., 325 lbs.....lb. .19 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .21 - —
Caustic, flake, 88-92%, dom., dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07¼- .07½
import, dms.....lb. .07 - .07½
liquid, 45% basis, dms.....lb. .03¼- .03¾
tanks .....lb. .02¾- —
solid, 88-92%, dom., dms., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06½- .06¾
import, dms.....lb. .06¼- .06¾
Chlorate, cryst., kgs.....lb. .09¼- .09¾
gran., kgs.....lb. .12 - .13
powd., kgs.....lb. .08½- .09
Chloride, tech., 98%, cryst., bgs., kgs..lb. .04 - .06
Chromate, kgs.....lb. .24 - .27
Citrate, USP, gran., bbls., 250 lbs..lb. .33½- —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .34½- —
cns., 50 lbs.....lb. .35½- —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. .37½- —
Cyanide, cns., dms.....lb. .50 - .55
Cyanide, gold, 41% gold, bots., works..oz.14.20 -15.45
Glycerophosphate, 75% sol., dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. .90 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.00 - —
50-lb. lots, cbys. or cns. lb. 1.05 - —
25-lb. lots, cns.....lb. 1.15 - —
Guaiacolsulphonate, fib., dms., 100-lb. lots..lb. 1.60 - 1.65
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.75 - —
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, cns.. 100 lbs. .30½- .32
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 lbs., lb. .72 - —
25 to 50 lbs.....lb. .75 - —
Iodate, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 3.31 - 3.35
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.20 - —
Iodide, bbls., 250 lbs.....lb. 1.13 - —
bots, or cns.....lb. 1.22 - 1.48
dms. .....lb. 1.13 - 1.16
Kainit, 20% K_2O, bulk, c.l.f., ports..ton.12.25 - —
Manure salt, dom., run of mine, approx. 30%, K_2O, bulk, c.l.f. ports..... ...unit-ton. .53½- —
import, 30%, K_2O, bulk, shipt. unit-ton. .53½- —
Metabisulphite, kgs. .....lb. .11 - .12½
Muriate, dom., all strengths, min., 50% K_2O, bulk, unit-ton. .53½- —
Import, all strengths, min. 80% KCl, basis 50% K_2O, bulk, c.i.f. ports.. unit-ton. .53¼- —
Potash muriate prices in bags are $2 per ton higher than bulk price.
Oxalate, pure, cryst., kgs....lb. .30 - .31
tech., bbls. .....lb. .25 - .26
Nitrate, crude, bgs., c.i.f. ports, ton.55.00 Nom.
Perchlorate, kgs., works.....lb. .09 - .10½
Permanganate, tech., dms..lb. .18½- .19
Prussiate, red, bbls.....lb. .30½- .34
Yellow, bbls. .....lb. .14 - .15
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .13 - —
Silicate alkaline, lump, bgs., lb .07 - —
Sulphate, NF, cryst., bbls., 400 lbs..lb. .13 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .15 - —
powd., bbls., 350 lbs.....lb. .14 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .16 - —
tech., 90-95%, min. 90%, bgs., shipt., c.l.f. ports..ton.36.25 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13½- —
Xanthate, dms., c.l.....lb. .15 - —
Potash-magnesia sulphate, 48-53%, min. 48%, bgs., shipa. ton.24.75 - —
Potash-titanium oxalate, kgs...lb. .85 - .—
Prickly ash bark, bls.....lb. .12 - .15
Berries, bgs., to arrive.....lb. .25 - .30
Prince's pine herb, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
Propane, tanks, G.S.....gal. .03 - —
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).
Pulsatilla, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Pumice stone, Italian, Amer.-grd., 4F, 3F, 2F, 1½F, and coarser, bbls., 3 or over, works..lb. .03 - —
less than 3, works....lb. .03½- —
F and 1, bbls., 3 or over, works..lb. .03½- —
less than 3, works....lb. .04 - —
O, O-½, O-¾, and ½ bbls., less than 3, works....lb. .04½- —
3 or over, works....lb. .04 - —
Ital.-grd., bgs., c.l., shipt. ex dock, N.Y...ton.32.65 Nom.
l.c.l., 5-29 tons, ex whse., ton.37.70 - —
1,000-10,000 lbs., ex whse..ton.38.70 - —
2 bgs. to 1,000 lbs., ex whse..ton.40.70 - —
single bgs., ex whse.ton.43.70 - —
Pumpkin seed, bgs.....lb. .09 - .10
Purple lake (see Red).
Putty, com'l, dms.....100 lbs. 6.00 - —
linseed oil, raw, dms....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
refined, dms. .....100 lbs. 5.00 - —
standard, dms. .....100 lbs. 3.95 - —
Pyrethrum concentrate, liq. (20 to 1), basis 2.4% pyrethrin (Seil test) 55-gal. dms. (incl.) frt. alld., E. of Rockies, standard brand..gal. 6.45 - 6.60
basis (30 to 1) 3.6% pyrethrin, 55-gal. dms. (incl.) frt. alld. E. of Rockies, standard brand..gal. 9.55 - 9.70
Pyrethrum, flowers, coarse, grnd. (g.d.p.) Japan, bgs., frt. alld., 15 tons or over..lb. .29 - .29½
fine powd. Japan, bbls., ton lots frt. alld..lb. .30 - .31
Pyridin, denaturing, dms....gal. 1.63 - —
refd., 2°, dms.....lb. .50 - —
Pyrites Spanish, bulk, c.i.f. Atl. ports..unit-ton. .12-13 Nom.
Pyrocatechin, CP, cryst., works, fib., dms., tins..lb. 2.15 - 2.40
resublimed, fib. dms., tins..lb. 4.60 - —
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh., c.l. mines...ton. 9.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis....ton.12.00 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh c.l. mines.ton. 7.50 - —
325 mesh, same basis....ton.10.50 - —
Pyroxylin, scrap, amber, cs., works..lb. .12 - —
black, cs., works.....lb. .10 - —
China white, ivory, cs., works, lb. .13 - —
dense white, cs., works..lb. .10 - —
gray, cs., works.....lb. .08 - —
mixed, mottles, opaque, cs., works..lb. .04 - —
shell-demi, cs., works.....lb. .12 - —
translucent pastels, cs., works..lb. .10 - —
shell-demi, transparent, cs., works..lb. .20 - —
colors, cs., works.....lb. .12 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works..lb. .16 - —
colors, mixed, cs., works..lb. .10 - —
white, cs., works.....lb. .15 - —

Q

Quassia chips, bls.....lb. .06 - .08
Quebracho extract, liquid, 25% tan, bbls., works..lb. .03¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .02¾- —
solid, 63%, bgs., c.l., ex dock, plus duty..lb. .04 - —
clarified, 64%, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .04¼- —
Queen of the meadow leaves, bgs..lb. .07 - .08
Root, bgs.....lb. .08 - .09
Quercitron, extract, liquid, 51° bbls..lb. .07½- .08½
solid, dms.....lb. .10 - .15½
Quicksilver, dom., flasks, (76 lbs. net, dlvd., N. Y..flasks.90.00 -92.00
European, flasks, (76 lbs. net) in bond..flasks.78.00 - —
Quince seed, bgs.....lb. .70 1.10
Quinidine, cryst., small, cns...oz. .90 - —
large, cns.....oz. .98 - —
powd., precip., cns.....oz. .91 - —
Sulphate, cns.....oz. .67 - —
Quinine, 100 ozs., cns.....oz. .76 - —
Acetate, cns.....oz. .99 - —
Arsenate, cns.....oz. .99 - —
Arsenite, cns.....oz. 1.01 - —
Bisulphate, cns.....oz. .54 - —
Citrate, cns.....oz. .72 - —
Dihydrobromide, bots.....oz. .75 - —
Dihydrochloride, bots.....oz. .75 - —
Ethylcarbonate, cns.....oz. .75 - —
Ferrocyanide, cns.....oz. 1.01 - —
Formate, cns.....oz. .94 - —
Glycerophosphate, cns.....oz. 1.14 - —
Hydrochloride, cns.....oz. .68 - —
Hydrochlorosulphate, cns....oz. .75 - —
Hydriodide, cns.....oz. .90 - —
Hypophosphite, cns. .....oz. .99 - —
Phosphate, cns.....oz. .82 - —
Salicylate, cns.....oz. .73 - —
Sulphate, USP, X, cns.....oz. .54 - —
USP, XI, cns.....oz. .61 - —
Sulphocarbolate, cns.....oz. .97 - —
Tannate, cns.....oz. .57 - —
Tartrate, cns.....oz. .97 - —
Valerate, cns.....oz. .93 - —
Quinine-urea hydrochloride, cns.oz. .75 - —

R

R. salt, dry, bbls.....lb. .55 - —
paste, dms. .....lb. .52 - —
Rapeseed, Belgian, bgs.....lb. .0585- .0606
Dutch, black, bgs.....lb. .06¼- .06½
red, bgs. .....lb. .07¼- .07¾
Japanese, bgs.....lb. .05¾- .06
Raspberries, dried, bls.....lb. .38 - .40
Red, alizarin lake, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. 1.10 - 1.90
Red, Alizarin lake prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., Ia., (Shreveport. 1¼c.) Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; ½c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago
Cadmium, lithopone, deep shade, bbls., ton lots, works frt. alld..lb. .85 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .90 -
kgs., ton lots, same basis, lb. .90 -
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .95 - —
light shade, bbls., ton lots, same basis..lb .70
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .75 - —
kgs., ton lots, same basis, lb. .75 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .80 -
light-medium shade bbls., ton lots, same basis..lb. .75 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .80 -
Red, cadmium, light-medium shade, kgs., ton lots, same basis..lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .85 -
maroon shade, bbls., ton lots, same basis..lb. .95 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. 1.00 - —
kgs., ton lots, same basis, lb. 1.00 -
smaller lots, same basis, lb. 1.05 - —
medium shade, bbls., ton lots, same basis..lb. .80 - —
small lots, same basis, lb. .85 - —
kgs., ton lots, same basis, lb. .85 -
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .90 -
selenide, bbls., dark, works. lb. 2.50 - —
light, works.....lb. 2.25 -
Orange, bbls., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 1.50 -
Carmine, 40 1-lb. cns., 500 lbs..lb. 4.50 - —
dms., 500-lb. lots.....lb. 4.35 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 4.45 - —
Crocus martis (see Red, purple oxide.)
Eosin toner, bbls.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Indian, pure, bbls., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y..lb. .03¾- —
80%-85%, bbls., same basis. lb. .07½- —
Iron oxide (see Red oxide).
Lake Q toner, bbls., same basis alizarin lake, contracts.lb. 1.25 - —
open order .....lb. 1.30 - —
Lithol toner, bbls., same basis, alizarin, lake, contrs...lb. .62 - —
open order.....lb. .67 - —
Rose lake, bbls.....lb. .20 - .30
Pink, bbls.....lb. .15 - .20
Lithol-rubine toner, bbls., same basis alizarin lake..lb. 1.25 - —
Maroon lake, 25%, kgs., same basis alizarin lake conracts. lb. .40 - —
Oxide (see Red, purple oxide)
Mercury oxide, tech., dom., bbls. lb. 1.56 - —
Metallic, bbls., Pa., works...lb. .08 - —
Orange, Persian (see O).
Oxide, pure, bbls., c.l., works.lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .09¾- —
shell, dom., cs., works.....lb. .12 - —
reduced, 85% copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, New Castle, N. Y..lb. .06¾- —
80% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis..lb. .07¾- —
Para, toner, concent., kegs, same basis alizarin lake, contracts..lb. .75 - —
open order .....lb. .80 - —
Persian, Gulf, oxide, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, N.Y.lb. .04½- .04¾
ex whse., Chicago, St. Louis..lb. .05¾- —
San Fran., Los Ang., Portland, Seattle..lb. .05 - —
Phloxin toner (see Red, Eosin toner)
Phosphotungstic rhodamine Y, kgs..lb. 3.00 - —
Purple lake, kgs.....lb. .60 - 1.00
Oxide, bbls., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis..lb. .08 - —
Toner, kgs.....lb. 1.50 - 2.00
Scarlet ink toner, kgs., same basis alizarin lake..lb. .50 - —
Lake, kgs., same basis alizarin lake..lb. .25 - .30
Spanish, oxide, bbls., f.o.b. N. Y..lb. .03¾- .0390
Toluidine toner, kgs., same basis alizarin lake..lb. 1.20 - —
Tuscan, bbls., f.o.b. N. Y., E. St. Louis..lb. .11 - .40
Venetian, bbls., works.....lb. .0220- —
10%, bbls., works.....lb. .0245- —
15%, bbls., works.....lb. .0255- —
20%, bbls., works.....lb. .02¾- —
25%, bbls., works.....lb. .03 - —
30%, bbls., works.....lb. .03½- —
35%, bbls., works.....lb. .0360- —
40%, bbls., works.....lb. .04 - —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls., same basis alizarin lake.....lb. .15 - —
quicksilver, bbls., 5 tons..lb. 1.62 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.65 - 1.69
Red dyes are listed under Dyes.
Red precipitate, N. F., powd., fib. dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 1.81 - —
Red saunders wood, ground, bbls., lb. .12 - .17
Resorcinol, tech., dms., works.lb. .75 - .80
USP, cryst., bbls., works...lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Rhatany root, bgs.....lb. .09 - .10
Rhodinol, bots.....lb. 5.55 -10.90
Rhubarb root, cs.....lb. .46 - .48
powd., bbls., kgs.....lb. .50 - .52
Rochelle salt, cryst., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't..lb. .18¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .19¼- —
powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipt..lb. .17¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .18¼- —
Rose flowers, pale, bls.....lb. .50 Nom.
red, bls. .....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Rosemary flowers, bls.....lb. .25 - .30
Leaves, bls.....lb. .05 - .05½
Rosin, gum, B, bbls., ex dock, 280 lbs. 4.60 - —
D, bbls.....280 lbs. 5.10 - —
F, bbls.....280 lbs. 5.40 - —
F, bbls.....280 lbs. 5.70 - —
G, bbls.....280 lbs. 6.15 - —
H, bbls.....280 lbs. 6.35 - —
I, bbls.....280 lbs. 6.35 - —
K, bbls.....280 lbs. 6.35 - —
M, bbls.....280 lbs. 6.45 - —
N, bbls.....280 lbs. 6.60 - —
W. G., bbls.....280 lbs. 7.15 - —
W. W., bbls.....280 lbs. 7.50 - —
X, bbls.....280 lbs. 7.50 - —
Rosin, wood, bbls.....280 lbs. 4.10 - 5.72½
Rottenstone, dom., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. mines..ton.23.50 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. mines.....ton.37.50 - —
Rue, bls.....lb. .14 - —
powd., bbls.....lb. .08½- .10
Rue, bls.....lb. .15 - .16

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls....lb. .18 - .19
Saccharin, dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 1.45 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.48 - 1.50
Safflower, bls.....lb. .22 - .23
Saffron, Mexican, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Spanish, tins.....lb.29.00 -31.00
Sage, Dalmatian, stemless.....lb. .05¾- .06
garden, bls.....lb. .06½- .06¾
Safrol, cns.....lb. .52 - .53
dms. .....lb. .50 - .51
Sago flour, bgs.....lb. .02½- .03½
Salicin, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 5.00 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 4.75 - —
Salol, gran., bbls., 200 lbs.....lb. .90 - —
bxs., 25 lbs.....lb. .93 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .90 - —
powd., fib. dms., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.03 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. 1.00 - —
Salt, rock, bgs., dlvd., N. Y..ton.13.20 -13.80
l.c.l., bgs., dlvd., N. Y..ton.15.00 -15.60
Vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l. dlvd., N.Y...ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. N.Y.....ton.15.00 -19.70

Phosphate Rock—Soda Ash

Saltcake, grd., dom., bbls., works, ton.19.00 -23.00
bulk, works .....ton.15.00 - —
import, bulk, c.i.f.....ton.15.00 -16.00
Chrome (see Chrome cake).
Saltpeter, dbl., refined, cryst., 10-20 tons, bbls...100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.25
1-9 tons .....100 lbs. 7.65 - 8.40
less than ton lots..100 lbs. 7.90 - 8.65
gran., bbls., 10-20 tons.100 lbs. 6.50 - —
1-9 tons .....100 lbs. 6.65 - —
less than ton lots..100 lbs. 6.90 - —
powd., bbls., 10-20 tons.100 lbs. 7.50 - —
1-9 tons .....100 lbs. 7.65 - —
less than ton lots..100 lbs. 7.90 - —
Santonin, cryst, cns.....kilo.80.00 Nom.
Saponin, crude, cns.....lb. 1.45 - —
purified, bots, 5 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - —
cns., 25 lbs. .....lb. 1.50 - —
Sarsaparilla root, Honduras, bls.lb. .35 - .36
Mexican, bls. .....lb. .15 - .16
Sassafras, bark, ord., bls.....lb. .12 - .13
select, bls. .....lb. .18 - .20
Savory, bbls. .....lb. .07½- .07¾
Saw palmetto berries, bgs....lb. .07 - .07½
Scammony root, bgs.....lb. .06 - .07
Schaeffer's salt, bgs.....lb. .46 - —
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't..lb. .14¾- —
smaller lots .....lb. .15½- —
kegs, 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't..lb. .15½- —
smaller lots .....lb. .15¾- —
Selenium, pwd., A, 10-lb. tins..lb. 2.00 - —
100-lb. cases .....lb. 1.75 - —
Senega root, bls.....lb. .56 - .57
Senna leaves, Alexandria, bls..lb. .10 - .14
siftings, bls. .....lb. .09 - .09½
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls....lb. .10 - .11
2 bls. .....lb. .07½- .08
3 bls. .....lb. .05 - .06½
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .09 - .10
Pods, bls. .....lb. .06½- .06
Serpentaria root, bls.....lb. .67 - .68
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bbls., f.o.b., N.Y..lb. .18 - .19
dlvd. Boston .....lb. .18½- .19½
Chicago .....lb. .18¾- .19¾
Pacific Coast.....lb. .21 - .22
bonedry, refd., bbls., f.o.b., N.Y..lb. .25 - —
dlvd. Boston .....lb. .25½- —
Chicago .....lb. .25¾- —
Pacific Coast .....lb. .28 - —
Garnet, bgs.....lb. .12½- .18
Orange, D.C., VSO., Diamond I, cases..lb. .19 - .20
Superfine, bgs., f.o.b. Bost., N. Y..lb. .10 - .10½
dlvd., Chicago .....lb. .10½- .11
Pacific Coast.....lb. .13 - .13½
T.N., bgs., f.o.b. Bost., N. Y. lb. .09½- .10
dlvd. Chicago.....lb. .10 - .10½
Pacific Coast.....lb. .12½- .13
varnish, orange, 5-lb. cut., bbls..gal. .90 - .95
4½-lb. cut, bbls.....gal. .85 - .90
4-lb. cut, bbls.....gal. .80 - .85
white, 5-lb. cut, bbls.....gal. 1.00 - 1.10
4½-lb. cut, bbls.....gal. .95 - 1.05
4-lb. cut, bbls.....gal. .90 - 1.00
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 95-97%, 325 mesh, bgs. c.l., works.ton.17.00 - —
l.c.l., 2½ tons, works.ton.19.00 - —
smaller lots, works.ton.20.00 - —
wet-grd., 95-97%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.19.00 - —
l.c.l., 2½ tons, works.ton.19.50 - —
smaller lots, works.ton.21.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l., 2½ tons, works.ton.36.50 - —
smaller lots, works.ton.38.00 - —
wet-grd., 98-98%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., 2½ tons, works.ton.21.50 - —
smaller lots, works.ton.23.00 - —
99%, 325 mesh bgs., c.l., works..ton.22.00 - —
l.c.l., 2½ tons, works.ton.25.50 - —
smaller lots.....ton.27.00 - —
hard-quartz, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.....ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
Silver bullion.....oz. .37¾- —
Govt. purchase.....oz .64¼- —
Cyanide, cns., 1,000 ozs.....oz. No Prices.
500-999 ozs.....oz. No Prices.
80-499 ozs.....oz. No Prices.
16-79 ozs.....oz. No Prices.
Nitrate, vis.....oz. .27¾- .29¾
Nucleinate, bots., cns., 480 oz., lots..oz. .30 - .31
Proteinate, bots., cns., 480 oz., lots..oz. .29 - .30
Simarubra bark, bls.....lb. .26 - .29
Skatol, bots.....lb.75.00 -80.00
Skullcap, Eastern, bls.....lb. .16 - .17
Western, bls. .....lb. .14 - .17
Skunk cabbage root, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.10.00 -15.00
Sloe berries, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Smalt, black, extra velvet, cnts., lb. .05 - .08
Blue, cts. .....lb. .07 - .08¼
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.....lb. .24 - .26
Soapbark, bls. .....lb. .10½- .12
crushed, bls., bbls.....lb. .11 - .13
cut, bls., bbls.....lb. .13 - .14
powd., bbls. .....lb. .15 - .16
Soda, acetate, anhyd., dms., dlvd. lb. .08¼- .10
flake, gran., powd., 60% dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .04 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .04½- .05
powd., 90%, dms., c.l., dlvd., lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .06¾- —
Alginate, dms., bbls., works.lb. .71 - .95
Antimoniate, bbls. .....lb. .11½- .12
Arsenate, dms., dealers, c.l., works..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb. .08½- —
Arsenite, dry, gray, dms., c.l., dealers' works..lb. .07½- .09½
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb. .08 - .10
white, dms., c.l., dealers' works..lb. .09 - .11
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb. .09½- .11½
Soda arsenite, dry, gray, prices are ¾c. per pound higher in Chicago; 1c. per pound higher in Houston, Tex., and Colorado. White prices are 1c. per pound higher in Tex. and Colo.
Ash, dense, 58%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.10 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.33 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.35 - —
58%, l.c.l., Zone 1..100 lbs. 2.35 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l., works....100 lbs. .95 - —
extra light, 58%, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.06
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.08 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.23 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.48 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.83 - —
bbls., c.l., Zone 1..100 lbs. 1.45 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.80 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —

VERSATILE

TITANOX-A

(Titanium Dioxide) contributes a greater variety of desirable properties to paints than any other white pigment

It represents concentrated hiding power. Therefore regardless of other constituents in the formula, a small amount of TITANOX-A increases hiding power and helps to maintain the other characteristics of the finished coating.

It is non-reactive. TITANOX-A can be added to any type of vehicle or combined with other pigments without affecting other materials or setting up reactions, chemical or otherwise.

It gives equal satisfaction in either air-dried or baked coatings. TITANOX-A pigmented coatings are subject to little or no after-yellowing. They maintain unexcelled whiteness at all temperatures.

Because of these properties, TITANOX-A can be used with advantage in all types of paint products where white pigments are called for, including trade sales and industrial coatings.

We invite technical men to bring problems regarding titanium pigments to headquarters where they are assured interested cooperation.

TITANIUM PIGMENT CORPORATION

Sole Sales Agent for:

TITANOX-A (Titanium Dioxide)—TITANOX-B-30 (Titanium Barium Pigment)—TITANOX-C (Titanium Calcium Pigment)—TITANOX-L (Lead Titanate)—TITANOX-M (Titanium Magnesium Pigment)

111 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; Carondelet Station, St. Louis, Missouri; National Lead Co. (Pacific Coast Branch), 2240 24th St., San Francisco, Cal.

OPACITY • WHITENESS • STABILITY

TITANOX

TRADE MARK

TITANOX REG. U.S. PAT. OFF. THE NEW WHEEL HORSE OF THE PAINT INDUSTRY

Soda ash, light, 58%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.03 - 1.08
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.08 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.23 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.48 - —
.....100 lbs. 2.88 - —
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —
Soda ash l.c.l. prices are per 100 lbs. f.o.b. recognized warehouse points and include delivery in any quantity to customer's sidewalk within recognized local trucking distance of seller's warehouse. The sales zones are:—Zone 1, E. of Miss. R., but including Davenport and St. Louis, to S. bndry. of Va. and Ky., N. E. States (in Me., N. H., Vt.), special local prices apply for shipts. to various counties; Zone 2, Ala., Fla., Ga., Iowa (except Davenport), E. Kan. (incl. Wichita), Minn., Miss., Mo. (except St. Louis), N. C., Omaha, S. C., Tenn.; Zone 3, Ark., Kan. (W. of Wichita), La., Neb. (except Omaha), N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex. (except El Paso); Zone 4, Ariz., Colo., El Paso (Tex.), Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Spokane, Utah, Wyo.; Zone 5, Calif., Ore., Wash. (except Spokane).
Benzoate, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .39 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .40 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .43 - —
USP, bbls., 4,000 or more..lb. .46 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .47 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .50 - —
dms., 4,000 lbs., or more, lb. .47 - .48
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .48 - .49
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .51 - .52
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. N. Y....100 lbs. 2.51 - —
kgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. N Y..100 lbs. 2.76 - —
tech., bbls., c.l., wks..... 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.05 - —
bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 1.55 - 1.60
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 1.90 - 1.95
Bichromate, spot, c.l., works.lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., 6 cks. or 10 bbls. or over, works..lb. .07 - —
5 cks, or 9 bbls. or less, works..lb. .07¼- —
Bifluoride, bbls.....lb. .11¼- .12
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., bbls., wks..100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.55
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.50 - 3.60
solution, 32 deg., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 1.55 - —
66 deg., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.100 lbs. 1.60 - —
35 degs., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.100 lb. 1.65 - —
40 deg., bbls., works.100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., 500 lbs..lb. .31 - —
fiber dms., 100 lbs.....lb. .32 - —
Cacodylate bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 5.81 - —
jars 25 lbs.....lb. 5.59 - —
Carbonate (see Soda ash, soda memohydrated, soda sal)
Caustic, flake, 76%, powd., ammon. process, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.95 - —
dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1....100 lbs. 3.55 - 4.90
2 .....100 lbs. 3.70 - 5.05
3 .....100 lbs. 3.95 - 5.30
4 .....100 lbs. 4.35 - 5.70
electro process, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l. same zone prices as ammonia process.
liquid, 47-49% buyers' tanks, works..100 lbs. 1.92½- —
seller's tanks, works, 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
70%, buyer's tanks, works, 100 lbs. 1.97½- —
seller's tanks, works, 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
solid, 76%, ammon. process, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 3.55 - —
electro process, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., same zone prices as ammon process.
Caustic soda l.c.l. prices are on the same basis as those for soda ash. The sales zones are also the same.
Chlorate, dom., cryst., bgs c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
powd., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .08½
Chromate, spot, c.l., works..lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., 6 cks., 10 bbls. or over, works..lb. .08¾- —
smaller quantities.....lb. .08¾- —
Citrate, U.S.P., VIII, gran. bbls., 225-lb. lots..lb. .18½- —
cns., 50-lb. lots.....lb. .20½- —
25-lb. lots.....lb. .22½- .23½
kgs., 100-lb. lots.....lb. .19½- —
USP XI, gran., bbls., 250-lb. lots..lb. .24 - —
boxes, 50-lb. lots.....lb. .26 - —
cns., 25-lb. lots.....lb. .28 - .29
kgs., 100-lb. lots.....lb. .25 - —
powd., bbls., 250-lb. lots..lb. .24½- —
boxes, 50-lb. lots.....lb. .26½- —
cns., 25-lb. lots.....lb. .29½- —
kgs., 100-lbs. lots.....lb. .25½- —
Cyanide, 96-98%, dom., dms..lb. .14 - .15
import, 90%, cs.....lb. .12¾- .13¾
Cyanide, gold, 46% gold, bots., works..oz.15.85 -17.10
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., dlvd..lb. .09 - —
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., f.o.b. Phila..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., 10 or over, same basis..lb. .07¾- —
5-9, same basis.....lb. .08½- —
1-4, same basis.....lb. .08¾- —
95%, bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., 10 or over, same basis..lb. .08 - —
5-9, same basis.....lb. .08½- —
1-4, same basis.....lb. .08¾- —
Soda fluoride prices at Los Angeles are f.a.s. Phila.
Glycerophosphate, N.F., cryst., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.15 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.40 - —
powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots.lb. 1.05 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.20 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.45 - —
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, cns., 100-lb. lots..lb. .20½- .22
Hypophosphite, N.F., cns., 100-lb. lots..lb. .67 - —
Hyposulphite, cryst., large, bgs., c.l., wks., frt. equal'd.100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., same basis..100 lbs. 2.45 - —
l.c.l., bgs., wks., frt. equal'd. 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., same basis...100 lbs. 2.70 - —
100 lbs. 2.40 - 2.65

Soda, hyposulphite, pea bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.60 - —
works..100 lbs. 2.60 - —
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 2.80 - —
dms., works.....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
5,000 lbs. and over, bgs., wks..100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.00
bbls., wks.....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.20
dms., wks.....100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.60
2,500 to 5,000 lbs., bgs., wks..100 lbs. 2.85 - 3.10
bbls., wks.....100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.30
dms., wks.....100 lbs. 3.35 - 3.60
500 to 2,500 lbs., bgs., wks., 100 lbs. 3.10 - 3.35
bbls., wks.....100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.55
dms., wks.....100 lbs. 3.60 - 3.85
less than 500 lbs., bgs., wks., 100 lbs. 3.70 - 3.95
bbls., wks.....100 lbs. 3.90 - 4.15
dms., wks.....100 lbs. 4.20 - 4.45
Iodate, jars.....lb. 5.02 - 5.07
Iodide, jars.....lb. 2.10 - —
bots.....lb. 2.21 - 2.47
Mandelate, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 3.80 - —
fib. dms., 100-lb. lots.....lb. 3.05 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.15 - 3.20
Metanilate, kgs.....lb. .41 Nom.
Metasilicate, ground, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.40 - —
cryst., dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.90 - —
gran., bbls., c.l., wks..100 lbs. 2.20 - —
Molybdate, kgs., wks.....lb. .60 - —
less kgs.....lb. .65 - —
Monohydrated, bbls.....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
works .....100 lbs. 2.30 - —
Naphthionate, bbls.....lb. .50 - —
Nitrate, crude, c.l., 100 -lb. bgs., July delivery, f.o.b. cars producing point or ports, rail or boat shipment..ton.29.60 - —
200-lb. bgs., same basis.ton.28.30 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.27.00 - —
rfd., gran., bbls., 10 tons.. 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
1-9 tons.....100 lbs. 2.65 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.90 - —
pwd., bbls., ton lots.100 lbs. 5.65 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 5.90 - —
Nitrite, 96-98%, dom., bbls., c.l., wks, frt. equalized, lb. .06¾- —
c.l., West Coast, f.o.b. ports..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08¼- .11¼
Soda nitrite l.c.l price range represents delivery at various points.
Oxalate, neut., bbls.....lb. .09 - —
kgs. .....lb. .10 - .11
Perborate, N.F., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16¼- —
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.55 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.51 - —
bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 5.71 - —
cryst., tech., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.85 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 2.05 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.45 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.20 - —
tribasic, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.40 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
kgs., c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
USP (dibasic), bbls., works, lb. .09 - .11
dried, bbls., dms., works.lb. .11¼- .14
Picramate, kgs.....lb. .65 - —
Prussiate, yellow, bbls., 10,000 lbs. or more..lb. .09½- —
contracts .....lb. .09 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .09¾- —
contracts .....lb. .09¼- —
Pyrophosphate, anhy., bgs., c.l., wks., frt. equal'd.100 lbs. 5.10 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.35 - 5.60
bbls., c.l., wks., frt. equalized.100 lbs. 5.30 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.55 - 5.80
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .19 - —
Sal, bgs., dlvd., N. Y....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.00 - —
bbls., dlvd. N. Y.....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.10 - —
Salicylate, bxs. .....lb. .52 - —
Sesquisilicate, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
20 dms., and up, dlvd. N.Y.C. 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
5-19 dms .....100 lbs. 4.10 - —
1-4 dms. .....100 lbs. 4.30 - —
Silicate, 40° turbid., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. .80 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 1.05 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
52°, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Silicofluoride, dom., bbls.....lb. .04 - .04½
import, bbls. .....lb. .03½- .04
Stannate, dms.....lb. .32 - .35
Stearate, lump, powd., bbls., works..lb. .19 - .24
Sulphate, anhyd., bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.45 - 1.65
5 tons or over, works, 100 lbs. 1.70 - 1.90
less than 5 tons, works, 100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.15
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons or over, dlvd., 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
less than 5 tons, dlvd., 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
solid, bbls., c.l., works., 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
solid, bbls., l.c.l., 5 tons or over, dlvd..100 lbs. 3.50 - —
less than 5 tons, dlvd., 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
Sulphite, cryst., bgs., 100 lbs., works..lb. 2.10 - 2.35
bbls. .....100 lbs. 2.30 - 2.55
powd., bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more...100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1-4 .....100 lbs. 6.00 - —
Sulphocarbolate, cs.....lb. .27 - .29
Sulphocyanide, dms., cns....lb. .28 - .47
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Thiosulphate (see hyposulphite).
Tungstate, CP, kgs.....lb. 1.75 - 1.85
tech., kgs.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Solvent, high-flash, dms., works, frt., equald..gal. .31 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .26 - —
naphtha, solvent, dms., works, gal. .31 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt., alld. gal. .26 - —
W. coast, f.o.b., Minnequa, Colo..gal. .26 - —
Sorbitol, com'l, solut., dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —

Sparteine sulphate, cns.....oz. 1.00 - 1.06
Spearmint leaves, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Spikenard root, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
Spruce extract, reg., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .01¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .01¼- —
powd., super, bgs, c.l., works, lb. .04 - —
super, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .01¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .01¼- —
Squawvine leaves, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
Squill, red, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
white, bls. .....lb. .06½- .07
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .13 - —
St. Ignatius beans, bgs.....lb. .40 - .42
St. John's bread, edible, bls., lb. .07 - .07½
inedible, bls. .....lb. .05 - .06
Starch, corn, pearl, bgs., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.85
dlvd., N. Y. .....100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.10
powd., bgs., f.o.b. Chicago, 100 lbs. 2.65 - 2.95
dlvd., N. Y. .....100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.30
Potato, dom., bgs.....lb. .04 - .05
import, bgs. .....lb. .05 - .06
Rice, bbls. .....lb. .06¼- .07¼
Wheat, thick boil, bgs.....lb. .05 - —
Staveacre seed, bgs.....lb. .15 - .16
Stearin, oleo, bbls.....lb. .05½- .05¾
Stillingia root, bls.....lb. .07 - .07½
Stoneroot, bls.....lb. .07 - .07½
Storax, cs. .....lb. .48 - .49
Stramonium leaves, bls.....lb. .13 - .14
Seed, bgs. .....lb. .09 - .10
Strontium bromide, fib, dms...lb. .57 - .58
kgs., 150 lbs.....lb. .55 - —
Carbonate, N.F., IV, 250-lb. bbls..lb. .30 - —
25-lb. bxs.....lb. .35 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. .32 - —
tech., 98-100 pc., precip., bbls., lb. .16½- .17¼
Chloride, bbls.....lb. .11 - .12½
Iodide, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 2.90 - —
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 2.85 - —
Nitrate, dom., bbls., c.l., works, lb. .07¾- —
25 bbls. and over.....lb. .06¼- —
1-24 bbls. and over.....lb. .06¾- —
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs.lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Styralyl acetate, bots.....lb. 6.75 - 7.00
Strychnine, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .30 - —
powd., cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .40 - —
Acetate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .66 - —
Asenate, 25-oz., cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .68 - —
Arsenite, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .66 - —
Glycerophosphate, 25 - oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .67 - —
Hydrochloride, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .66 - —
Hypophosphite, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .77 - —
Nitrate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .60 - —
Phosphate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .67 - —
Sulphate, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .42 - —
powd., cns., 100-oz. lots, oz. .32 - —
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat. grade, bbls., l.c.l., works.lb. .45 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works....lb. .40 - —
Sugar coloring, bbls.....gal. .70 - 1.10
Milk, bbls., c.l.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., 10 or over.....lb. .16 - —
less than 10.....lb. .17 - —
Sulfanilamide, 5 lb., bots....lb. 1.40 - —
fib., dms., 1,000 lbs., 1 delivery, lb. 1.00 - —
100 lbs. .....lb. 1.05 - —
Sulphonethylmethane, kgs.....lb. 6.75 - 6.80
Sulphonmethane, kgs.....lb. 5.25 - 5.30
Sulphur, crude, bulk, f.o.b. cars, mines, contracts....long-ton.16.00 - —
f.o.b. steamers, Gulf ports, contract..long ton.17.50 - —
ex vessels, Atlantic seaboard, contract..long ton.20.50 - —
Puget Sound, Columbia River, and British Columbia ports, bulk, contract.. long ton.22.00 - —
flowers, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.35 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works..100 lbs. 3.35 - 3.75
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 3.70 - 4.10
refined, broken, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works....100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.90
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.05
flour, comm'l, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.60 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 1.95 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works..100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.35
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 2.30 - 2.70
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.85 - —
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 3.20 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works....100 lbs. 3.20 - 3.60
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 3.55 - 3.95
heavy, bgs., c.l., wks...100 lbs. 2.55 - —
bbls., works....100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works, 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.30
bbls., works....100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.65
light, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
bbls., works....100 lbs. 3.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works, 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.40
bbls., works....100 lbs. 3.35 - 3.75
rock, virgin, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.90
roll, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bbls., works....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works...100 lbs. 2.70 - 3.10
bbls., works....100 lbs. 2.85 - 3.25
rubber maker's, com'l, 99½%, c.l., frt. alld..100 lbs. 2.00 - —
bbls., same basis, c.l. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
refined, 100%, bgs., c.l., frt. alld..100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bbls., same basis.100 lbs. 2.70 - —
Chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l...lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., dms., works....lb. .04 - —
10-gal. dms., c.l.....lb. .07 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - —
Dioxide, liq., com'l, cyls., works..lb. .07 - .09
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .04½- .07
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - .06
refrigeration, cyls., works.lb. .16 - .40
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .07½- .10
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 5.90 - —
Powder, USP bbls.....lb. .17 - .22
Sumac, grd., Sicilian, bls....ton.65.50 - —
leaf, bls.....ton.68.00 - —
Extract, 42°, bbls.....lb. .05½- —
51°, bbls.....lb. .06½- —
stainless, bbls.....lb. .06½- .08½
Sunflower seed, Calif., large, bgs., lb. .06 - .06½
medium, bgs. .....lb. .05 - .05½
poultry, bgs.....lb. .03¾- .04
Superphosphate, guaranteed, 16%, bulk, f.o.b. cars, boat, Baltimore, ton. 8.00 - —
run-of-pile, basis 16%, bulk, same basis..ton. 7.50 - —
triple, 40-43%, a.p.a. bulk, f.o.b. Balto..unit-ton. .70 - —

Soda Ash—Tolu, Balsam

T

Talc, dom., Calif., 1, bgs., c.l., mills..ton.20.00 - —
2, bgs., c.l., mills.....ton.17.00 - —
N. Y., fibrous, 93-94%, 325 mesh bgs., c.l., mills, ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., mills.....ton.16.00 - —
96-98%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., mills..ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., mills.....ton.17.00 - —
98-99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., mills..ton.15.25 - —
l.c.l., mills.....ton.17.25 - —
90.85-99.95%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., mills...ton.17.00 - —
coarse, off color, bgs., c.l., mills..ton.11.00 -13.00
Ohio, flake type, grd., bgs., c.l., mills..ton.21.00 - —
l.c.l., mills.....ton.24.50 - —
Vermont, bgs., c.l., mills, ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.26.00 - —
Canad., bgs., c.l., mills....ton.11.50 -13.00
French, high-grade, bgs., l.c.l., ex whse..ton.45.00 -60.00
ordinary, bgs., c.l., ex dock, arrival..ton.23.00 -25.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.27.50 -32.50
Italian, 1, bgs., ex dock, arrival, ton.65.00 -67.00
ex whse.....ton.85.00 - —
2, bxs., ex dock, arrival.ton.60.00 -62.00
Tallow, animal, edible.....lb. .05 Nom.
extra, loose.....lb. .04¾- —
special, loose.....lb. .04¾- —
vegetable, ship, cs.....lb. .06½ Nom.
sulphonated, 33% (24% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¼- —
50% (43% fat), dms., c.l., lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06¾- —
50% (48% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06¾- —
Tamarind, W. I., bbls.....lb. .05 - .05½
kegs .....keg. 5.00 - 5.25
Tankage, animal, dom., grd., 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., bulk..unit-ton. 2.75 & .10
unground feeding, 9-11% ammon., 15-20% b.p.l., bulk..unit-ton. 2.85 & .10
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, Chicago...unit-ton. 2.50 & .10
high-grade feeding, bulk, Chicago...unit-ton. 2.85 & .10
import, S. Amer., 10-12% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, c.i.f., ports, July shipt. unit-ton. 3.15 & .10
Tansy leaves, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Tapioca flour, bgs.....lb. .02½- .04
Tar acid oil, 15%, dms., c.l., works..gal. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .23 - —
25%, dms., c.l., works....gal. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .27 - —
Tar, pine, retort, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. cities..gal. .26 - —
ports .....gal. .25 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .26 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. cities....gal. .20 - —
Tarragon herb, bgs.....lb. .35 - .37
Tartar emetic, tech., fine gran., bbls., 5 or more..lb. .27¾- —
less than 5.....lb. .28 - —
powd., bbls., 5 or more..lb. .27¾- —
less than 5.....lb. .28 - —
USP, powd., bbls.....lb. .33 - .33½
Terebene, cans.....lb. .70 - .75
Terpinyl acetate, cns.....lb. .77 - .85
Terpin hydrate, kgs.....lb. .45 - .46
Terpineol, CP, cns.....lb. .25 - —
dms. .....lb. .23 - —
Terpineol, alpha, denat. grade, dms., c.l., wks., net wgt..lb. .17 - —
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Tetrachloroethane, dms.,works.lb. .08 - .08½
Tetrachloroethylene, CP, dms..lb. .21½- —
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetralin, dms. .....lb. .12 - —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see soda pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate, 99% pure, bots., wks..lb. 5.00 - 7.00
Theobromine, cns. .....lb. 2.10 - 2.40
Sodiosalicylate, cns. .....lb. 1.75 - 1.85
5-lb. bots. .....lb. 2.01 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms. .....lb. .24 - —
Thorium nitrate, cs., works...lb. 2.00 - —
Thyme, French, bls.....lb. .10¼- .10½
Thymol, dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 1.40 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.45 - —
Iodide, kgs., 50 lbs.....lb. 3.25 - 3.30
25 lbs. .....lb. 3.35 - 3.40
Timbo root, powd., 4% rotenone, bbls..lb. .18 - .26
6% rotenone, bbls.....lb. .22 - .30
Tin chloride (ous), anhyd....lb. .45½- .46
Crystals, bbls., kg.....lb. .38 - .38½
Metal, Straits.....lb. .4865- —
Oxide, bbls. .....lb. .52 - .54
Tetrachloride, anhyd., bbls..lb. .24½- —
Titanium, dioxide, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), frt. pd..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, E. frt. pd. lb. .13¼- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse..lb. .13¼- —
1,000-9,999 lbs., E. frt. pd..lb. .13½- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse..lb. .13½- —
50-999 lbs., E. frt. pd. lb. .13¾- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse..lb. .13¾- —
under 50 lbs., E. frt. pd. lb. .16 - —
Pac. Cst., ex whse..lb. .16 - —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons), frt. pd. lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, E. frt. pd. lb. .13½- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse....lb. .13½- —
1,000-9,999 lbs., E. frt. pd. lb. .13¾- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse....lb. .13¾- —
50-999 lbs., E. frt. pd...lb. .14 - —
Pac. Cst., ex whse....lb. .14 - —
chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l., (20 tons), frt. pd..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, frt. pd....lb. .16¼- —
1,000-9,999 lbs., frt. pd.lb. .16½- —
50-999 lbs., frt. pd....lb. .16¾- —
Under 50 lbs., frt. pd..lb. .19 - —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons), frt. pd.lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, E. frt. pd....lb. .16½- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse....lb. .16½- —
1,000-9,999 lbs., E. frt. pd., lb. .16¾- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse....lb. .16¾- —
50-999 lbs., E. frt. pd...lb. .17 - —
Pac. Cst., ex whse....lb. .17 - —
pigment, barium, calcium, or magnesium base, c.l., D. frt. alld..lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05½- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse..lb. .05½- —
under 50 lbs., E. dlvd.lb. .06¾- —
bbls., c.l., D., frt. alld..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., E., dlvd.....lb. .05¾- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse....lb. .05¾- —
under 50 lbs., E. dlvd.lb. .06½- —
Toludin base, distilled, kgs....lb. .38 - —
Tolu, balsam, cns.....lb. .45 - .46

Toluidin—Xylol

Toluidin, mixed, dms.....lb. .36 - —
Toluol (toluene), pure, dme., works..gal. .27 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .23 - —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo..gal. .22 - —
Nitration, dms., wks.....gal. .26½- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .23½- —
Tonga vine, NF, bls.....lb. .26 - .36
root, bls.....lb. .40 - .41
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks..lb. 2.35 - 2.40
Brasilian, Surinam, cs...lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Triacetin, dms.....lb. .26 - —
Triamyl borate, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .37 - —
Triamylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .77 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .80 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .67 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .76 - —
Tributyl citrate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .35 - —
Phosphate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd., lb. .42 - —
cns., works .....lb. .45 - .49
Trichlorethylene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., Zone 1..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08½- —
Zone 2, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09 - —
Zone 3, dms., c.l., works, frt. all..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½- —
Zone 4, dms., c.l., f.o.b. stock points..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½- —

All prices on trichlorethylene are ft. alld. with the exception of Zone 4 in which case the prices indicated are based on f.o.b. L. A., Cal., S. F., Cal., Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Zone 1, includes the following states:—Conn., Md., N. Y., Va., Ky., Me., N. J., Vt., W. Va., Mo., Tenn., Ind., Ia., Pa., R. I., Ill., Mich., Minn., Wis., Del., Mass., N. C., O., Omaha, Neb., Kansas City, Kansas. Zone 2, includes Ala., Kan., except Kansas City, N. D., Ga., Neb., except Omaha, S. D., Miss., Ark., S. C., La., Okla. and Fla. Zone 3, includes Colo., N. M., Wyo., Texas and Eastern Montana. Zone 4, includes Arizona, Western Montana, Idaho, Ore., Nev., Wash., Utah and Cal.

Tricresyl phosphate, CP, cns. dlvd..lb. .40½- .51½
dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .34½- —
500 lbs., dlvd.....lb. .37½- —
tech., dms., c.l.....lb. .22 - —
500 lbs., dms.....lb. .22½- —
less than 500 lbs.....lb. .25½- .36½
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .18 - —
Triethyl phosphate, dms., dlvd., lb. .45 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .26 - —
Trimethyl phosphate, cns.....lb. .34 - .50
dms., dlvd.....lb. .50 - —
Trimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd., lb. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. 1.05 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, dms.....lb. .38 - —
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works..ton.26.00 - —
double-grd., bgs., c.l., works. ton.16.00 - —
once-grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.14.50 - —
Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, tribasic).
Tungsten metal, powd., 99%, dms., wks..lb. 2.10 - 2.20
Oxide, CP, kgs.....lb. 2.40 - 2.60
Chem. grade, kgs.....lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs...lb. .06¼- .06½
Madras, bgs.....lb. .06¾- .07
Turpentine, spirits, gum, bbls., c.l., ex dock..gal. .29½- —
l.c.l., 10 ex dock.....gal. .31½- —
5 ex dock.....gal. .33½- —
wood dest., dist., dms., dlvd. E. cities, ports..gal. .23 - .25
tanks, dlvd. E. cities...gal. .19 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., dlvd.gal. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .30 - —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .22 - —

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, kgs....lb. 2.65 - —
yellow, kgs.....lb. 1.75 - —
Urea, dom., 46 + % N. bgs., 5 tons, f.o.b. Atl. ports or Belle, W. Va..ton.95.00 - —
smaller lots, f.o.b. Belle, W. Va..ton.95.00 - —
f.o.b. N. Y.....ton.101.00 - —
import, 46% N., bgs., 5 tons, f.o.b. Atl., Gulf ports or Belle, W. Va., shipt.ton.95.00 - —
smaller lots, f.o.b. N. Y. from whse..ton.101.00 - —
pure, cs.....lb. .14¼- .15½
Urea, ammonia liquor nitrogen basis, tanks, f.o.b. Belle, W. Va., or Atl., Gulf ports, ton.121.58 - —
Urea nitrogen, dom., 42% N_2, bulk, July shipt., f.o.b. Belle, W. Va. .....ton.54.40 - —
imported, 40% N_2, bgs., July-Aug.-Sept. shipt.....ton.53.30 - —
30% N_2, bgs., July-Aug.-Sept. shipt...ton.40.35 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls.....lb. .07 - .08

V

Valerian root, bls.....lb. .13 - .14
Valonia, beards, bgs., shipt..ton.45.00 - —
Cups, bgs., shipt.....ton.27.00 -29.00
extract, powdered, 63%.....lb. .66 -
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins..lb. 5.50 - 6.00
Mexican, tins .....lb. 5.50 - 6.00
cuts, tins .....lb. 5.25 - 5.50
South American, tins.....lb. 5.25 Nom
Vanillin, ex eugenol, 25-lb. tins, lb. 2.60 - —
5-lb. tins.....lb. 2.65 - —
1-lb. tins.....lb. 2.75 - —
ex guaiacol, 25-lb. tins.....lb. 2.50 - —
5-lb. tins.....lb. 2.55 - —
1-lb. tins.....lb. 2.65 - —
ex lignin, 25-lb. tins.....lb. 2.50 - —
5-lb. tins.....lb. 2.55 - —
1-lb. tins.....lb. 2.65 - —
Venice turpentine, true, cs....lb. .42 - .44
Verdigris, bbls., kgs.....lb. .22 - .23
Vinyl acetate, cns., works....lb. .25 - —
dms., c.l., 30,000 lbs., gross works..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
5 gals., dms., works.....lb. .25 - —
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see petroleum naphtha v.m.p.).

W

Wahoo bark, bls.....lb. .38 - .39
tree .....lb. .19 - .22
Wattle bark, bgs., shipt.....ton.34.50 -38.00
Extract, solid, bags.....lb. .04 - —
Wax, bayberry, import, bgs...lb. .22½- .23
Bees, white, bleach, slabs, cs., 500 lb. lots..lb. .37 - .39
yellow, crude, Africa, bgs., lots of 10.....lb. .19½- .20
1 bg.....lb. .20 - .20½
Brazil, bgs., 5-10 ton lots. lb. 22½- .23
1 ton.....lb. .23 - .23½
500 lbs.....lb. .23½- .24
100 lbs.....lb. .24 - .24½
refd., slabs, cs., lbs....lb. .25½- .26
Candelilla, bgs., 1 ton.....lb. .15½- .16
jobbing lots.....lb. .16 - .16½
Carnauba, No. 3, chalky, bgs., 1 ton..lb. .29½- .30½
5 bgs.....lb. .30 - .31
1 bg.....lb. .30½- .31½
N. C. 2, bgs.....lb. .35½- .36
N. C. 3, bgs., 1 ton.....lb. .31 - .31½
5 bgs.....lb. .31½- .32
1 bg.....lb. .32 - .32½
refined, bgs.....lb. .34½- .35½
yellow, No. 1, bgs., 1 ton..lb. .42 Nom.
5 bgs. .....lb. .42½ Nom.
1 bg. .....lb. .43 Nom.
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .41½ Nom.
Ceresin, dom., 135°-140° m.p., bgs., 1 ton..lb. .08½- —
jobbing lots .....lb. .09½- —
150°-160° m.p., bgs., 1 ton.lb. .09½- —
jobbing lots .....lb. .10½- —
160° m.p., bgs., 1 ton....lb. .10½- —
jobbing lots .....lb. .11½- —
Japan, cs.....lb. .11¼- .11½
Montan, bgs., c.l.....lb. .11 - —
5 tons .....lb. .11¼- .11½
less than 1 ton.....lb. .11½- .11⅝
Ozokerite, hard, green, congeal, p. 66°-68° C., bgs..lb. .62 Nom
70°-72° C., bgs.....lb. .55 Nom
74°-76° C., bgs.....lb. .58 Nom
snow-white, pure 76°-78° C., bgs..lb. .45 - .46
yellow, natural, 76°-78° C., bgs..lb. .35 - .36
Paraffin (see P.).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.....lb. .18 - .21
cakes, cs.....lb. .19 - .22
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls...lb. .06 - .06¼
White precipitate, powd., 5-lb. bots..lb. 1.89 - —
dms., 50 lbs., or more...lb. 1.76 - —
Whiting, chalk, com'l., dry-grd., bip. bgs., c.l., works..ton.12.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.14.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.15.00 -16.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.17.00 - —
pap. bgs., c.l., works..ton.11.20 -13.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.13.20 -14.50
wet-grnd., bip., bgs., c.l., works..ton.14.50 -15.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.15.00 -19.00
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.17.00 -18.00
gilder's bolted, bip., bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.18.00 -19.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.19.00 -20.00
pap. bgs., c.l., works..ton.14.60 -15.50
l.c.l. works.....ton.15.60 -16.50
extra bolted, bip., bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
Whiting gilders, extra bolted, bbls., c.l., works.....ton.18.00 -22.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.19.00 -22.00
pap. bgs., c.l., works..ton.14.60- 17.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.15.60 -18.50
Paris, white, bip., bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.16.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.18.60 -24.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.19.00 -25.00
pap. bgs., c.l., works..ton.14.60 -20.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.15.00 -21.50
English cliffstone (see Whiting, chalk, Paris white).
Limestone, air floated, 99.75%, 250 mesh, paper bgs., c.l..ton. 9.35 - —
99.75% 200 mesh, paper bgs., c.l., same basis..ton. 8.60 - —
90% 200 mesh, paper bgs., c.l., same basis.....ton. 6.25 - —
gilders, bgs. (extra), c.l., works..ton.11.50 - —
l.c.l., 8-20 tons, works.ton.12.50 - —
4-8 tons, works.....ton.13.50 - —
2-4 tons, works.....ton.14.50 - —
extra bgs. (extra), c., works. ton.12.50 - —
l.c.l., 8-20 tons, works, ton.13.50 - —
4-8 tons, works....ton.14.50 - —
2-4 tons, works....ton.15.50 - —
putty grade, bgs. (extra), c.l., works..ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l., 8-20 tons, works.ton.12.00 - —
4-8 tons, works.....ton.13.00 - —
2-4 tons, works.....ton.14.00 - —
water-floated, bgs. (extra), c.l., works..ton.11.50 - —
l.c.l., 8-20 tons, works.ton.12.50 - —
4-8 tons, works.....ton.13.50 - —
2-4 tons, works.....ton.14.50 - —
Precipitated, bgs., c.l., works, ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works.....ton.20.00 - —
smaller lots, works....ton.25.00 - —
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls..lb. .04½- .05
rossed, bls.....lb. .07½- .08
thin, natural, bls.....lb. .06 - .07
rossed, green, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Wild Indigo root, bgs.....lb. .09 - .10
Witch-hazel extract, dist., NF bbls..gal. .40 - .45
Leaves, bls.....lb. .07 - .08
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).
Woodflour, dom., fine, bgs., extra, c.l., works..ton.25.00 - —
standard, bgs., c.l., works, ton.20.00 - —
import, 70 mesh, bgs., ex dock, ton.22.00 - —
80 mesh, bgs., ex dock....ton.24.50 - —
100 mesh, bgs., ex dock...ton.27.50 - —
120 mesh, bgs., ex dock...ton.30.00 - —
Wormseed, American, bgs....lb. .07 - .08
Levant, bgs.....lb. 3.70 - 3.75
Wormwood, bls.....lb. .09 - .10

X

Xylol (xylene), indus., dms., works..gal. .31 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld., gal. .26 - —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo..gal. .26 - —
nitration, dms., works.....gal. .42 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld., gal. .33 - —

PERHAPS THIS NEW SYNTHETIC WAX WILL LOWER YOUR PRODUCT COST

Into the highly complex field of commercial waxes comes CERCON, a refined mineral product which is supplied in six colors: Snowdrift, Lemon, Orange, Tangerine, Apricot and Olive.

Having an ASTM penetration of 50 with the 50 gram weight attached, CERCON has a wide scope of commercial uses. In many of these uses it offers the manufacturer or compounder a substantial saving over the material now in use, such as ceresin and ozokerite.

Without attempting to further analyze the application of CERCON to any given product or process, we offer test samples to any interested user of this type of material.

Your inquiry will be promptly acknowledged

The Conewango Refining Co.
WARREN, PENNSYLVANIA

Xylol, nitration, dms., tanks, W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo.	gal.	.33	- —
5°, dms., works	gal.	.37	- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt., alld.,	gal.	.32	- —
10°, dms., works	gal.	.34	- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.,	gal.	.29	- —
Xylidin, mixed, dms.	lb.	.35	- .90

Y

Yara yara, cryst., cns.	lb.	1.25	- 1.56
Yellow, cadmium, CP, import., bxs.	lb.	1.35	- 1.70
lithopone, all shades, bbls 1 ton, works, frt. alld.	lb.	.45	- —
smaller lots, same basis,	lb.	.50	- —
kgs., tun lots, same basis,	lb.	.50	- —
smaller lots, same basis,	lb.	.55	- —
sulphide, orange, bbls., works,	lb.	.75	- —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., R., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts	lb.	.14½	—
open order	lb.	.15½	—
Chrome yellow CP prices are ½c. higher dlvd Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; ½c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago			
Dutch, pink, bbls.	lb.	.09	- .11
Hansa, bbls., same basis, chrome	lb.	1.57	- —
primrose shade, bbls., same basis chrome	lb.	1.78	- —
Mercury oxide (see M).			
Ocher, Amer., golden, A, bbls., works	lb.	.06¼	—
B, bbls., works	lb.	.04½	—
C, bbls., works	lb.	.03½	—
yellow, A, bbls., works	lb.	.02¾	—
B, bbls., works	lb.	.02½	—
C, bbls., works	lb.	.02	—
D, bbls., works	lb.	.0195	—
E, bbls., works	lb.	.0175	—
F, bbls., works	lb.	.01¼	—
G, bbls., works	lb.	.01¼	—
H, bbls., works	lb.	.01¾	—
French, all shades, cks., c.l., ex dock Balto, Boston, N. Orleans, for import	lb.	.02475	—
New York (f.o.b.)	lb.	.02¾	—
Philadelphia for import	lb.	.02¾	—
ex dock, San Pedro, San Francisco	lb.	.0290	—
l.c.l., ex dock, Balto, Boston, N. Orleans	lb.	.03575	—
New York	lb.	.03¼	—
ex-dock Phila., for import	lb.	.02¾	—
Portland, Seattle	lb.	.03¼	—
San Pedro, S. Francisco	lb.	.03	—
ex whse., Balto., Boston, N. Orleans	lb.	.02725	—
Chicago, E. St. Louis, Indianapolis, Kan. City, Milwaukee, St. Louis	lb.	.03¾	—
New York	lb.	.04¾	—
Pittsburgh	lb.	.03¼	—
Portland, Seattle	lb.	.03¾	—
San Pedro, S. Francisco	lb.	.03¼	—
f.o.b. N. Y., from dock,	lb.	.02¾	—
from whse.	lb.	.02¾	—
Oxide, nat., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, N.Y.	lb.	.04½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.04¾	—
synth., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.06½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.04¾	—
Persian orange (see O).			
Zinc, bbls., same basis chrome CP, contracts	lb.	.18	- —
open order	lb.	.19	- —
Yellow dock root, bls.	lb.	.09	- .10
Yellow root (xanthoriza) bls.	lb.	.09	- .10
Yerba santa leaves, bls.	lb.	.07½	- .08
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vis.	oz.	2.50	- 2.55

Z

Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., works,	lb.	.15	- .16
USP, bbls., 250 lbs.	lb.	.27	- —
kgs., 100 lbs.	lb.	.29	- —
Arsenite, bgs., c.l., dealers, E. of Rockies	lb.	.12	- —
l.c.l., bags	lb.	.12½	—
Zinc arsenite prices are on a frt. alld. basis to dest. in lots of 96 lbs. or over.			
Carbonate, tech., bbls.	lb.	.14	- .16
USP, precip., powd., bbls.	lb.	.31	- —
dms.	lb.	.36	- —
kgs	lb.	.33	- —
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		4.25	- —
l.c.l., works, 100 lbs.		4.60	- —
gran., dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		5.00	- —
l.c.l., dms., works, 100 lbs.		5.75	- —
USP, 200-lb. dms.	lb.	.25	- —
25-lb. jars	lb.	.31	- —
solution, 50%, dms., c.l. works.	lb.	.0290	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.04	- .04½
tanks, works	lb.	.0225	—
Cyanide, kgs., works	lb.	.33	- —
Dust, bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.06½	—
l.c.l., bbls., dlvd	lb	.07	- -
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	.20	- .25
Iodide, N.F., bots.	lb.	4.35	- —
jars	lb.	4.20	- —
Metal (see daily quotations in Market report)			
Oxide, pigment, dom., Amer., process, coml., lead free, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06½	- .07½
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst.	lb.	.06½	- .07¾
ex whse., Pac. cst.,	lb.	.06½	- .07¾
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06½	- .07¾
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst.	lb.	.06¾	- .08
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.06¾	- .08
5% bgs., c.l., dlvd.,	lb.	.06½	—
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst.	lb.	.06¾	—
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.06¾	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06¾	—
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst.	lb.	.06¾	—
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.06¾	—
35% bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06	- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst.	lb.	.06¼	—
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.06¼	—
Zinc oxide, pigment, dom., Amer. process, coml., leaded, bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06¼	—
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst.	lb.	.06½	—
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.06½	—
50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst.	lb.	.0606	—
Pac. cst.	lb.	.0612	—
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst.	lb.	.0631	—
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.0631	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0631	—
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst.	lb.	.0656	—
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.0656	—
French process, com'l, leaded, free, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06¼	- .07½
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst.	lb.	.06½	- .07¾
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.06½	- .07¾
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06½	- .07¾
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst.	lb.	.06¾	- .08
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.06¾	- .08
green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08	- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst.	lb.	.08¼	—
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.08¼	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¼	—
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst.	lb.	.08½	—
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.08½	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½	—
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst.	lb.	.07¾	—
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.07¾	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¾	—
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst.	lb.	.08	- —
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.08	- —
Zinc oxide, French process, white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08½	—
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst.	lb.	.08¾	—
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.08¾	—
bbls., c.l.	lb.	.08¾	—
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst.	lb.	.09	- —
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.09	- —
import, gold seal, cks., ex whse.	lb.	.13	- .14
green seal, bbls., ex whse.	lb.	.10	- —
white seal, cks., ex whse.	lb.	.11	- .12½
USP, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.09½	—
Palmitate, bbls.	lb.	.23	- .26
Resinate, fused, pale, bbls.	lb.	.10	- —
precip., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.15	- —
Stearate, tech., precip., bbls., ctns., c.l.	lb.	.20	- —
l.c.l., 1 ton	lb.	.21	- —
1,000-2,000 lbs.	lb.	.22	- —
less than 1,000 lbs.	lb.	.23	- —
U.S.P., bbls.	lb.	.21	- .32
Sulphate, cryst., bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	2.75	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	3.50	- —
bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	2.90	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	3.65	- —
flake, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.10	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	3.85	- —
bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.25	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	4.00	- —
powd., bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	4.35	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	5.10	- —
bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	4.50	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	5.25	- —
Sulphide, pigment, barium, calcium, or magnesium base, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd.	lb.	.07½	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E. or ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.07¾	—

Xylol—Zirconium Oxide

Zinc, sulphide, bbls., c.l., (20 bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd.	lb.	.07¾	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E. or ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.08	- —
Sulphocarbolate, NF, bbls.	lb.	.24	- .26
Zinc-ammonia chloride, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.15	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.50	- —
Zinc-iron oxide, pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.05	- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst.	lb.	.05½	—
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.05½	—
Zirconium nitrate, kgs., works.	lb.	3.00	- 4.00
Oxide, crude, 70-75%, grd., bbls., works.	ton.	75.00	-100.00
white, 98%, rgd., kgs., works,	lb.	1.80	- 2.00

Synthetic Resins and other Branded Paint Materials (Manufacturers' List Prices)

NOTE:—The list of prices previously printed weekly under the above heading is now printed once a month. The latest printing was in the July 3 issue; the next printing will be in the August 7 issue. Changes in prices—if any—made during the past week are noted in the report on the Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Materials Market, which begins on page 35.

Announcing

HORSE HEAD XX-505 ZINC OXIDE

A NEW ZINC OXIDE OF LOW REACTIVITY—LOWER THAN THAT EVER OFFERED BY A REGULAR ZINC OXIDE

The only zinc oxide of its kind on the market, Horse Head XX-505, is designed to work with many of those special vehicles which, heretofore, were unfriendly to the regular types of zinc oxide. It means that you can now utilize those highly desirable properties of zinc oxide in many of your products—synthetic resin enamels, house paints, resin emulsion and casein paints.

Horse Head XX-505 Zinc Oxide is suggested for use in:

INTERIOR GLOSS PAINTS AND ENAMELS—(with vehicles that are too reactive for formulation with the usual type of zinc oxide) for improved resistance to yellowing, and better gloss retention. 15% to 25% is suggested.

SYNTHETIC RESIN TYPE EXTERIOR ENAMELS AND LACQUERS—for improved durability, tint and gloss retention with less chalking and better cleaning and polishing properties. At least 25% is suggested.

EXTERIOR HOUSE PAINTS—for improved durability, tint retention and cleaning properties.

TRIM AND TRELLIS PAINTS—for improved color maintenance. At least 25% is suggested.

RESIN EMULSION AND CASEIN PAINTS—for better washability, cleaner surfaces with improved durability, tint retention and resistance to mildew. 15% to 35% oxide is suggested.

Try HORSE HEAD XX-505 ZINC OXIDE
Use the coupon for a sample

THE NEW JERSEY ZINC CO.
160 Front St. New York City
Send me a sample of Horse Head XX-505 Zinc Oxide.
Name.....
Address.....
.....

THE NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Founded October 18, 1871, by William O. Allison

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Vol. 136 July 10, 1939 Number 2

The New Tax Plan

A new tax law has been put on the Federal statute books. The new statute makes a number of changes from the previous law, but its dollars-and-cents benefits to the entire body of taxpayers are not easily calculable. In certain respects the new tax burden is heavier than the old one; although, because the load has been somewhat reshaped, it will be a bit easier to carry—for some.

The shape and bulk of a pack make a deal of difference in the carrying of it. Some packs have harsh corners that jab and ride and tire the carrier's shoulders. Some are unevenly constructed and balance badly. Carrying these is tiring out of proportion to the actual weight of the load. A good packer can make almost any pack feel lighter and carry more easily. In repacking the tax load, Congress has not displayed especially good packing skill; although it has cushioned some of the more exasperating angles.

The change from a tax of 16.5 percent on the distributed portion of a corporation's profits plus a tax of 19 percent on undistributed profits to a flat tax of 18 percent does not figure to a lighter weight. Simple calculation shows that the corporation that has customarily distributed more than 40 percent of its profits will pay a larger tax under the new law. Of course, the corporation that has distributed a smaller proportion of its profits will now enjoy a lighter aggregate profits tax. But, there is no incentive in this for a larger distribution in the future—the profits tax rate and the total tax are the same whether all the profits or none is distributed. The plain fact is that the corporation which has done the least accumulating of profits is penalized the most by the new tax.

As an economic weapon, taxation must be wielded by a skillful hand. It has not been in the new law nor in the two next preceding; and, from the point of general economic welfare, the skill has lessened, rather than increased. There are, of course, some signs of improvement in respect of capital gains and losses and certain inventoryings and other matters, but the benefits of these will not accrue to the majority of taxpayers, and in other instances may be outweighed by the higher corporation tax rate.

Self-Rule In Business

A commendable step forward in the self-regulation of business is the creation of a commission of businessmen from the United States and Canada purposed to arbitrate business controversies throughout the Western Hemisphere. Such a commission may well be expected to better business in its expansive field in volume, as well as in virtue.

Arbitration of business differences by tribunals of businessmen has made substantial progress within a number of industries. In some industries an arbitration board is, perhaps, their most important organization. The field for such functioning is large and fertile, and its benefits in satisfaction, as well as in savings of time and money, stamp it as much preferable to litigation.

Arbitration procedure has been developed to a high stage of efficiency. Uniformity has been attained in many respects, this being highly desirable, largely through the efforts of the American Arbitration Association. The use of arbitration clauses in contracts is the common practice in many lines of business.

It will be necessary, of course, that the new undertaking be preceded by a thorough, impartial study and presentation of the differences that obtain in business customs and practices in the various countries of the Western Hemisphere. It will probably be found desirable to extend the representation on the commission to include Latin America. Through the resulting personal relationships alone, the undertaking should be productive of desirable improvement in international business understanding.

—O-P-D—

Lo, the 'Bald' Cottonseed

Several months ago it was suggested herein that the solution of two mutually conflicting aspects of the cotton problem—how to get more cottonseed for oil and how to keep the cotton fiber crop from being excessive—might be reached by means of a reconstruction of cotton growing which would "diversify" a single crop and result in the production of a "bald" cottonseed on one hand and of high-grade, long-fiber cotton on the other. A Texas plant professor has announced the development of a cotton plant which produces relatively few fibers but an extraordinary number of seeds of high oil content.

Long-fiber, or long-staple cotton has long been known. Its successful cultivation has been somewhat limited geographically. But, it is not too much to expect that plant experts, who have already made substantial progress in that direction, will shortly have solved the problem of making this type of cotton, of some strain or another, growable throughout the cotton States.

Science is almost omnipotent; although the so-called "science" of politico-economics as applied to the cotton problem, and other agricultural perplexities, has not been potent of much good. The alchemist sought to transmute base metals into gold. He was as successful as are those who try to transmute governmental gold into bases of agricultural stability.

With a "bald" cottonseed a probability, perhaps even a commercial reality, science may well be applied to its promotion. The market-depressing "by-product" lint having been disposed of by elimination, the way is opened for development of cottonseed oil as an industrial raw material of extensive possibilities. It may soon be that, instead of striving to produce fatty acids from petroleum, the supply of which cannot be replaced, science will seek in cottonseed oil, the production of which can be stepped up almost to infinity, a substitute for petroleum as a motor fuel and in its scores of other roles. The hydrocarbons can be worked both ways.

—O-P-D—

Hiding An Evil

Cigarets are taxed an extra 3 cents on each package of twenty sold in this city, a new State tax of 2 cents having been added and the 1-cent city tax being retained. This is already proving one of those barriers to intrastate trade which have become almost as much a problem as the more discussed barriers to interstate trade set up by various State taxes.

The most significant reaction to this penalizing of dealers in the city to the benefit of those in nearby sections of New Jersey is the absorbing of one-third to two-thirds of the 3-cent tax in an endeavor to hold customers. This is, from one point of view, a perfectly natural reaction, not only because of the desirability of the expressed purpose, but also because it is in line with the fundamentals of price-cutting as a competitive weapon—there are many dealers, a majority of them, in fact, who cannot afford to absorb the tax, not having a variety of stock that will permit them to recoup this loss by the boosting of the price on something else.

There is another economic evil in this practice of absorbing a sales tax—hidden taxes are not absorbed, usually they are multiplied in computing the selling price. This evil is the blocking of tax-consciousness on the part of the consumer, the ultimate payer of all taxes. Taxation is now excessive, undeniably so, by any criterion of necessity of function for which tax revenues are required. It will become still more excessive, as long as the number of those who believe that they are beneficiaries exceeds the number of those who know that they have to foot the bills.

Absorption of recognizable taxes is as bad as the imposition of hidden taxes as a developer of a "cockeyed" economic philosophy. Taxes must be known if they are by any chance or means to be made less burdensome. Politicians, realizing this, are partial to hidden taxes. When for some reason or other they permit a tax to be laid right out in the open, it is stark folly for so-called "businessmen" to push it into hiding.

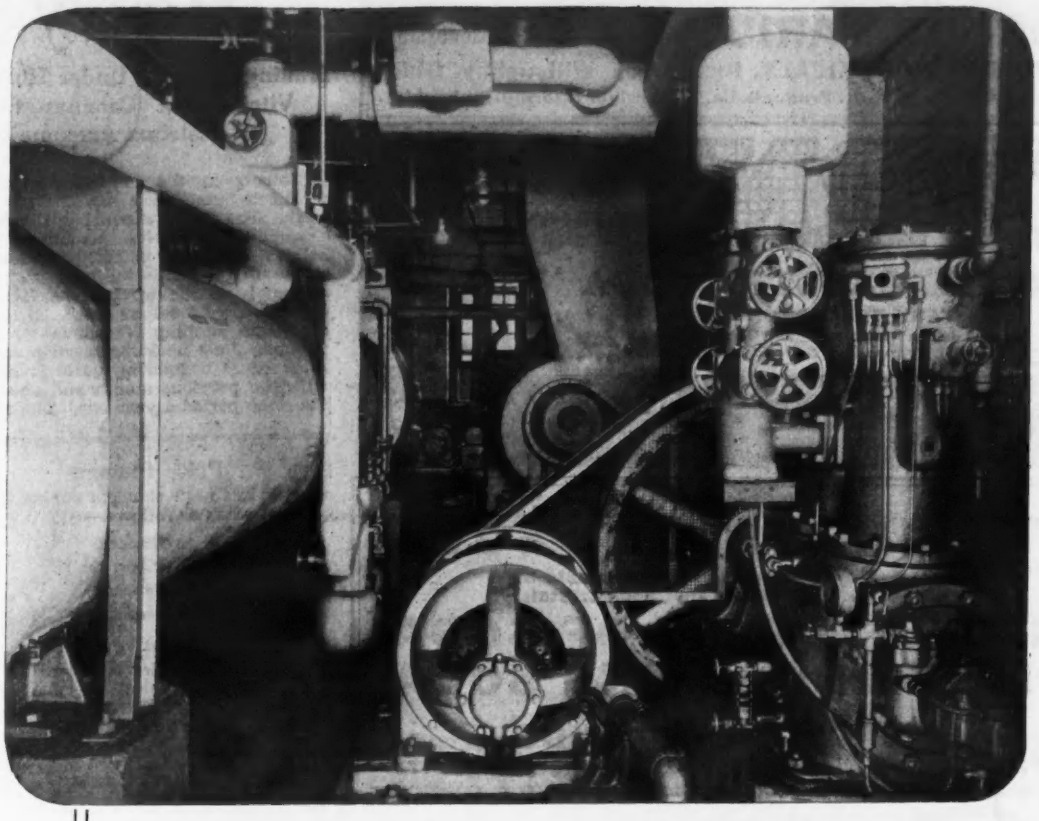
—O-P-D—

Labeling Fertilizers

From the standpoint of simplicity and uniformity it is gratifying that all the forty-seven States which have fertilizer control laws are now requiring that the nitrogen content of fertilizers be guaranteed in terms of that element, rather than in terms of ammonia. The simplification of terms will not, however, afford fully satisfactory information.

It is nitrogen that is the utilizable plant-food in the nitrogenous component of a fertilizer. Some plants and many planters do not know this with certainty. One form of nitrogen-carrier will give better results than another with certain plants, and also—perhaps with a psychological tinge—in the hands of certain planters.

Ammonia terms are no more informative than nitrogen terms in that respect, and they are far less accurate. But, to meet these peculiarities, it is still useful to label fertilizers with the common name of the nitrogen-carrier.



JUL 10

Cream Tartar
Tartaric Acid
Rochelle Salt
Tartar Emetic

PFIZER QUALITY

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MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS
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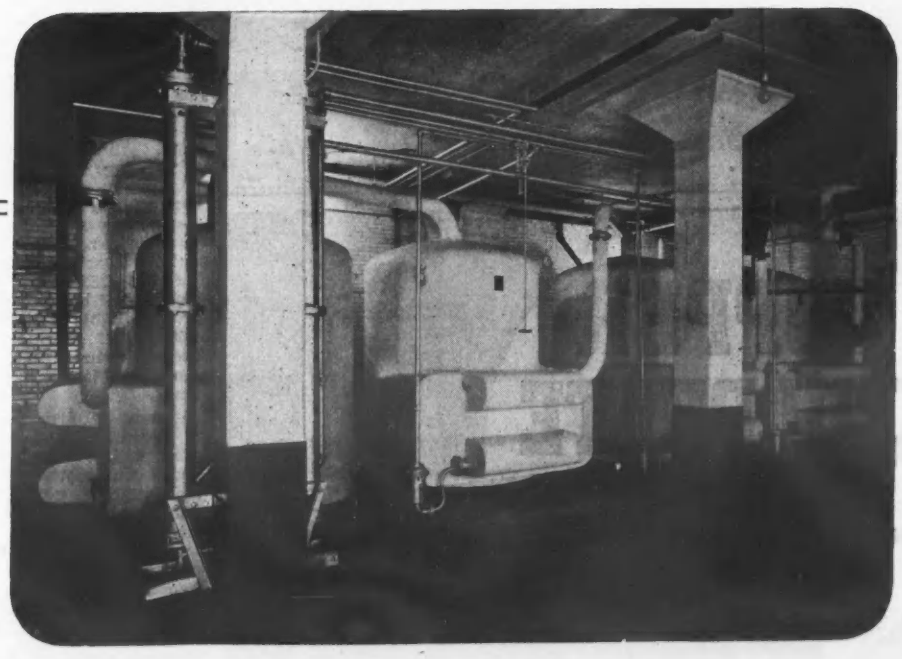

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Heavy Chemicals

Trading Slackens Under Holiday Influence—Tin Salts Firm—Blue Vitriol and Calcium Chloride Move in Good Volume —Calcium Arsenate Active—Barium Hydrate Easier

Business in the market for heavy chemicals slackened somewhat last week. The usual seasonal lull in basic consuming industries, combined with holiday influences affected volume to some extent. While business was quite dull early in the week, some fair size orders reached sellers later. Seasonal chemicals continue to move in good volume. June bookings were generally reported as comparing quite favorably with the previous month and ahead of the same period a year ago. The showing for the first six months registered gains in virtually every month over the preceding period a year ago. Sentiment continued cheerful, and opinion was that sales would again resume an upward trend. A decline in barium hydrate and a fractional advance in electrolytic copper provided the price movements.

Blue vitriol moved in good volume, and sales were at peak levels for the year. June business was the best month so far. The market displayed a better price tone, reflecting the recent advance in the basic metal. Calcium chloride likewise moved at a satisfactory pace, largely because of the favorable conditions prevailing for dust control work. Refrigerants such as anhydrous ammonia and carbon dioxide moved steadily. Calcium and lead arsenate featured the market for agricultural insecticides and fungicides. Movement of the former to Southern territory was progressing well, while the demand for lead arsenate in this section was at relatively good levels. Tin salts again failed to change because of the stability in the Straits tin market, but the price tone was steady to firm. Copper derivatives were unchanged. Aside from barium hydrate, other derivatives were without change. Demand for chlorine from industrial channels was spotty. The same situation existed for caustic soda and soda ash. Copperas and fluorspar held firm. There was little feature to the potash salts. Automotive trade was marking time before making substantial commitments for cyanides because of the change over to the new models. Some consumers of acetic acid made good purchases, notably the rayon industry. Sulphuric acid remained quiet.

A bill (H.R. 7034) to place a tax of one-half of one cent per pound on the gross weight of imported bleached or unbleached chemical wood pulp has been introduced in Congress by Representative Martin F. Smith of Washington.

Alums.—A firm price tone continued to prevail in the market for various products last week. While some irregularity was noticeable in the demand for ammonia, potash and alumina sulphate, commercial and iron-free, sufficient business was consummated to maintain the strong position of the market. Prior to 1938 the Cuban official import statistics classified aluminum and ammonia sulphates in a single group, consequently it is impossible to accurately estimate the total trade. The receipts during 1938 totaled 210,887 gross kilos, whereof the United States supplied 139,767 kilos and Germany 71,120 kilos. The 1938 trade is believed to have been substantially smaller than that of immediately preceding years, according to the office of the American attache at Habana.

Ammonia Anhydrous. — Transactions were routine, withdrawals against contracts made earlier in the year constituted the bulk of the business. There was nothing new to divulge in the schedule, and a steady to firm tone prevailed.

Ammonia Aqua.—Various consumers entered the market for moderate quantities from time to time, but there was little indication of any forward buying. Quotations were without change.

Ammonia Bicarbonate. — Trading in this direction was a strictly routine affair, with usual consumers making only necessary commitments. Pricewise a steady to firm tone characterized the trading.

Ammoniac, Sal.—The tone of the market remained steady, quotations for domestic and imported material were unchanged. Demand for the white and gray was without particular feature, and most consumers were content to restrict purchases to nearby needs only.

Antimony.—Quiet conditions surrounded the trading in the domestic metal throughout the past week. Quotation held at the 12c. per pound level, reflecting stability in the world market, rather than any sustained buying here.

Arsenic.—Business in the market for the red and white material failed to broaden during the week just closed. Some interest for insecticide purposes was still descernible in the white, however. Quotations were without alteration.

Barium Salts.—Quotations for the hydrate were slightly lower at 4½c. to 5c. per pound according to quantity. Prices for other derivatives such as carbonate, chloride, chlorate and nitrate were unchanged. Trading was usually confined to conservative levels.

Bleaching Powder. — Demand remained about the same as in the past several trading periods, with usual consumers making necessary purchases. No change developed in the price schedule. May imports amounted to 40,000 pounds, valued at $1,105, of which 28,000 pounds came from France and 12,000 pounds from the United Kingdom.

Blue Vitriol.—The tone of the market was firmer last week. The firmness could be accounted for by the sudden strengthening in the basic metal, although prices held at the same levels. Aside from this, demand was reaching peak proportions as is usually the case at this time of the year. June sales were understood to have run considerably ahead of any time this year, and well beyond the same month a year ago. Withdrawals for agricultural purposes supplied the added impetus, however, the call for commercial water treating and export was quite satisfactory.

Calcium Chloride. — Favorable weather conditions augured well for seasonal shipments to many sections for dust control work, and volume was at a favorable level. The call for miscellaneous purposes was also steady. Quotations were in conformity with those established previously. May imports of crude material aggregated 510,508 pounds, valued at $3,013, all of which came from Germany.

Carbon Dioxide. — Quotations were without change, and the tone of the market remained firm. The call for beverage and refrigeration purposes was proceeding at a seasonal pace last week, while other consumers displayed a fair interest.

Chlorine.—Demand from industrial channels continued spotty, and volume was proving somewhat disappointing. Withdrawals for water treating and sanitation purposes continued to take up some of the lag. The position of the market appeared steadier, and price schedules were in line with those established previously.

Copper.—A much firmer price tone characterized trading in the domestic copper market last week. Quotation

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Copper electrolytic, ⅛c. per lb.

Reduced

Barium hydrate, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-five typical chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
146.6	146.6	146.6	149.1

Index numbers compiled from twelve typical acids on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year
99.6	99.6	99.6	99.6

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Current prices on heavy chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

was advanced ⅛c. per pound at the 10⅛c. to 10½c. level. Demand recently has been very good. Total sales for the month of June were 66,380 tons, the largest month since October, 1938, when they had been 77,098 tons. Quotation in the outside market was around 10.15c. to 10.20c. per pound. Demand abroad, while not as active as late in the previous period, held moderately active. Quotations ranged between 10.29c. to 10.23c. per pound. The action of the President in signing the bill for continuance of the 4c. duty on copper for another two years was in line with expectations and had little effect either way on the market.

Copper Salts.—The firmer tone prevailing in the basic metal market, reflected to some extent on the copper derivative market. Quotations for the acetate, carbonate, chloride, nitrate, cyanide and oxides of copper remained the same. Business was only moderate.

Copperas.—The sharp decline in steel production to the 38.5 percent of capacity level was not expected to have much affect on the market, since general consensus looked for a rebound after the holiday shut downs were out of the way. In the interim the market held firm, and steady was reported as satisfactory from most consuming channels.

Lead Acetate.—Transactions were about routine in this direction throughout the past week. Quotations held unchanged, and the tone of the market was steady to firm.

Manganese Dioxide.—The call from the dry battery and metallurgical trade showed little improvement throughout the week just closed. Shipments against contracts usually provided the bulk of the transactions. No change occurred in the quotations.

Nickel Salts.—A steady to firm price tone prevailed in the market for the chloride, oxide and sulphate last week. The call came from the plating trade and for catalyst purposes.

Potash Carbonate.—No change developed in the price schedules, and the tone of the market remained steady. Principal consumers were making only necessary purchases at this time. May imports amounted to 1,224 pounds, valued at $94, all of which came from China.

Potash Caustic.—There was little indication of any renewed buying during the week under review. Most consumers were content to make commitments when needs became urgent. Prices were without change. May imports totaled 23,680 pounds, valued at $1,881, of which 11,116 pounds came from Germany and 12,564 pounds from Sweden.

Potash Chlorate.—The match trade provided a moderate demand, but trading failed to expand to any degree. Price schedules were in conformity with those prevailing previously. May imports of chlorate and perchlorate aggregated 505,757 pounds, valued at $24,219, of which 222,621 pounds came from Sweden; 204,736 pounds from Switzerland and 78,400 pounds from France.

Potash Permanganate.—Little of interest transpired in the market last week. Dealings were usually held to moderate proportions. Pricewise a steady to firm price tone predominated.

Saltpeter.—Contract and spot shipments were spotty, and sellers could not point to any marked improvement in the number or volume of orders. No change was disclosed in the quotations. May imports were 247,998 pounds, valued at $8,790, of which 117,368 pounds came from the Netherlands and 130,630 pounds from Russia.

Soda Acetate.—Price schedules for various grades were without change. Shipments were not particularly brisk, and generally confined to nearby production needs only.

Soda Ash.—Some seasonal decline in basic consuming industries operations reflected in a tapering off in volume last week. Replacement orders, however, reached the market in moderate quantities. No change took place in the prices. Germany's production of soda ash which amounted to about 875,000 metric tons in 1937, was expected to have further increased in 1938 owing to a new important consumption outlet, namely, for desulphurizing iron by a new acid smelting process. Capacity enlargements and improvements of plants in the alkali industry have already taken place for meeting the increased demand for soda ash and other alkali products by the iron industry and other autarchic developments for increasing Germany's independence of foreign raw materials. Small increases were reported in exports during 1938.

Soda Bicarbonate.—Interest in the market was maintained at comparatively steady levels throughout the past week. Price schedules were unchanged.

Soda Caustic.—Business displayed some slackening as holiday and seasonal influences slowed operations in many important consuming channels. However, the outlook for renewed buying interest remained bright. No change was uncovered in the quotations.

Soda Cyanide.—While some preparations were going ahead for new models in the automotive industry, a marking time policy from most consumers was evident recently, and shipments were spotty. Labor troubles, which developed during the past week, were expected to retard business to some extent. Quotations ruled unchanged.

Soda Hydrosulphite.—No new developments of importance entered the market. Trading was confined to modest proportions as a rule. Prices were unchanged, and the tone of the market was steady.

Soda Pyrophosphate.—A steady to firm price tone continued to characterize the trading last week. Spot and contract shipments were moving in satisfactory volume to principal consuming sources.

Soda Silicate.—Most consumers were making their appearance for fair sized quantities, although the tendency to order close to production requirements prevailed. Quotations were without change.

Soda Silicofluoride.—Quotations for domestic material were in line with those established the preceding period. Prices for imported grades were about in line with those prevailing heretofore. Business was only fair.

Soda Stannate.—The market offered little in the way of new developments, trading was not very active throughout the past week. Prices were unchanged and the market was firm, reflecting the stability in the Straits metal market.

Sulphur, Refined.—Shipments were highly irregular in this direction last week. Some consumers were displaying satisfactory interest, while others were content to order on a hand-to-mouth basis. A steady to firm price tone remained in evidence.

Tin Salts.—Quotations again failed to fluctuate, and a steady to firm tone prevailed. Business in anhydrous tetrachloride, tin crystals and anhydrous stannous chloride of tin were not very broad. Straits metal was quoted at 48.65c. per pound. The world's visible supply of tin declined 762 tons during June to 23,998 tons, the lowest since January. According to the Commodity Exchange.

Zinc Carbonate.—The call from the ceramic and rubber trade was not extensive, and usually confined to modest quantities. Sellers were adhering to quotations in force previously.

Acids

Business in the market for various acids was limited to modest quantities as a rule last week. The intervening holiday and seasonal slackening in many consuming lines held business to conservative levels. The market offered no price feature, and the tone of the market was about steady. Under stimulus of expanding requirements for producing solvents, acetone, plastics, lacquers, rayon and all the various related synthetic products based on acetic acid bulking so large in the national autarchic and military economy, Germany's production of acetic acid has gained notably in recent times. Although authentic data are lacking, the indications are that output showed a marked increase in 1938, having in view the known marked expansion of the plastics, explosives and other relevant consuming industries in that year, according to the American consulate general at Frankfort-on-Main.

Acetic.—Demand from the rayon trade remained satisfactory, while other leading consumers were taking a moderate interest in the market. Price schedules were without alteration.

Chromic.—Pricewise a steady to firm tone governed the dealings. Demand from the plating trade and other consumers was about routine.

Formic.—No change occurred in the price schedule last week. A steadier tone was noted in some sections, however, business from major consumers was restricted to immediate needs only.

Lactic.—There was little feature to trading in this direction throughout the past week. Price schedules for var-

Current prices on heavy chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

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ious grades of material remained the same.

Muriatic.—Basic consuming industries were making only necessary replacements as a rule last week. No change was disclosed in the quotations.

Nitric.—Trading was spotty, and usually limited to moderate quantities. Pricewise a steady to firm tone prevailed.

Oxalic.—Interest from small consumers continued to provide the market with a satisfactory volume of business. No change developed in the quotations.

Sulphuric.—With holiday influences and seasonal shutdown taking place in some basic consuming industries, the market was quiet last week. Operations in the steel industry declined to 38.5 percent of capacity, compared with 54.3 percent a week ago and 22.4 percent in the corresponding month a year ago. However, an early recovery was anticipated after the inventory period for most mills is out of the way. Price schedules for various grades of acid remain unaltered.

Baltimore, July 5.—The quiet in the market for sulphuric acid during the last week, as might have been expected, was rather intensified by the intervention of several holidays, during which work in plants that use acid were shut down. Among them the steel mills are perhaps the most important. As for the manufacturers of fertilizer mixtures, they also remained closed, the demand for their output being at a low ebb at this time. Quotations held at $12 per ton for 60-degree, and $15 per ton for 66-degree acid. Oleum also is about stationary, with sellers asking $17 per ton for 20 percent material.

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Insecticides

A satisfactory movement of most agricultural insecticides and fungicides was underway last week. Volume in June was not disappointing, and made a favorable comparison with the same period a year ago. The current month should display further signs of expansion, providing weather conditions remain favorable. Shipments of calcium arsenate to Southern territory were moving at a good pace, while the call for lead arsenate was favorable, since the season for Japanese beetles is now at hand. Demand for nicotine sulphate and paris green was steady. The market offered nothing new in the way of price developments and the tone remained steady to firm.

The Cuban trade in agricultural insecticides dropped to 210,984 kilos in 1938 from 307,008 kilos in 1937. Sugar cane, as is usually the case, was relatively free from pests. Tobacco was subject to attack by mosaic and several types of worms, to combat which Paris green and lead arsenate were employed. While citrus fruits were comparatively free from parasites, bananas were attacked by disease.

Calcium Arsenate.—A seasonal movement to Southern states remained in evidence last week. Volume was estimated to be running at normal levels, and making a favorable comparison with the same period a year ago. Price schedules were without change.

Lead Arsenate. — While no unusual outbreak of Japanese beetles was reported, withdrawals for this purpose was providing the market with a good proportion of the total business. Quotations were in line with those established previously.

Nicotine Sulphate. — Sellers could point to a moderate buying interest, although most commitments were confined to moderate proportions. A steady to firm price tone prevailed.

Paris Green.—Consumers were making their appearance fairly consistently, and business was along favorable lines last week. No change was disclosed in the quotations and a firm tone predominated.

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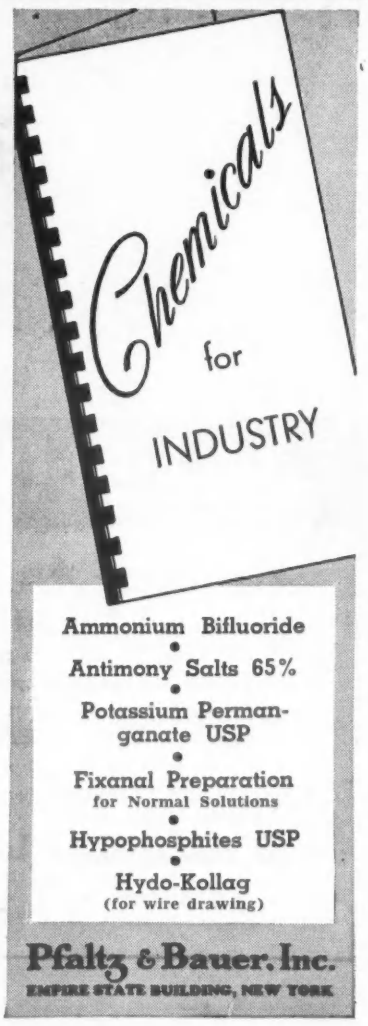
Chemist Wanted

The New York Civil Service Commission will receive applications until July 26 at 96 Duane street for the position of a chemist at $2,700 annually. The position is open to applicants of all ages. Requirements of the position call for a baccalaureate degree in chemistry or physics or other appropriate degree from a college recognized by the Regents of the University of the State of New York and not less than three years of satisfactory experience or training along the lines outlined under duties; or a satisfactory equivalent. An appropriate doctor's degree will be deemed the equivalent of four years of such experience.

The duties consist of making microscopic tests and analyses of materials, principally foods and drugs; use and interpret results; testify in court, perform related work as required.



Trade Briefs

Salt Lake Sodium Products Company, Salt Lake City, Utah, plans an addition to its plant at a cost of approximately $70,000.

General Bottlers, Inc., Chicago, through Yantis & Co., Chicago, offered for public subscription 53,000 common shares at $5 a share.

Innis, Speiden & Co., manufacturer and importer of industrial chemicals and allied products, has released its July issue of *Isco News.*

American Refractories Institute has re-elected to its presidency W. J. Westphalen, president and general manager of the Laclede-Christy Clay Products Company, St. Louis.

William S. Gray, president of William S. Gray & Co., commission merchant, this city, sailed last week for Europe, where he will spend a two-month holiday.

Chemical importers and dealers in Rumania have been listed by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. The list is available to accredited American firms at the cost of 10 cents per copy.

A. A. Garthwaite, president of Lee Tire & Rubber Company, Conshohocken, Pa., reported that sales of the company for the first seven months ended May 31 were 28 percent above the corresponding period of the preceding fiscal year.

National match corporation, to include eighty-five Chinese and eleven Japanese match factories, is to be formed in Tientsin, it is reported, to monopolize production and sales, and to fix prices. Total annual production is forecast at 1,500,000 cases, of which Chinese factories will be permitted to produce 60 percent.

Chemical Salesmen to Golf At Plandome July 11

The Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry will hold its second tournament of the season at the Plandome Golf Club, Plandome, L. I., July 11. B. F. Sheehan, jr., of the Grasselli chemicals department of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., chairman of the entertainment committee of the association, reported that early indications were that the registration at the second tournament would exceed the eighty-seven in attendance at the Ridgewood tournament.

N.V. Potash to Open Office In San Francisco Shortly

N. V. Potash Export My., Inc., this city, plans the establishment of a Pacific coast office. The new office will be located in the Royal Crown Insurance building, 201 Sansome street, San Francisco. W. B. Howe, general sales manager of the company, is now in San Francisco arranging the final details for the opening of the new branch which was expected to take place within the next month.

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Agicide Case Decision Hinged on Infringement

—Continued from page 5

tum is somewhat tempered by that which follows it and concludes the opinion:—

Moreover, the claims, as we are impelled to construe them, were not infringed by defendants' product. The claims measure and define the limit of the patent. What may have been discovered but not claimed by the inventor is dedicated to the public. Dennis saw fit to limit his claim to roots "with the fibrous element removed." These words restricted the claim and defendants avoided infringement by having the fibrous element in their product.

Judge Treanor, the third member of the court, in his concurring statement, definitely declares the opinion that "the claims of the patent do not disclose patentable invention."

The court held that whether the defendants used cube or timbo did not affect their status under the patent, expressing the opinion that these two closely related plants were to be considered identical under the patent because they are the same in respect of their desirable component—the poison in their roots.

Germany Increased Alkali Production in 1937-38

Stimulated especially by the autarchic four-year plan, involving immensely increased output of cellulose fibers and other domestic substitute materials, as well as by the marked acceleration of the general national economy, substantial enlargements have been necessary in German productive capacity for soda ash and caustic soda.

No official statistics are available showing Germany's production of alkalies. However, available data relative to railways and water shipments of these products may be accepted as reflecting the course of output destined for sale. Statistics of these shipments, embracing as one statistical group soda ash, caustic soda and potassium carbonate, show an increase from 1,181,000 metric tons in 1935 to 1,360,000 metric tons in 1936, and 1,712,000 metric tons in 1937. The gains in recorded shipments of alkalies as indicated above are in harmony with Germany's increased consumption of salt for manufacturing soda ash, which registered a marked increase from 1,207,720 metric tons in the year ended 1935 to 1,296,460 metric tons for 1935-36, 1,589,760 metric tons for 1936-37 and 1,951,290 tons for 1937-38, according to the American consulate in Frankfort-on-Main.

Niacet Catalog Issued

The Niacet Chemicals Corporation, chemical manufacturer, Niagara Falls, N. Y., has just released the ninth edition of the general catalog of its porducts. More than a routine listing of chemicals, this edition contains much data not usually found in catalogs. In addition to the specifications, properties, and shipping information concerning each item, the work comprehensively reviews the commercial utilization and potential applications of the chemical. The more important applications are presented in such a manner as to possibly suggest new uses. Especially well treated are the acetic acids, the acetates, the aluminum salts, and the various synthetic organic chemicals which the Niacet company produces. Copies of the new catalog may be secured from the Niacet Chemicals Corporation, Niagara Falls, N. Y., by mentioning the REPORTER.

Chemical Imports And Exports Balance

—Continued from page 5

Imports of coal-tar products, including dyes and intermediates, after reaching a high figure of $4,129,000 in April, decreased sharply to $1,061,000 in May, which compared with $1,579,500 in May 1938. Comparing receipts in May with those of the preceding month, it is found that imports of coal-tar dyes, colors, stains and similar products, decreased from 1,468,000 pounds to 223,000 pounds in quantity and from $1,914,000 to $402,000 in value. Receipts of coal-tar intermediates also recorded a sharp decrease from 1,074,000 pounds valued at $1,260,000 in April to 39,000 pounds valued at $52,000 in May. In May 1938 imports of coal-tar dyes, colors, and stains aggregated 192,500 pounds valued at $305,000, and imports of intermediates during that month were recorded at $96,500 pounds valued at $120,000, according to records of the Commerce Department.

Foreign shipments of chemical specialties in May were valued at $2,750,000, with $2,244,000 in the corresponding month of last year. Prominent in this group were insecticides and disinfectants, shipments of which were valued at $394,000 in May; plastic materials, $574,300, and polishes, $112,000, according to preliminary statistics.

Exports of medicinals and pharmaceuticals in May continued at the high level which has been maintained since the beginning of the current year with total shipments valued at $1,665,000 against $1,320,000 in the corresponding month of last year. In this classification exports of biologics were valued at $268,000; non-proprietaries, $519,000, and proprietaries, $785,000, analysis shows.

Fertilizer exports advanced sharply to $1,986,500 in May from $1,332,000 in the corresponding month of last year, due almost entirely to increased shipments of potassic fertilizers. A total of 22,166 tons of potash fertilizers valued at $891,000 was exported in May which compared with 4,437 tons valued at $173,000 in May, 1938. The large bulk of our potash shipments, or approximately 18,800 tons, went to Japan in May, with smaller consignments to Belgium, Norway, Canada, and the Union of South Africa.

Other items of chemical and related products recording gains in May compared with the corresponding month of 1938 included naval stores, exports of which increased in value from $1,080,000 to $1,100,600; crude drugs, from $78,500 to $87,500; vegetable tanning materials, from $93,000 to $132,500; coal-tar products, from $980,000 to $1,087,700; industrial chemicals, from $2,088,500 to $2,467,500; essential oils, from $184,000 to $255,000; paint products, from $1,715,000 to $1,825,000; and toilet preparations, from $485,000 to $523,000, according to preliminary statistics.

Items recording decreases during these periods included sulphur, shipments of which declined in value from $1,009,000 in May, 1938, to $648,000 during the current May; industrial explosives, from $281,500 to $219,000; soaps, from $222,000 to $210,000, and printing inks, from $86,000 to $69,000.

Standard Phosphate Denied Limited Liability Petition

Baltimore, July 3, 1939

The United States District Court denied today the petition of the Standard Wholesale Phosphate & Acids Works, in which it asked that liability for damages as the owner of the barge "Maine" be limited. The litigation grew out of the injury on September 2, 1938, of three employees of the Baugh Chemical Company, also of this city. The Baugh employees were alleged to have been injured by the discharge of acid from a pipeline from the barge "Maine."

Mellon Institute to Study Precast Concrete Units

The Cemenstone Corporation, Pittsburgh, has established an industrial fellowship in Mellon Institute for conducting fundamental chemical and physical research on precast concrete units such as are being produced by new principles of manufacture by the donor company. The main objective of the investigational project will be to develop novel practical methods and technics that will be of wide applicability in the production of precast concrete. Donald R. MacPherson has been appointed to the incumbency of this fellowship.

"But Mamma, we just couldn't leave until we'd solved that puzzle in the last issue of THE PIONEER."*

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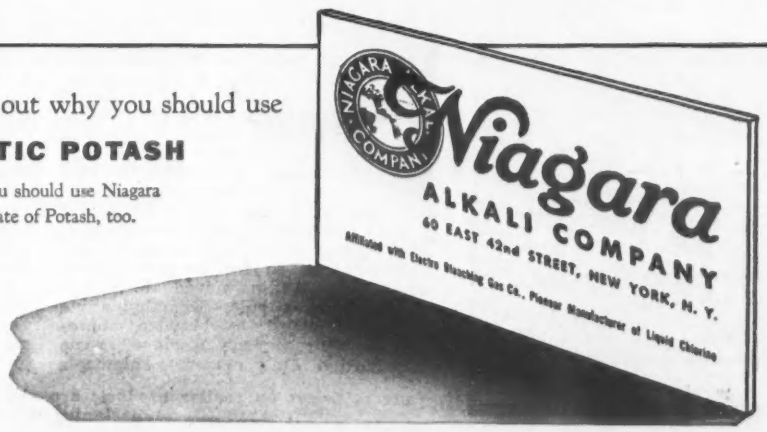

*The house organ of Niagara Alkali Company, which will be sent to you monthly on request.

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Barrett Tar Acids are made by America's leading manufacturer of coal-tar products. They are produced to meet highest standards of quality, uniformity and dependability . . . And Barrett's unmatched service is available to every customer. Phone, wire or write for quotations.

PHENOL

(*Natural*) *U.S.P. 40° C. Minimum Melting Point* is a pure white crystalline product generally used in the manufacture of Phenol-Formaldehyde Resins when extremely light color is necessary. Also used in the manufacture of chemicals and dyestuffs requiring material of highest purity.

39° C.M.M.Pt. Technical approximates the U.S.P. material in quality and is recommended for use when it is not necessary to adhere strictly to Pharmacopoeia specifications.

82-84 per cent and 90-92 per cent Technical—grades which contain limited amounts of Ortho, Meta and Para Cresols.

CRESOLS

U.S.P. Barrett Cresol U.S.P. not only meets U.S. Pharmacopoeia specifications but contains less than 9 per cent Phenol.

Meta-Para Cresol. Standard grades having boiling ranges of 2° C. 3° C. and 5° C. with Meta Cresol content—57 per cent, 55 per cent and 52 per cent respectively.

Ortho Cresol. Minimum Melting Point 30.4° C.

Meta Cresol. 70-75 per cent and 80-82 per cent, for chemical and synthetic resin manufacturers.

Para Cresol. 92-94 per cent and 98-100 per cent, for chemical, synthetic resin and pharmaceutical manufacturers.

Special Cresol Fractions, to meet users' specifications.

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Straw color and dark grades of various distillation ranges, depending on requirements. Special grades for synthetic resin manufacturers.

XYLENOLS

Boiling range 210-225° C. or narrower fractions, if desired. Also Meta Xylenol Crystals (symmetrical).

TAR ACID OILS

Carefully blended oils ranging in tar acid content from 10 per cent to 75 per cent.

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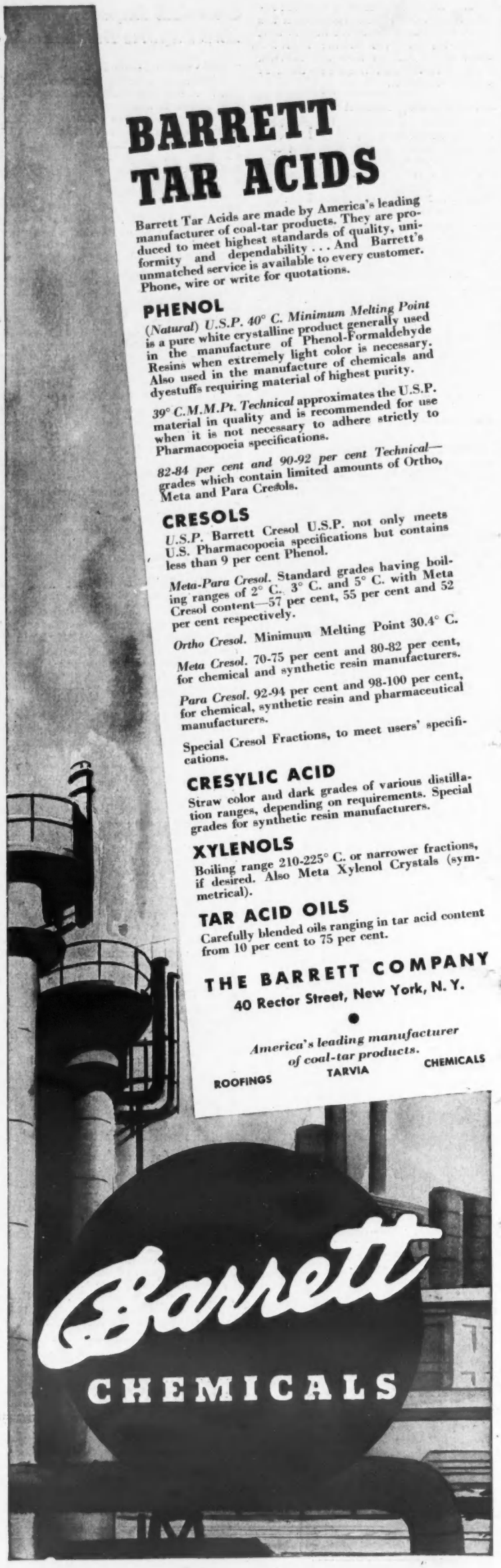

Coaltar Chemicals

Readjustment Made in U.S.P. Phenol Prices—Benzol Firm Feature —Cresylic Acid Spotty — Creosote Oil Moderately Active —Coaltar Acids, Intermediates and Colors Quiet

Selling schedules for U.S.P. phenol were readjusted to provide the outstanding development in the market for coaltar chemicals last week. Quotations covering all quantities were uniformly revised. The holiday occurring in the early part of the period interrupted business to some extent, and purchasing in the latter part was not broad enough to offset the lethargy. Shipments of basic products were spotty. There was little renewed buying in coaltar acids and intermediates, while colors moved in small quantities. Aside from the decline in phenol, other price schedules were in conformity with those established previously.

Firmness continued to characterize dealings in the coaltar solvents. The tight position for benzol, toluol and xylol showed little improvement. Shipments of benzol for immediate delivery were sometimes delayed by the scarcity of spot stocks, but sellers were able to supply the domestic requirements. The recent improvement in production was not sufficient to alleviate the situation to any marked degree. Prospects for immediate stimulation were not too bright, although steel operations have shown stability lately. Output last week, however, was sharply lower because of holiday influences and the usual shutdown for inventory purposes. Indications were that production would soon rebound to approximately the same levels as before the holiday interruption, and continue at least throughout the third quarter. Inquiries for export were still prevalent, but little business was consummated. Sellers virtually completed contract work for the remainder of this year at the same basis, consequently, there was little likelihood of any change in the price structure between now and the first of the year. Creosote oil moved in satisfactory volume, with construction projects proving highly beneficial in various sections. The call from the railroads and utilities for maintenance purposes was progressing satisfactorily. Cresylic acid remained spotty. Some grades continue to receive fair support, while others were quiet. The situation in the imported material failed to improve, and the tone of the market was easy. Some replacement business was evident for refined naphthalene; crude material was without much feature. Imported material held at about the same price level, but the tone of the market was firmer. Pyridin fully retained its firm position, sellers were well sold ahead on current production. Tar acid oils moved steadily for disinfectant purposes, but no pronounced stimulation in business was discernible. Carbazole was quiet, with dyestuff manufacturing manifesting little interest in the market. Dealings in crude and refined coaltar were strictly routine. There was little feature to the market for various grades of cresols.

Business in coaltar intermediates was usually confined to narrow proportions. The market lacked any particular development in so far as prices were concerned. Anilin moved in modest quantities as a rule. Dimethylaniline shipments failed to broaden appreciably. Nitrobenzene displayed some irregularity. Only moderate shipments of phthalic anhydride moved to important consuming channels. Coaltar acids likewise failed to show much improvement and business was generally quiet. Fumaric business was restricted to nearby requirements, while maleic demand was spotty, and a cautious purchasing policy still remained in evidence. Demand for coaltar colors failed to expand. Most transactions were reported on a hand-to-mouth basis, although sellers were in receipt of numerous small orders. The market lacked any specific price feature, and a firm tone characterized the trading.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

None

Reduced

Phenol, USP, 1½c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical coaltar products on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
125.2	**125.9**	**125.4**	**125.9**

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Basic Products

Benzol.—Despite the recent improvement in production, supplies of material were negligible. Sellers were unable to accumulate any surplus stocks, and withdrawals against contracts were sufficient to exhaust present output. The prospects for immediate improvement were not particularly bright, although steel operations have gradually expanded, the pickup was not adequate enough to reflect on any substantial increase in by-product coke production. Steel operations last week, affected by holiday influences, declined to 38.5 percent of capacity, compared with 54.3 percent a week ago and 22.4 percent in the corresponding period a year ago, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. Indications were, however, that there would be a quick recovery in production and consumption of steel after the holiday and plant vacations. Many plants will remain closed until July 10 for inventory taking purposes. The tone of the market fully retained its firm position, sellers about completed contract renewals for the balance of the year, and there was little chance of any advance in prices over the near future. In the export market inquiries continue to make their appearance, but domestic sellers were not in a position to fill any orders of consequence.

Carbazole.—Interest from dyestuff manufacturers was slow, and shipments were held to modest quantities in most instances. Price schedule for various grades of material were without change.

Coaltar.—Withdrawals of crude and refined grades were strictly routine throughout the past week. Prices were fully maintained at former levels.

Creosote Oil. — With construction work generally well maintained, shipments to various public and private projects provided the market with a comparatively good buying support. A seasonal demand from railroads and utilities also assisted in bringing the volume to favorable levels. No change was disclosed in the price schedules.

Cresol.—Usual consumers entered the market for necessary quantities and little improvement in buying was uncovered during the past week. Quotations for the U.S.P. and synthetic resin grades were steady to firm.

Cresylic Acid.—Demand was spotty during the week just closed. Some grades of acid moved moderately, while others were finding little buying support. The adjustment in price schedules in various grades of domestic material enable sellers to compete with most of the imported material. However, the continued easy tone for foreign acid still overhung the market, and until the situation becomes more stable, little improvement in the general price structure was looked for.

Naphthalene.—While most of the business in the refined was taken care of before the warm weather, replacement orders provided the market with a satisfactory amount of business. Shipments of crude were without any particular feature. The imported material was slightly firmer, but new buying was not very active. Imports of crude and refined into Italy during 1938 aggregated 28,496 quintals, against 26,912 quintals during 1937. Exports from Italy during 1938 decreased to 1,731 quintals from 2,668 quintals in 1937, according to the American attache at Rome.

Oil Shingle Stain.—A steady to firm price tone remained in evidence last week. Movement of material to consuming channels was in line with seasonal conditions.

Current prices on coaltar products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

Phenol.—Selling schedules were readjusted during the week to extend more widely among the consuming industries, prices that had obtained in certain divisions of that field. Quotations follow:—Drums, car lots, 13c. per pound; less car lots, 13¾c. per pound; under 1,000 pounds, 14¾c. per pound, and tanks, 12c. per pound. Above prices are all works, freight equalized. Shipments were moving to various consuming channels at an irregular pace.

Pyridin.—Quotations for the refined and denaturing material were firm. Sellers continue to be well sold ahead on current production schedules.

Tar Acid Oils.—The call for disinfectant uses was along steady lines, although the market experienced no particular stimulation from this source. Quotations were unchanged, and a steady to firm tone prevailed.

Toluol.—Shipments to the surface coaling trade provided the bulk of the business in this direction, while other consumers were making their appearance consistently to practically absorb all available quantities. Export inquiry remained good. Prices ruled firm.

Xylol.—Firmness continued to characterize trading in the market. Shipments against contracts were adequate to fully maintain the strong position of the market.

Chicago Coaltar Bases

Buying of coaltar bases has been quiet and rather dull, with the price structure fairly well maintained. Inquiry has been coming through for benzol in moderately good quantities. Toluol and xylol are attracting a considerable amount of buyer interest currently. Ruling prices exclusive of tax are:—Benzol, 90 percent, 16c. to 17c. per gallon; motor benzol, 10½c. to 11c.; toluol, 22c.; 10-degree xylol, 29c.; solvent naphtha, 26c.; creosote oil, grade 1, 13c. to 14c.

Coaltar Acids

Anthranilic.—Movement of the refined and technical grades was confined to small quantities during the past week. No change was disclosed in the quotations.

Broenner's.—The market experienced no renewed buying, and dealings were held to minimum proportions. Quotations were firm.

Cleve's.—Usual consumers were making only necessary purchases throughout the past week. Pricewise a steady to firm tone prevailed.

Fumaric.—Shipments against contracts and spot withdrawals were confined to nearby requirements only. No change occurred in the quotations.

Gamma.—Business was quiet in this direction, and orders were generally small. Sellers were adhering to quotations in force previously.

Maleic.—Demand for the powdered and anhydrous material was spotty, and a cautious purchasing policy remained in evidence. Quotations were in conformity with those established previously.

Sulphanilic.—The technical grade was taken moderately, and there was no indication that consumers were broadening commitments at this time. Quotations ruled firm.

Other Intermediates

Alphanaphthol.—Trading was limited to narrow proportions during the week just closed. There was nothing new to report in the price schedule.

Anilin.—Volume was restricted to meet nearby production requirements last week. Despite the routine nature of the dealings, prices were well sustained.

Betanaphthylamine.—The call for the technical material was not large, and the policy of orders for nearby needs still predominated. Quotations remained unchanged.

Dimethylaniline.—Spot and contract shipments were along conservative lines for the most part, and no broadening in the demand was uncovered. Pricewise a steady to firm tone prevailed.

Dinitrophenol.—The market experienced no change as far as prices were concerned. The character of business was still confined to conservative levels.

Dinitrotoluene.—A steady to firm price tone remained in evidence during the past week. Consumers were not exerting much interest aside from urgent requirements.

G. Salt.—Dealings were strictly routine in this direction last week. No new

—Continued on page 34

Dodd Re-elected Head Of Management Ass'n

The names of a group of executives representing every phase of management in the leading industries in the United States have been elected as the new officers and directors of the American Management Association. The association, a non-profit organization which engages in the study of business management problems, is headed by Alvin E. Dodd who continues as president.

Other officers of the association are:—

Chairman of executive committee, Thomas Roy Jones, president of the American Type Founders, Inc.; chairman of finance committee, Harold V. Coes, of Ford, Bacon & Davis, Inc.; treasurer, James L. Madden, of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; secretary, Henry J. Howlett.

Among the new directors of the association elected for the term ending in 1942 are:—

W. L. Batt, president of SKF Industries, Inc.; C. R. Dooley, manager of industrial relations for the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, Inc.; M. B. Folsom, treasurer of Eastman Kodak Company; Thomas J. Harte, vice-president of the North American Cement Corp.; E. C. Johnson, president of H. A. Johnson Company; Edgar Kobak, vice-president of Lord & Thomas.

Roumanian Chemical Industry Undergoing Expansion

The Roumanian chemical industry has been expanding gradually the last few years but imports of chemicals and allied products have declined from a total of $11,500,000 in 1934 to $8,900,000 in 1938, according to preliminary statistics. On January 1, 1938, there were 233 chemical factories, producing certain industrial chemicals, paints, varnishes and lacquers, fertilizers, soap, starch, glue, explosives and miscellaneous allied products. The production of these factories is estimated at around $43,800,000. Most of these undertakings are small with inadequate financial means and producing low or medium grades of merchandise for domestic consumption. Endeavors to manufacture better grades have failed due to inadequate equipment and lack of skilled labor.

The following concerns have established new branches:— "Marasesti" has started the manufacture of sodium bisulphite, metabisulphate of potassium, sulphuric acid, arsenious acid, pure chemical magnesium compounds and other allied products; "Uzinele Chimice Romane" has added a section for the manufacture of gas masks and rubber articles needed by the military authorities; "Industria Lutului" has established a branch for the manufacture of ultramarine, lithopone, mineral earth pigments, etc.; "Hermes" has opened a branch for the manufacture of glycerin, both technical and dynamite grades, hydrogen, and oxygen; "Societatea Nationala de Gaz Metan" has opened a factory for the manufacture of lamp black (this company owns another lamp black factory); "Speciala" S. A. din Lovrin has imported a complete installation for the manufacture of starch, powder, glue, dextrin and allied products; and the Phoenix factory of Baia Mare has started the manufacture of superphosphate, zinc sulphate and refined silver, according to the American consul in Bucharest.

Brazil and Mexico Arrange $18,000,000 Oil Deal

An agreement calling for the sale of 5,500,000 barrels of oil annually to Brazil has been signed by the Mexican government petroleum agency and the Brazilian firm of Correa & Castro. The deal was expected to result in a trade in excess of $18,000,000 annually.

Santo Vahlis, who concluded the deal for the Brazilian firm, said that a refinery will be erected at Rio de Janeiro, costing more than $3,000,000. This refinery, which will handle 10,000 barrels daily, will be augmented by a refinery at Sao Paulo to handle 7,000 barrels daily. The refinery equipment will be purchased in the United States. The Mexican oil will be produced by properties of the United States, British and Netherlands operators which were expropriated in 1938.

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XYLOL—10° AND INDUSTRIAL
SOLVENT NAPHTHA—INCLUDING HIGH FLASH

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Phenol (82% and 90% Purity) . . . Cresol (U. S. P., Resin and Plasticizer Grades)...3° Meta Para Cresol . . . Cresylic Acid (Disinfectant Grades—99%, pale, low-boiling. Insecticide Grades—99%, pale, high-boiling) . . . Naphthalene Shingle Stain Oil . . . Refined Tars . . . Tar Acid Oils . . . Pitch Coke . . . Industrial Coal Tar Pitches . . . Flotation Oils . . . Creosote

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Coal Tar Roofing Materials . . . Waterproofing and Dampproofing Materials . . . Tarmac Road Tar Materials . . . Bituminous-base Paints . . . Coal . . . Coke . . . Tanks and Tank Work . . . Removal and Recovery Systems . . . Gas Plants . . . Fast's Self-aligning Couplings . . . American Hammered Piston Rings . . . Pressure-treated Lumber

K—O—P—P—E—R—S—C—O—M—P—A—N—Y—DISTRICT—OFFICES

Coaltar Chemicals

Other Intermediates

—*Continued from page 33*

developments transpired in the prices, and the tone of the market was firm.

Nitrobenzene.—Some irregularity was discernible in the dealings, and major consumers were making only necessary withdrawals. Quotations were unchanged, and a firm tone governed the transactions.

Orthonitrotoluene.—There was little feature to the dealings, and withdrawals against contracts usually made up the call. Quotations were well sustained.

Paranitroanilin. — Usual consumers made their appearance for small quantities, and the market drifted through a dull period. Prices were without change.

Phthalic Anhydride.—Shipments were moving to important consuming channels at a moderate pace at times, but there was little incentive to place commitments beyond nearby needs. No change was disclosed in the quotations.

Thiocarbanilide.—Business was spotty throughout the past week. No change was reported in the price schedule, and the tone of the market was steady to firm.

Coaltar Colors

Buying displayed little signs of expanding during the past week. Holiday influences, combined with a desire by leading consumers to place orders on a hand-to-mouth basis, precluded any possibility of improved volume. Sellers, however, were in receipt of numerous small orders that kept the market from becoming too dull. Pricewise a steady to film tone predominated. Green in a wide range of shades has been selected as the color most likely to be outstanding for Fall, according to the color coordination committee of the National Retail Dry Goods Association. Although black will in most cases remain the traditionally dominant leader, green, varying from yellow-mossy shades to cypress hues, was named as the up and coming shade in the Fall to replace the varieties of blue which set the style pace last year. Special fashion interest centers on the roselite and wineglo shades in the regular edition of the Fall hosiery color card, issued by the Textile Color Card Association. These shades, harmonize with the important grape wine, red wine and reddish or plum brown ranges in costumes and accessories. Tans, designated as tropic earth, were said to represent another new trend in hosiery tones for wear with animated costume colors, including moss or bronze greens, henna and terra cotta.

Drug Act Color Tolerances Discussed

—*Continued from page 3*

ticles sufficiently fine to make a satisfactory rouge, but when introduced into the product in the wet form in which it comes from the filter press a satisfactory product results. He asked that the regulations be amended to permit certification of this and perhaps other colors in paste or pressed cake form, rather than in dried form.

Dr. Calvery and Dr. Dan Dahle, chemist in charge of the department's cosmetic laboratory, testified that they would have no objections to examining the paste form of a color from pharmalogical chemical standpoints, provided there is assurance that the sample submitted for certification is representative of the batch and that it does not undergo any change during the examination. However, they raised the point that there might be administrative or legal difficulties in that the sample, which would contain approximately 85 percent of water, would not meet the specifications laid down for the color in dry form and that it might not be possible to give a valid certification under these conditions.

Changes in Specifications

Dr. Dahle was the principal witness, and he explained the reasons for writing the various specifications in the form in which they were presented, the testing methods used, and the reasons for establishing the proposed tolerances. As to each dye he testified that the specifications conformed with good manufacturing practice and that the dye is suitable for the uses prescribed. He also explained the proposal to amend specifications for colors in regulations promulgated May 4, most of which were to correct errors or to clarify language and tests.

The changes in specifications for lakes, he said, extend the possibilities of lakemaking by permitting rosin to be used as a substratum, by permitting a combination of any listed color with any one of the present permitted basic radicles, and by lowering from 5 percent to 3 percent the specification for soluble chlorides and sulphates. The latter change, he explained, was made because a tolerance of 5 percent is unduly liberal, and no manufacturer ever has that much in his product.

F. W. Green, of the National Aniline & Chemical Company, New York, asked that the regulations be changed to permit the certification of liquid food colors containing a preservative, such as a small amount of benzoate of soda. Mr. Hassell informed him that this subject did not come within the scope of the present hearing, and that he would be required to petition the Secretary of Agriculture for an amendment, upon which a special hearing would be held.

U.S. Gets to Oct. 1 To Prove McK.&R. Taxes

At the request of the Department of Internal Revenue, Washington, Federal Judge Coxe, in charge of the bankruptcy proceedings of McKesson & Robbins, this city, has extended to October 1 the time for the government to submit proofs of claims for income taxes. The date set previously was July 1, and John T. Cahill, Federal attorney informed the court that a complete audit of the corporation's books could not be completed before October 1 next because of the magnitude of the task.

During the week, three new members were chosen to serve on the preference stockholders' committed, being E. J. Barry, of E. J. Barry, Inc., wholesale drugs, this city; E. L. Crocker, and H. D. Greey. These men succeeded J. B. Ely, C. E. Gray, and H. R. Johnston, resigned. J. E. Jackson has been added to counsel for the committee.

William J. Wardall, trustee, was to have filed with Judge Coxe on July 7 a report covering the inventory begun when the trustee took over direction of McKesson & Robbins' affairs. The office of the trustee stated last Friday that Mr. Wardall would ask for a further extension of the filing date for the reason that he still lacked pertinent figures without which the report could not be completed. From other sources it was learned that the report would probably be filed during this week.

Mineral Claims Work Requirement Proposed

—*Continued from page 4*

Two other bills affecting mineral leases on the public domain have been acted on in Congress during the past week. Just before the close of the fiscal year both houses rushed through a bill (H.R. 6977) to extend the time in which annual improvements must be made in order to retain mining claims. Present laws require that at least $100 worth of labor or improvements be performed each fiscal year until a patent has been issued, but the bill just passed provides that the claim shall not be forfeited if the assessment work for the year ended July 1, 1939, is commenced on or before September 1, 1939, and prosecuted with reasonable diligence to completion.

The senate passed a bill (S. 878) to provide for the extension of certain permits for oil and gas. By an act of August 26, 1937, Congress provides for the extension to December 1, 1939, of various classes of oil and gas prospecting permits. One class embraces permits under which one well was drilled to a depth of 2,000 feet subsequent to August 1, 1935. The bill passed by the senate validates those permits on which a well was drilled to 2,000 feet prior to January 1, 1939. It has been estimated that only about a hundred permits would be affected by this bill.

Oil Pact Extension Proposed in Congress

OPD Washington Bureau
July 6, 1939

Extension of the interstate oil compact for an additional two years beyond September 1, 1939, is proposed in a resolution favorably reported by the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce. The extension has been recommended by President Roosevelt and is expected to be approved by Congress without much opposition.

Congress has enacted a special resolution to provide an appropriation for the month of July for enforcement of the Connally "hot oil" law. No provision for this was made in the regular appropriaiton bills because the law was scheduled to expire July 1. A bill to extend the law for another three years was signed by President Roosevelt June 30, and the special resolution was rushed through to prevent any lapse in the law's enforcement. An appropriation for the rest of the fiscal year will be provided in a subsequent deficiency bill.

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J & L CXP Benzol has the following critical properties guaranteed — Freezing Point 5.30° C — Boiling Range, less than 1° C — Bromine Index 3.

Write us on your letterhead and we shall be glad to send you a free sample of J & L CXP Benzol.

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Preferred in coatings because of
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THE NEVILLE COMPANY
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Dyestuffs, Textile and Leather Chemicals

General Demand Sluggish — Ground and Leaf Sumac Decline —Domestic Egg Yolk Easier—Imported Egg Albumen Firmer —Corn Derivatives Unchanged—Bichromates Steady

Demand for dyestuffs, textile and leather chemicals was quiet last week. The recent dullness was intensified by the intervening holiday, and the seasonal curtailment in some consuming lines. There were no particular bright spots in the market, all divisions shared alike in the sluggishness, perhaps, bichromates could be singled out as enjoying a moderate demand. Price changes included some irregularity in egg products, imported albumen was higher, domestic egg yolk declined. Non-fibrous mangrove bark, ground Sicilian and leaf sumac were easier.

A fair amount of replacement business was reported for potash and soda bichromates, but volume was not improving to any extent. The prussiates offered nothing new in the way of price developments, and the competition from imported material was not considered as troublesome as earlier in the year. Alumina acetate and chloride were taken modestly. Zinc dust held firm. Importers of egg albumen were receiving higher prices; lack of shipments from the Far East placed the market in a better position. Domestic grades were unaltered. Egg yolk was slightly lower, and this could be partly attributed to the recent competition from imported grades.

Blood albumen fully retained its firm position. Corn derivatives failed to change, despite the weakness in the corn market. The price for the commodity has reached low levels during the past few weeks because of the unusually favorable outlook for the new corn crop, combined with large farm reserves and lack of any sustained export demand. A slight easing for non-fibrous mangrove bark and sumac provided about all the feature to the market for tanning material. Buying interest was rather limited. Natural dyestuffs lacked any new feature. Logwood moved to major consumers for nearby needs only, and fustic demand failed to display any renewed interest.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Albumen, egg, imported, 3c. per lb.

Reduced

Egg yolk, dom., 1c. per lb.
Mangrove bark, non-fibrous, 25c. per ton.
Sumac, ground, Sicilian, 50c. per ton.
leaf, $1 per ton.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from nineteen typical dyestuffs on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
136.0	**136.1**	**138.0**	**151.9**

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Chemicals

Alumina Acetate. — Price schedules for various grades were well sustained. Trading was confined to modest proportions in practically all instances last week.

Alumina Chloride.—No new developments took place in this direction. Business was along conservative lines for the most part. Pricewise a steady to firm tone predominated.

Potash Bichromate. — Shipments against contracts were spotty, and the disposition to order for nearby needs remained in evidence. Quotations ruled the same, and the tone of the market held firm.

Potash Prussiate.—Trading displayed no signs of broadening throughout the past week, and usually small quantities made up the call. Prices were without change. May imports totaled 27,229 pounds, valued at $5,262, all of which came from the Netherlands.

Soda Bichromate.—A fair amount of replacement business entered the market, but volume was not improving at this time. Quotations were without alteration.

Soda Prussiate.—Spot and contract business was routine. Prices remained the same, and the competition from imported material was not sufficient to bring about any change in the quotations.

Zinc Dust.—A firm tone characterized the trading throughout the week. Business was rather dull, and usually held to urgent requirements.

Dyestuffs

Annatto.—Business in the market for the seed and paste material was without feature, and small lots made up the call. Prices ruled unchanged.

Cochineal.—No new developments of importance entered the market, and trading was usually limited to urgent requirements. Price-wise a steady to firm tone prevailed.

Fustic.—Transactions were held to minimum proportions as a rule in this direction, despite the dullness sellers were adhering to quotations in force for some time.

Logwood.—The leather and textile trade were making only necessary purchases to cover nearby production requirements. Prices ruled unchanged. The quantity of logwood shipped from Haiti annually has steadily decreased from an average of 41,000,000 kilos over the period 1916-1917 to 1935-1936 to less than 9,000,000 kilos during the fiscal year 1937-1938.

Madder Dutch.—Quiet conditions prevailed in the market last week. Sellers were adhering to quotations in force previously.

Turmeric.—A firm tone governed the dealings during the past week. There was little feature to the trading.

Sizing Materials

Albumen, Blood.—No new price developments took place, and the firm tone evident for the past several weeks still prevailed. Very little imported material was available and quotation remained nominal. Demand was sufficient to exhaust domestic supplies.

Albumen, Egg.—Imported quotations were firmer at 63c. to 65c. per pound, reflecting the lack of any material supplies from the Far East. Domestic prices for the crystal and powder were without change. Business was held to modest levels. The egg situation in June showed little improvement over previous months of this year, reports the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Prices of eggs were at the lowest level since 1934. A recent supporting factor to egg prices has been the purchase of 250 cars of eggs by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation for relief distribution.

Dextrin.—Quotations held at previous levels last week. The recent decline in corn prices failed to reflect in a revision. Business was dull. The unusually favorable outlook for the new corn crop, combined with large farm reserves were chiefly responsible for the lower commodity price. Lack of export business was also a contributing factor.

Egg Yolk.—Domestic quotations were slightly easier at 59c. to 62c. per pound. The appearance of some imported material at lower prices was partially responsible for the easier tone. Demand was not particularly brisk.

Starch.—While the price tone remained somewhat easier, quotations were in conformity with those established some time ago. Consumers were pursuing a cautious purchasing police at this time. Secretary of Agriculture announced plans for a 12-month extension on current corn loans on the 1937 and 1938 corn crops, advancing the due date from August 1, 1939, to August 1, 1940.

Current prices on dyestuffs and tanstuffs are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

Tanning Materials

Mangrove Bark.—Quotation for the non-fibrous material was slightly easier at $25.00 per ton. No price was available for the fibrous grade. Business was quiet.

Myrobalans. — The market offered nothing new as far as price developments were concerned. Consumers were making only necessary commitments at this time.

Quebracho.—Demand was spotty, and shipments were moving against contracts when consumers needed to replenish depleted inventories as a rule. Price schedules were unchanged.

Sumac. — The ground Sicilian declined 50c. to $65.50 per ton, while the leaf dropped $1 to $68 per ton. Interest in the market was held to urgent needs only.

Valonia. — Quotations for the cups and beards failed to fluctuate and the tone of the market was about steady. Business was without particular feature.

Wattle Bark.—Quiet conditions prevailed in the market last week. Sellers were adhering to quotations established several weeks ago.

National Oil to Erect Addition to Harrison Plant

Plans for a five-story brick or concrete building, to house manufacturing equipment which will provide additional facilities for the production of industrial chemicals and processing oils, have been approved by the executive committee of the National Oil Products Company, to be located on the Passaic river site of the National Oil Products Company, Harrison, N. J. The new building will cost between $150,000 and $200,000. Erection of the project was expected to be completed by this Winter.

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Paint Freights Reduced On Colorado Shipments

Effective July 1, Western railroads made important reductions in freight rates on paints, varnishes, lacquers, and related articles, such as linseed and compound paint oils, reducing and removing compounds, and pigments, for movement to Denver and Pueblo.

The previous rate from Chicago to Colorado, $1.59, became $1.27 for lots of less than 6,000 pounds; 6,000 pounds, rate, $1.24; 12,000 pounds, $1.18; 20,000 pounds, $1.10, with similar reductions on movements from St. Louis.

When the charge based on a higher rate and actual weight exceeds the charge based on a lower rate at the weights specified for such lower rate, the latter charge will apply, so the charges on quantities between 6,000 and 12,000 pounds would be at the rate of $1.24, but the maximum charge for any quantity in between—11,500 pounds for instance—would be the charge for 12,000 pounds, at $1.18, or $141.60.

Corresponding reductions in the rates from Milwaukee have been published, to become effective August 1. The current rate from Milwaukee, $1.61, will be reduced to $1.43; on lots of 7,000 pounds, the new rate will be $1.40; 12,000 pounds, $1.34; 16,000 pounds, $1.10, the 20,000 pound rate in each instance being only slightly higher than the car load rate, subject to a minimum of 40,000 pounds.

Martin Heads Canadian Chemists

The Canadian Institute of Chemistry held its annual meeting June 5 to 8, in London, Ontario, at which it elected the following officers for the coming year:—President, Dr. W. H. Martin, of the University of Toronto; vice-presidents, Dr. T. Thorvaldson, of Saskatoon; Dr. L. Lortie, of the University of Montreal; and Dr. H. S. King, of Halifax; honorary treasurer, Dr. P. E. Gagnon, of Quebec; and secretary, Dr. R. T. Elworthy, of Toronto.

Templar Oil Products Company, manufacturer of floor covering cement, has purchased for occupancy a two-story structure at First avenue and Fifty-first street, Brooklyn.

Glass Center Attracts Holiday Crowd at N.Y. Fair

A record-breaking holiday throng jammed the Glass Center at the New York World Fair on July 4, officials at the center reported last week. The innumerable new uses to which glass is being put in the "World of Tomorrow" mesmerized the visitors.

Three companies, the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, the Owens-Illinois Glass Company, Toledo, and the Corning Glass Works collaborated in building the exhibit for the purpose of relating the most complete story of glass ever told. The center differs from most World Fair buildings in that it has been constructed as a permanent exhibit. Approximately 70 percent of the exterior wall is made of glass, and from the top of the building projects a 108-foot glass tower that is illuminated at night.

The feature of the exhibit, for visitors, is the glass textile operation where glass fibers are produced, twisted into yarns, and then made into glass fabrics. The individual strands from which these yarns are made are virtually invisible, being one-twentieth the size of a human hair.

Another major attraction is the futuristic display of a house furnished, for the most part, by glass. In living room, dining room, kitchen and bathroom the furniture is primarily of glass, seat covers made of glass cloth, drapes of glass yarn, and a fireplace made of mirrored glass. The refrigerator and the stove in the kitchen have glass insulation, cupboards have glass doors, and all food is packed in glass. All the rooms in the display are effectively backgrounded by a large glass block wall.

For the more technically-minded visitor there is a display showing the properties and characteristics of glass. This includes ten mechanical displays which will be operated by the public. Each is designed to show a characteristic of glass such as elasticity, compression, tension, impact, thermal shock, expansion and contraction, chemical resistance, electrical insulation, transparency and transmission of light.

In the entrance rotunda, the entire ceiling of which is mirrored, are three main exhibits: a history of glass, a display that shows every conceivable use of glass in business, transportation, communication, science, exploration, etc., and a glass furnace with a platform where articles of all sorts are made by the old hand process by workers who are genuine artists in this craft.

Canadian Chemical Ass'n Elects H.E. Bigelow President

Dr. H. E. Bigelow, head of the department of chemistry of Mount Allison University, Sackville, N. B., was elected president of the Canadian Chemical Association for the coming year, at its annual meeting, held June 5 to 8 in London, Ontario. Elected with Dr. Bigelow were:—Vice-president, Dr. P. E. Gagnon, of Laval University, Quebec; honorary treasurer, D. Lorimer, of May & Baker (Canada), Ltd., Montreal; and honorary secretary, T. A. Faust, of Yocum Faust, Ltd., London, Ontario.

Davidson to Discuss Plastics

Dr. Joseph George Davidson, vice-president in charge of sales for the Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corporation, this city, will discuss "Latest Developments in the Plastic Field and Possibilities for the Future," at a buffet dinner meeting to be held July 11 by the New York Society of Security Analysts, at Fraunces' Tavern, 54 Pearl street.

Hallman Made Chairman Of Ala.-Fla. Cottonseed Ass'n

Montgomery, Ala., July 5, 1939

The Alabama - Florida Cottonseed Products Association at its recent annual convention in the San Carlos Hotel, Pensacola, Fla., elected M. R. Hallman, manager of the Southern Cotton Oil Company, of this city, to succeed A. L. Soloman, of Headland, as chairman of the association. P. R. Cain was re-elected as executive secretary.

Roy E. Berg has been appointed vice-president and general sales manager of the Tech-Art Plastics Company, Long Island City, succeeding the late Richmond Rochester. He was formerly chief engineer of the automotive equipment department of the Johns-Manville Company.

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Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Materials

Lithopone and Zinc Sulphide Prices Reduced—Casein and Ester Gum Continue Strong—Other Materials Routine —Rosin and Turpentine Steady

Uniform reductions in all grades of lithopone and in zinc sulphide provided the major feature in the market for raw paint materials last week. Although the lower quotations did not come as a surprise to men in the trade, they tended to create a bit more activity in the market. Ester gum and casein held the strength gained the previous week, but due to the interruption of business by the holiday, most materials were moving in routine fashion only.

Rosin and turpentine were steady in southern and local markets. Business in primary centers was suspended on three days of the week and sales as officially reported were light, although there were reports to the effect that the movement to consumers and dealers on contracts was holding up well for this period. The crop movement was moderate and daily offerings of rosin and turpentine in primary markets were light.

Imports of white lead into Sweden in 1937 totaled 565,259 kilograms, compared with 679,682 kilograms in 1936. These are the latest available figures. Imports of zinc oxide totaled 7,311,695 kilograms in 1937 against 6,943,876.

During 1938, 22,500 gallons of varnish were imported into British Malaya, compared with 29,129 gallons in 1937. British varnish makers supplied almost 50 percent of the material. Imports from the United States totaled 2,031 gallons in 1938.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Rosin, gum, 5c. to 15c. per 280 lbs.

Reduced

Lithopone, dom., all grades, ⅜c. per lb.
Zinc sulphide, ⅜c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from eleven typical paint and varnish materials on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
131.2	**131.7**	**131.7**	**131.1**

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Metallic Lead and Zinc

Buyers seemed to be pretty well bought up in regard to pig lead and as a result the domestic market was dull during the period under review. Sales were small, but this might be attributed to the interruption of the holiday which kept shipments down. The metal gained considerable strength on the London Metal Exchange during the week, but this did not alter domestic conditions with the possible exception that it added a firmer background to prices.

Similar to the lead market, the demand for slab zinc did not reach unusual proportions last week. The market could be described only as routine, and, although the price was firm, there was no indication of a possible advance. The quotations on the London Metal Exchange became a bit higher during the course of the week, but the increase was not large enough to have any noticeable effect on the domestic price.

Lead.—Prevailing spot prices at New York, East St. Louis and London for the period from July 1 to July 7, inclusive, were as follows:—

	Pigs — Per pound — New York.	Pigs — Per pound — E. St. Louis.	Spot London. Per ton £	s.	d.
Saturday	$0.0485@.0490	$0.0470	14	13	9
Monday	.0485@.0490	.0470	14	13	0
Tuesday	*.....@.....	*.....	14	13	6
Wednesday	.0485@.0490	.0470	14	14	0
Thursday	.0480@.0490	.0470	14	16	2
Friday	.0485@.0490	.0470	14	16	10

* Holiday.

Zinc.—Prevailing spot prices at New York, East St. Louis and London for the period from July 1 to July 7, inclusive, were as follows:—

	Slabs — Per pound — New York.	Slabs — Per pound — E. St. Louis.	Spot London. Per ton £	s.	d.
Saturday	$0.0490	$0.0450	13	18	9
Monday	.0490	.0450	14	0	0
Tuesday	*.....	*.....	14	4	6
Wednesday	.0490	.0450	14	4	6
Thursday	.0490	.0450	14	4	4
Friday	.0490	.0450	14	4	4

* Holiday.

Pigments

Prices on lithopone and zinc sulphide were reduced last week. Other pigments remained unchanged with the demand slightly better than when previously reported. There was more interest in offerings and shipments began picking up.

White Lead.—More activity was noticed although the market was still characterized by quiet. Prices were steady and unchanged at the quoted levels.

Red Lead.—The anticipated upturn in demand began to show itself last week as shipments increased. Prices were firm at the higher levels instituted three weeks ago.

Litharge.—The holiday during the week kept the total volume of sales of this pigment down, but the market was a bit stronger than in the previous two weeks. Prices were steady and unchanged.

Lithopone.—Major suppliers of this pigment announced new prices last week which were ⅜c. lower than previously quoted prices for all grades. The new schedule for car lots is as follows:—high-strength material in bags, 5¼c. per pound, and 5½c. in barrels; ordinary material, 3¾c. per pound in bags, 4c. in barrels; titanated material, 5¼c. per pound in bags, and 5½c. per pound in barrels. The car lots are delivered either East or to the Pacific Coast. Less than car lot loads are in each case ¼c. per pound more than the car lot prices, and are either delivered to the East or ex warehouse Pacific Coast.

Titanium Pigments.—The reduction in prices announced two weeks ago stimulated a bit of interest in offerings during the period under review and demand picked up noticeably.

Zinc Sulphide.—Prices were reduced ⅜c. per pound for this pigment. The new schedule was as follows:—carlots in bags, 7½c. per pound, and in barrels, 7¾c. per pound; less than car lots in bags, 7¾c., and in barrels, 8c. per pound. The car lots are delivered East or to the Pacific Coast, while smaller lots are delivered East or ex warehouse Pacific Coast.

Fillers and Extenders

There were no unusual features in the market for inert fillers and extender products last week. Demand slackened off two weeks ago due to seasonal quiet, and this quiet prevailed during the period under review. Prices, however, were holding firmly.

Barytes.—Activity in the market for both the domestic and imported materials was routine last week with prices firm.

Blanc Fixe.—Demand was light and shipments small in quantity. Prices were firm at $60 per ton for the dry, by-product material in car lots, and $75 per ton for the high-grade precipitated product in car lots. L.c.l. prices were $5 per ton higher.

Charcoal.—The $2 per ton advance made in Western sections of the country a few weeks ago has been reflected in a somewhat lighter demand for the softwood material. This slackening, however, may be attributed to seasonal quiet for most paint materials.

Mica.—Shipments were a bit lighter and prices were firm. Demand has been off quite a bit the past three weeks and last week was no exception.

Current prices on paint, varnish and lacquer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

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Varnish Gums

For the third week in a row there were no price changes made for either copals or dammars. Prices were holding steadily and activity in the market was only fair.

Copals.—There continued to be a lack of interest in offerings and shipments from abroad were for small-sized lots of material only. Prospective buyers were only ordering enough to cover their immediate needs.

Dammars.—Reports from abroad indicated a dull market which was reflected in this country. Prices were steady but apparently were not attracting enough interest from prospective buyers.

Synthetic Resins

The market for ester gum held the strength noted two weeks ago and the price was firm at 6¼c. to 6¾c. per pound in the New York area. Shipments last week were slightly smaller but that was due to the interruption of the holiday rather than in any weakening of the market. Inquiry for future delivery was better and if this activity holds, a further strengthening of price will be noted.

Dry Colors

The demand for both chemical and earth colors was routine last week with no unusual features to report. Prices on the whole were firm and were unchanged from the previously quoted figures.

Carbon Black.—The statistical position of the mrket for this color continued to be considered good due to increased rubber tire production this year. Tire makers have taken good supplies of material which has offset to some extent the very low figure at which the black is being sold. Little hope for a price advance is seen until the end of the year, if then.

Chrome Yellow.—Demand picked up to a fairly favorable level for this time of year after a previous week of slackness. Shipments on contract were mainly responsible for the continued activity in the market even though these shipments were small. The price schedule was unchanged and firm as quoted.

Carmine.—Announcement that prices will continue as quoted this quarter apparently had no effect on the market last week. Demand held an even level and prices were firm.

Mercuric Oxides.—The quicksilver market was unchanged during the week and as a result the technical material continued to be sold at $1.56 a pound.

Ocher.—The French material was still drawing a good amount of interest and prices were firm.

Vermilion.—The quicksilver material was unchanged during the period under review due to lack of fluctuation in the metal market. Prices were firm at $1.62 per pound for five tons or more and $1.65 to $1.69 for smaller lots.

Driers

The demand for stearates and palmitated during the period under review was still unsatisfactory to larger suppliers. Contract shipments were moving in fairly good volume but there was little call for spot material. Prices were unchanged and will probably continue at the presently quoted figures for this quarter.

Naval Stores

Primary markets for naval stores were quiet last week, business on the Savannah and Jacksonville boards being suspended on three days. There were reports that the movement to consumers on contracts was holding up, but new business was slow, consumers and dealers being disposed to await further developments at Washington concerning government participation in market operations.

Nothing of a definite character was received from official sources, but rumors were current of an impending change in the rules governing transactions in rosin, one report being to the effect that holders of free, or ineligible rosin may be required to offer their supplies in the open market for competitive bidding instead of selling to consumers and dealers on private terms. Confirmation of these reports was lacking, but they had a tendency to make buyers hold off. There were some in the local trade who felt that the adoption of a rule of this sort would prove of benefit to both buyers and sellers in the long run.

There were reports of a fair export

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inquiry for rosin, but transactions were apparently limited to unimportant quantities, and the opinion prevailed in some quarters here that no material improvement in the foreign call for rosin was likely to be witnessed until political conditions abroad undergo a change for the better. Receipts in Southern markets were moderate and daily offerings continued comparatively light.

Exports of gum rosin during May were officially reported as 43,235 barrels; wood rosin 22,124 barrels. Exports of gum turpentine 786,056 gallons; wood turpentine 198,629 gallons. Exports of pine oil 167,096 gallons. Exports of tar and pitch of wood 987,312 pounds. Exports of other gums and resins 865,283 pounds.

According to consular advices, weather conditions in the Durango district of Mexico were favorable during May for the production of naval stores, and the output was 22,000 gallons of turpentine and 200 metric tons of rosin. Sales for the month were 32,000 gallons of turpentine, all being exported to the United States, while sales of rosin were 310 metric tons, of which 70 tons were sold to this country.

Turpentine.—The local situation was featured by a steady tone. There was nothing stimulating in advices from primary centers and business here continued rather slow, consumers and dealers being generally disinclined to purchase in advance of current needs.

SAVANNAH, July 7.—Turpentine remained quiet. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Cents per gal.	Barrels Sales.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stocks.
*Saturday	..	...	...	...	.....
*Monday	..	...	...	...	.....
*Tuesday	..	...	...	...	.....
Wednesday	24	239	494	486	30,044
Thursday	24	55	617	60	30,601
Friday	24	66	173	172	30,602

* No trading.

JACKSONVILLE, July 7.—The turpentine market was quiet and steady. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Cents per gal.	Barrels Sales.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stocks.
*Saturday	..	...	...	...	.....
*Monday	..	...	...	...	.....
*Tuesday	..	...	...	...	.....
Wednesday	24	...	560	810	48,965
Thursday	24	...	137	...	49,102
Friday	24	...	97	...	49,199

* No trading.

PENSACOLA, July 1.—Turpentine was steady. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Barrels Receipts.	Shipments.	Stocks.
Monday	129	...	24,571
Tuesday	148	887	23,832
Wednesday	65	...	23,897
Thursday	49	123	23,823
Friday	161	...	23,984
Saturday	18	...	24,002

CHICAGO, July 7.—Volume of business has been comparatively good in the last few weeks in turpentine. Ruling prices at the close of business last night were:—Five-drum lots, 32c. per gallon; five wood barrels, 37c.; single drums, 35c.; single barrels, 40c.

LONDON, July 7.—Quotations on turpentine were as follows:—

	Per cwt. In bbls. s.	d.
Saturday	33	0
Monday	33	0
Tuesday	33	0
Wednesday	33	0
Thursday	33	0
Friday	33	0

Stocks of American turpentine in London were:—

	July 7.	Previous week.	Last year.
Barrels	15,962	16,976	24,435

Rosin.—The local market had a steady tone in the absence of any material change in conditions prevailing in primary centers where sales as officially reported were light. Business here was quiet, buying interest generally being limited to comparatively small quantities to fill the current needs of consumers and dealers.

SAVANNAH, July 7.—The rosin market was quiet. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted *Sat.	*Mon.	*Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	...	...	...	$3.35	$3.35	$3.35
D	...	...	...	3.85	3.85	3.85
E	...	...	...	4.15	4.15	4.15
F	...	...	...	4.55	4.55	4.45
G	...	...	...	4.82½	4.85	4.90
H	...	...	...	5.00	5.00	5.10
I	...	...	...	5.02½	5.05	5.10
K	...	...	...	5.02½	5.05	5.10
M	...	...	...	5.10	5.15	5.20
N	...	...	...	5.25	5.25	5.35
WG	...	...	...	5.85	5.85	5.90
WW	...	...	...	6.25	6.25	6.25
X	...	...	...	6.25	6.25	6.25
				Barrels		
Sales	...	...	...	802	332	266
Receipts	...	...	...	2,252	1,263	748
Shipments	...	...	...	528	1,494	135
Stocks:—	...	...	...	285,846	285,615	286,328

* No trading.

JACKSONVILLE, July 7.—Rosin offerings were light and the market remained quiet. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted *Sat.	*Mon.	*Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	...	...	...	$3.35	$3.35	$3.35
D	...	...	...	3.50	3.50	3.50
E	...	...	...	4.10	4.10	4.10
F	...	...	...	4.45	4.45	4.55
G	...	...	...	4.75	4.75	4.90
H	...	...	...	5.00	5.00	5.10
I	...	...	...	5.00	5.00	5.10
K	...	...	...	5.00	5.00	5.10
M	...	...	...	5.10	5.10	5.20
N	...	...	...	5.20	5.20	5.35
WG	...	...	...	5.85	5.85	5.85
WW	...	...	...	6.25	6.25	6.25
X	...	...	...	6.25	6.25	6.25
				Barrels		
Sales	...	...	...	...	...	60
Receipts	...	...	...	2,102	1,130	1,730
Shipments	...	...	...	617	125	...
Stocks:—	...	...	...	296,279	297,284	298,814

* No trading.

PENSACOLA, July 1.—Rosin was quiet and steady. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Barrels Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
Receipts	346	864	302	143	232	80
Shipments	1,100	580	...	76	...	...
Stocks	61,179	61,433	61,765	61,832	62,054	62,134

CHICAGO, July 7.—Business has been holding up at a relatively good rate in the rosin market. Ruling prices at the close of business last night were:—B grade, $6.35 per lot of 280 pounds; G grade, $7.75; M grade, $8.10; W.W. grade, $9.25.

LONDON, July 7.—Quotations on American rosin were as follows:—

	Per cwt. in barrels Common. s.	d.	W.W. s.	d.
Saturday	15	0	18	9
Monday	15	0	18	9
Tuesday	15	0	18	9
Wednesday	15	0	18	9
Thursday	15	0	18	9
Friday	15	0	18	9

Pine Oil.—The local situation continued to be featured by a steady tone, quotations being held at former levels. Business lacked snap, but there was a fair movement of moderate quantities.

Pitch.—A firm tone continued to prevail here, and general conditions remained about as noted in recent preceding weeks, with business still along conservative lines.

Rosin Oil.—Basic material remained in a steady position and local spot quotations were generally held at previous levels. There was a fair inquiry from local and other consumers.

Tar.—Quotations were stationary and the tone of the market appeared to be firm. There was a fair movement on contracts and transient orders.

Shellac

Shellac business was dull. Local suppliers reported only a moderate interest arising from manufacturing consumers and there was certainly nothing in the action of foreign market prices to stimulate them to greater activity. Values in Calcutta and London hung free from June 30 to July 6 and reports indicated that very little business was done at either point. Imports of shellac, seed lac, and stick lac into the United Kingdom for the years 1937 and 1938 are given below:—

	Hundredweight 1937.	1938.
British India	173,075	120,520
Other British countries	34	78
Foreign countries	5,730	25,715
Totals	178,839	461,777

Calcutta, July 7.—Shellac quotations on the landed New York basis, ex dock, net cash, were as follows:—

	Per pound July 7.	June 30.
July	9c.	9c.

Day-to-day quotations were as follows:—

	Per pound.
June 30	9c.
*July 1	...
July 3	9c.
†July 4	...
July 5	9c.
July 6	9c.
July 7	9c.

* No cables. † U. S. holiday.

London, July 7.—Prices quoted on London standard T. N. shellac, basis of sterling exchange at $4.88, were as follows:—

	July 7 Shillings. Cwt.	Cents. lb.	June 30 Shillings. Cwt.	Cents. lb.
August	35	7.63	34¾	7.58
October	36	7.85	35¾	7.80

Day-to-day closing quotations were as follows:—

	Per hundredweight August.	October.
June 30	34s 9d	35s 9d
*July 1	... ..	... ..
July 3	34s 9d	35s 9d
†July 4	... ..	... ..
July 5	34s 9d	35s 9d
July 6	34s 9d	35s 9d
July 7	35s	36s

* No cables. † U. S. holiday.

Lacquer Materials

The market for lacquer materials and solvents lacked any particular feature last week. While trading was somewhat irregular, business moved in sufficient volume to keep the tone of the market steady to firm. Reports were quite general that volume during June

Current prices on paint, varnish and lacquer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

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compared favorably with the preceding month and the same time a year ago. Activity in the automotive industry was undergoing some seasonal lull, during which time preparations will be made for the new models. The long threatened strike of tool and die workers of a large automotive manufacturer took place last week. A total of 800 employees walked out in one plant and several others were expected to be called out.

Acetone.—While business displayed some irregularity, support from some basic consuming industries was sufficient to keep the market in a satisfactory position. Quotations for the drums and tanks remained unchanged.

Butyl Acetate.—There was little new to report in the market for the normal and secondary material, shipments were moving in moderate volume last week. Price schedules were in conformity with those prevailing previously.

Dibutyl Phthalate.—Demand from the plastic and lacquer trade was held to routine proportions throughout the past week. Prices held the same, and the tone of the market was steady to firm.

Isopropyl Acetate.—Consumers were making necessary replacements as a rule last week, and volume failed to expand appreciably. Sellers were adhering to quotations in force previously.

Methylethyl Ketone.—Contract and spot business proceeded at a moderate pace in most direction during the week just ended. Pricewise no change developed, and a steady tone predominated.

Triphenyl Phosphate.—Dealings were strictly routine during the week under review. Quotations were in conformity with those established some time ago.

Glues and Binders

Casein.—Following the advance in prices two weeks ago the market last week was strong although quotations were unchanged. If the demand that appeared three weeks ago continues to be present, a further increase can be looked for this week. Total production of the Argentine material during the first three months of 1939 amounted to 4,793 metric tons. Stocks on hand at the end of March 10 were 10,230 metric tons. Exports for the first four months of the year totaled 5,541. Principal purchasers were Germany and Great Britain with exports to the United States practically nil, as usual.

Glues.—Sales this month are going to be highly satisfactory to major suppliers if the inquiry for future delivery that has been seen in the market materializes in sales. Shipments at present are not heavy, but there is still a good interest in futures. Prices last week were firm and unchanged at the quoted levels.

AROLITE 65

Wood oil rubbing varnishes must dry *hard* and *tough* quickly. Over-print varnishes and gloss ink vehicles, often employing oils other than China wood, must be *heavy* in body as well. *AROLITE 65* has been specifically designed for these purposes. It is, therefore, adaptable also to general use, where the substitution of other oils for part of the tung oil is desired.

Relatively pale in color and low in acidity, *very high in condensation content and melting point* (*170° C.*) from which are realized rapid drying, hardness, toughness and chemical resistance, *AROLITE 65* is a modified phenolic resin which merits examination for unusual and exacting requirements.

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"AROLITE"—*modified types* · **"ARODURE"**—*urea-alkyds*
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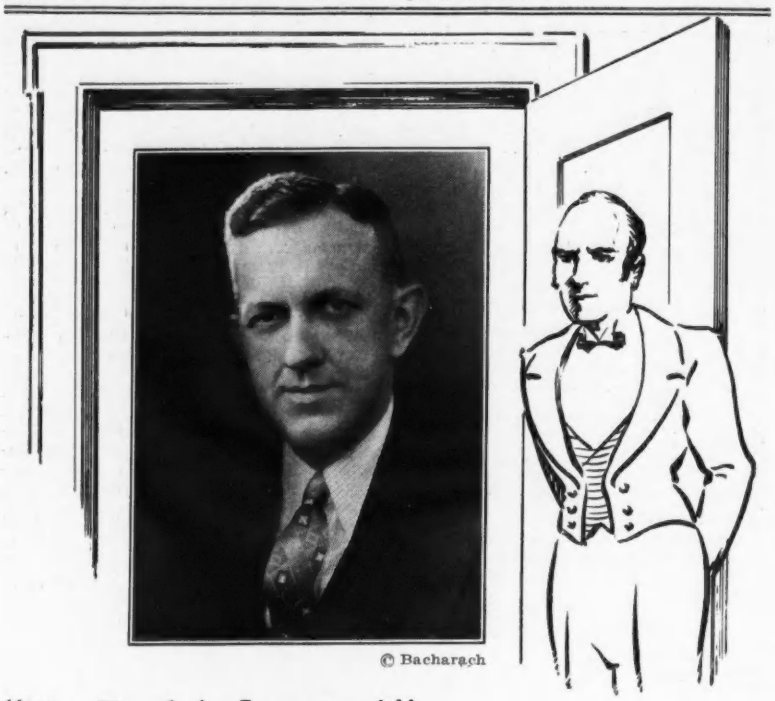

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"Mr. Fred A. Lawson!"

Fred A. Lawson was elected president of the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association June 29 at the thirty-second anual meeting of the association in Skytop, Pa. He is director of sales promotion and advertising for the E. L. Patch Company, Stoneham P.O., Boston, and a director of the company. He has been associated with the Patch company for thirty-one years.

Mr. Lawson was born in Merrimac, Mass., January 23, 1891, the son of Andrew D. and Mary E. (Small) Lawson. He was educated in the public schools of his native town and in the high school in Roxbury, Mass. When he finished at high school, he entered the employ of the Patch company October 10, 1908. He began as an office boy. A few months later he became a stock clerk, and in 1910 was made billing clerk. Two years later he went out as a salesman for the company, and in 1914 he was placed in an inside selling position. He became director of advertising in 1919.

Mr. Lawson and Miss Edith L. Buxton were married September 20, 1916, in Boston. They have two children, Donald A., who is twenty-one years old, and Ruth E., who is seventeen. They reside in Stoneham.

Mr. Lawson is a member of the Congregational Church and moderator of the church in Stoneham which he attends. He is a director of the American Congregational Association and a vice-president of the Boston Congregational Club. He is also chairman of the Stoneham Board of Registrars of Voters, a member of the interindustry committee of the Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section of the New York Board of Trade, a former director of the Advertising Club of Boston, a member of the New York Pharmaceutical Advertising Directors Club and of the sales and advertising committee of the American Drug Manufacturers Association.

These many activities so occupy Mr. Lawson's attention and time that he follows no sports avocation, contenting himself in what little leisure he can find with the placid hobby of collecting autographed first editions, with special interest in current literature.

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N.P.V.L.A. Credit Group Studying Two Bond Law

—Continued from page 4

receivable to net sales, also the States which had the highest. The same breakdown on bad debt losses was presented. Copies of the reports can be secured by addressing the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association in Washington.

The committee is considering further developments of its work along broader lines but owing to the importance it will require considerable research and time before any announcement can be made.

The two bond law was considered and will be promoted by the committee as it is felt that this is a protection that suppliers of materials need. It is said to be working successfully in some States, but there are many States without this protection and it is in this direction that the committee is working.

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Witcombings Considers Rubber

The June issue of *Witcombings*, published by Wishnick-Tumpeer, Inc., this city, has for its leading article "A Century of Vulcanization." The article discussed the discovery of rubber by Charles Goodyear. Given also is the tentative program of the Goodyear centennial celebration, to be held in conjunction with the ninety-eight meeting of the American Chemical Society in Boston.

Oils, Fats, and Waxes

Chinawood Oil Stronger Though Quiet—Oiticica Oil in Demand and Higher — Perilla Also Up — Small Changes in Refined Cottonseed Oil Futures—Crude Coconut Reduced

Business in miscellaneous oils, fats and greases last week was generally along the same narrow lines noted in the previous period. There were rather numerous inquiries for imported paint oils but buying interest in other branches of the market was limited to small lots, consumers being disposed to adhere to a very conservative course in making purchases in the absence of stimulating developments in cottonseed oil and lard futures, price movements in the markets for these commodities still being within narrow limits.

Chinawood oil was reported in upward tendency abroad, and the local market was stronger, with offerings small and quotations generally nominal. Sales of oiticica and perilla oils were reported at a further advance. Crude coconut oil was reduced owing to a lack of demand and a downward trend in copra abroad. Soybean oil was quiet at the reduction in prices announced in the previous week.

The inquiry for tallow was reported as somewhat more active in a jobbing way, but the market had an easy tone, further shading of quotations being reported. Grease quotations were also reduced. Cash lard was irregular with futures, changes in quotations being moderate. Quotations on animal oils were unchanged. Stearin was easier in the absence of any improvement in demand. Fish oils were steady.

A bill has been introduced in the Wisconsin legislature to repeal the State tax of 15 cents per pound on oleomargarin, and the occupational taxes on dealers in the product.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Carnauba wax, yellow, No. 1, ½c. per lb.
yellow, No. 2, ½c. per lb.
Chinawood oil, ½c. per lb.
Oiticica oil, ½c. per lb.
Perilla oil, ⅝c. per lb.

Reduced

Coconut oil, crude, ⅛c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, crude, ⅛c. per lb.
Grease, ⅛c. per lb.
Lard, 10c. to 25c. per 100 lbs.
Linseed cake, $1 per ton.
Stearin, ⅛c. per lb.
Tallow, ⅛c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-three typical oils, fats and greases on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
99.4	**99.2**	**99.7**	**105.5**

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Vegetable Oils

Chinawood.—Domestic markets were firmer last week, influenced by the strength of the situation abroad where the trend of prices was still reported as upward, with offerings extremely light. Offerings from local sources were also limited, few dealers being in a position to accept orders for prompt shipment. Volume of business closed here for the week was apparently slim although inquiries were reported as rather numerous. In some instances tankcars were quoted at around 20¾c. per pound, but prices were still generally nominal. Sales of oiticica oil were reported at a further advance. Importations of chinawood oil during May were 5,541,747 pounds.

Coconut.—An easier tone developed in the local market for crude oil, this being regarded as a reflection of the recent course of copra abroad and of competing product in domestic centers, as well as the quietness of trade. The local quotation on oil in tankcars was reduced to 3c. per pound. Refined oil was steady, with the inquiry limited to comparatively small quantities. A further decline was reported in copra in the London market during the week.

Corn.—The market for crude oil appeared to have a steady tone. There was apparenlty no improvement in demand, but offerings were reported as light throughout the week. Refined oil was in fair request and steady.

Cottonseed.—Edible oil met with a fairly active inquiry, though consumers were not disposed to anticipate to any important extent. The market remained steady. Offerings of foreign semi-refined oil continued light and quotations were generally nominal.

Oiticica.—The market had an upward trend at times, quotations being advanced ½c. or more by some importers. There was a fairly active inquiry, sales being reported at 13½c. per pound for liquid oil, which seemed to be a minimum quotation for spot supplies. Importations in May were 1,884,656 pounds.

Palm.—There were reports of a somewhat better inquiry, though transactions apparently did not involve individual lots of importance. With the situation abroad steady, local quotations underwent little change.

Perilla.—A firmer tone developed, this being attributed to a stronger situation abroad and a shrinkage in local spot supplies. Sales were reported at 10½c. per pound in tanks, showing an advance of about ⅜c. per pound. Importations in May were 3,837,261 pounds. According to a report from Tokio importations of seed into Japan during the first four months of 1939 were 36,164,000 kino, a decrease of 21.3 percent as compared with the same last year.

Soybean.—There were no further developments in the way of price changes, the market apparently being steady at the decline previously noted. There was a fair movement to consumers, although new business was reported as quiet. Importations during May were 86,041 pounds. According to advices from consular sources, the imperial decree of the Manchurian Government of May 24 fixed the yearly export quotas for Japan at 750,000 metric tons of beans and 600 metric tons of oil, and for China at 100,000 metric tons of beans and 13,000 metric tons of oil. The Dairen trade estimates that the bean export to Japan this season, up to May, has already totaled 720,000 metric tons, thus leaving only 30,000 metric tons to be exported for the remaining four months. However, traders expect some adjustment to be made for the current season.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, July 7.—Further price recessions have taken place in various grades of vegetable oils here in the last few days. Buyers remain on the sidelines to a great extent, and are taking out only limited amounts of material.

COCONUT.—Coast basis, July-forward, 2⅝c. to 2⅞c. per pound. Refined, edible oil, 8⅜c. to 8½c. per pound, barrels, car lots; and 9c. to 9¼c., barrels, less than car lots.

CORN.—Crude, low acid, 5½c. to 5¾c. per pound, partly nominal. Refined, edible oil, 8½c. to 8¾c. per pound, barrels, car lots; and 9¼c. to 9½c., barrels, less than car lots.

CHINAWOOD.—Ruling spot, 23c. per pound; July-forward, nominal.

PEANUT.—Crude, mills, July-forward, 5½c. to 5⅝c. per pound.

SOYBEAN.—Crude, mills, July-forward, 4½c. to 4⅝c. per pound.

The market for soybeans on the Chicago Board of Trade was fairly active. Changes in prices were generally moderate. Offerings of cash beans were light. Following is a price record, per bushel, for the week:—

	High.	Low.	Closing July 7.	Closing June 30.
Cash, No. 2..	$0.92½	$0.92½	....	$0.92
July	.92	.91	.92¾	.90½
October	.77½	.75⅞	.76	.77½

San Francisco, July 5.—Paint and varnish oils have again moved upward with a light turnover of business in which nearby positions of shipments are figuring, while on the other hand the position of edible products can not be called especially strong.

COCONUT.—Easier. Crude quoted at 2⅝c. per pound in tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific Coast ports and/or mills for prompt or future shipment.

CHINAWOOD.—Strong. Quoted 21½c. to 22c. per pound in tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific Coast ports for prompt shipment or future delivery. Oriental cables say stocks are light. Some sellers can't offer.

OITICICA.—Stronger. Raw liquid oil, laboratory controlled, uniform quality,

Current prices on animal, vegetable, and fish oils (under Oil), fats, and greases (under Grease) are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

For Every Specification
Processed
Refined
Blown
Cooked
Sulphonated
VEGETABLE and FISH OILS
Perilla Oil
Soya Bean Oil
Sardine Oil
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Let us quote you Spot or Contract
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Triple Pressed
IVORY BRAND
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(OLEIC ACID)
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STAR BRAND {saponified}
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standard specification, quoted on the basis of 15½c. per pound in drums and/or tankcars, f.o.b. San Francisco, for spot stocks or future delivery from Brazil. Other grades quoted at 14c. Solid oil quoted at 12½c. per pound in drums.

COTTONSEED. — Domestic bleachable cottonseed oil is quoted on the basis of 6¾c. per pound in tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific Coast mills. Foreign oil is not quoted.

PERILLA.—Perilla oil was advanced last week, when sales were reported as having been consummated here on the basis of 10¼c. per pound in tankcars, f.o.b. San Francisco. Both prompt and deferred deliveries are offered.

RAPESEED. — Refined and denatured rapeseed oil is quoted on the basis of 5⅞c. per pound in tankcars, nominally, f.o.b. Pacific Coast ports for shipment from spot stocks or from the Orient.

COPRA.—Generally, suppliers' quotations are averaging in the neighborhood of 1.70c., but this figure is not being paid. Offerings are moderate and this is also the case with actual business. Interest is not beyond the routine stage.

London, June 24.—Soybean oil, crude, 25s. 3d. per cwt.; rapeseed, refined, 32s. 3d.; palm kernel, refined, English, 26s. 6d.; peanut, Bombay, 23s. 6d.; sardine, Japanese, 22s.; whale, crude, Rotterdam, 16s.

Linseed Oil

Trading in flaxseed futures in the Northwest was more active. Changes in prices moderate. Linseed oil and meal steady; cake easier.

Flaxseed—DULUTH, July 7.—The crop news so far received is encouraging and it is believed that unless hopper dangers become acute, growers are assured of a fine crop of flaxseed in almost all parts of the territory. Reports received show that rainfall has been abundant, timely and well scattered, so that most of the territory has obtained a maximum of benefit.

The cash flaxseed basis here is steady at 2 to 5 cents over Minneapolis September. Flax stocks have declined 19,000 bushels and are now 60,000 bushels.

The week's closing price range was as follows:—

	Cash.	July.
Saturday	$1.68	$1.61½
Monday	1.68	1.61½
*Tuesday	...	...
Wednesday	1.66	1.61½
Thursday	1.66	1.61½
Friday	1.65½	1.61

* Holiday.

Crop movements in bushels follows:—

	Receipts— 1939.	1938.	Shipments— 1939.	1938.
This week..	673	5,726	20,175	.....
Since Aug. 1	1,361,994	1,075,782	1,335,775	1,228,169

MINNEAPOLIS, July 7.—Demand for cash flax is somewhat better but at lower premiums over September futures. Offers are light from day to day and two of the crushers are interested in them. Most of the seed has been taken by an outside crusher of late and therefore shipments fully equal receipts and elevator stocks are holding about even. Virtually none of the local crushing capacity is in use. Shipping advices from the interior are limited and most all of the car lots arriving at present are small loads.

There has been a gradual increase in arrive offerings and crushers are picking up close to 10,000 bushels a day in small lots. As the crop progresses farmers show more of a disposition to sell hedges in futures or the arrive seed. Currently the price for No. 1 seed delivered by September 25th is 1c. over September. Because of rapid developments in Minnesota of late considerable seed is expected on the market during the first week in August.

Crop conditions are spotted but quite favorable on the average. The threat of grasshoppers still is real and some damage is being done from day to day. Some loss incidental to poor farming is expected. Many fields are very weedy. Where farming has been attended to properly good yields are expected and a fair crop is apt to result.

Deliveries on July contracts to date show a total of 17,000 bushels. Total open interest in July contracts at the close of the market session Monday was 1,000 bushels.

The week's closing price range was as follows:—

	Cash.	July.	Sept.
Saturday	$1.71	$1.61½	$1.63
Monday	1.70	1.60½	1.62
Tuesday	*	...	...
Wednesday	1.69	1.60	1.61
Thursday	1.69	1.60	1.61
Friday	1.68½	1.59½	1.60½

* Holiday.

Crop movements in bushels follows:—

	Receipts— 1939.	1938.	Shipments— 1939.	1938.
This week..	12,000	23,730	9,600	.....
Since Sept. 1	2,145,800	3,648,210	667,950	329,822

WINNIPEG, July 7.—The flaxseed market continued quiet. The week's closing price range was as follows:—

	Cash.	July.	Oct.
Saturday	*	...	...
Monday	...	1.40½	1.37⅞
Tuesday	1.40⅝	1.40½	1.37⅞
Wednesday	1.43½	1.43⅝	1.39
Thursday	1.44	1.44	1.37
Friday	1.40½	1.40½	1.35

* Holiday.

BUENOS AIRES, July 7.—Opening prices per bushel on July contracts were:—

	Last week	Last year.
Saturday	$1.18⅝	...
Monday	1.18⅝	...
Tuesday	1.17½	$1.22½
Wednesday	1.17½	1.21½
Thursday	1.18½	1.23⅛
Friday	1.18½	1.23⅛

Exports

To—	Last week.	Previous week.	Last year.
United States	803,000	154,000	303,000
United Kingdom	.....	.....	.....
Continent	965,000	394,000	228,000
Orders	71,000	244,000	197,000
Others	.....	91,000	118,000
Totals	1,839,000	883,000	846,000

Since January 1

To—	This year.	Last year.
United States	9,696,000	6,491,000
United Kingdom	544,000	1,082,000
Continent	13,140,000	14,424,000
Orders	6,802,000	5,917,000
Others	2,040,000	1,360,000
Totals	34,222,000	29,274,000

Visible Supply

	Bushels.
Last week	5,906,000
Previous week	5,906,000
Last year	6,299,000

India.—Exports of flaxseed from India last week were as follows:—

To—	Last week.	Previous week.	Last year.
United Kingdom	448,000	176,000	896,000
Continent	.....	8,000	112,000
Others	68,000	.....	.....
Totals	516,000	184,000	1,008,000

Since April 1—	This year.	Last year.
United Kingdom	3,140,000	4,084,000
Continent	236,000	224,000
Others	168,000	60,000
Totals	3,544,000	4,368,000

SAN FRANCISCO, July 5.—Linseed oil quiet, with oil actually available two points below the posted quotation. Conservative estimates on the current California flax crop, which is now about half way through harvest, is that the supply will amount to 1,500,000 bushels at least; 116,000 acres are under cultivation, compared to 40,000 last season. Rulling oil prices are:—Tankcars, 8.1c. per pound; drum lots, ex mill, 8.7c.; drum lots, ex warehouse, 9.1c.

HULL, July 7.—Quotations on flaxseed were:—

	La Plata.	Bombay.
Saturday	£11⅜	£13¼
Monday	11⅜	13⅛
Tuesdy	11⅜	13
Wednesday	11⅝	12⅞
Thursday	11⅝	12⅞
Friday	11⅝	12⅞

Linseed Oil.—The market here appeared to have a fairly steady tone in the absence of any material change in flaxseed quotations. Oil prices at some outside points were shaded, but local selling schedules were maintained at former levels, with 8.5c. to 8.7c. per pound quoted for tankcars, according to seller. It was intimated, however, that the outside figure could be shaded by a point or two.

The market was quiet throughout the week so far as new business was concerned, consumers and dealers generally being disposed to await further developments in the flaxseed crop situation as well as in the markets for other commodities. The first government crop report for the current season will be issued early this week. Some guesses on the indicated crop were around 12,000,000 bushels. Crop reports from private sources were generally favorable.

Cash flaxseed was in better demand in the Northwest, crushers showing greater interest in the market. Offerings were somewhat larger, though not heavy. There were no receipts of flaxseed at New York last week.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 7.—Demand for oil is very limited and trade is almost at a standstill. As buyers run out of contracts they pick up small fill-in lots while awaiting the new crop to come to harvest and depress prices. It seems that most of them are thoroughly confident of a lower range of prices ahead because of crop prospects and they refuse to make contracts for new crop delivery at present prices. On the other hand the crushers are not accepting tentative bids and are content to coast along on old business.

Quotations on carload lots f.o.b. Minneapolis, tankcar lots 8.7c. per pound, cooperage car lots 9.3c. per pound, warehouse lots 9.7c. per pound.

Shipments of oil in pounds were as follows:—

	1939.	1938.
This week	1,380,000	1,220,424
Since Sept. 1	65,468,953	56,861,092

CHICAGO, July 7.—A slight further easing in the linseed oil market has developed in the last few days, with no special indications of any up-turn in business. Ruling prices are:—Tankcar, 8.7c. per pound; car lots, 9.3c.; less than car lots, 9.7c.

LONDON, July 7.—Quotations on linseed oil were:—

	Per cwt. s.	d.
Saturday	24	10½
Monday	24	10½
Tuesday	24	4½
Wednesday	24	4½
Thursday	24	4½
Friday	24	4½

Cake and Meal.—Cake was quieter and the market was in an easier position, quotations being reduced $1. Meal was maintained at former quotations, with trade quiet.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 7.—Meal trade is quiet. Output is very small and grass in pastures is plentiful as yet so there is more or less of a stalemate between buyers and sellers. Quotations on carload lots, f.o.b., Minneapolis, 100-pound sacks, $36 per ton.

Shipments of meal in pounds were as follows:—

	1939.	1938.
This week	1,080,000	1,201,385
Since Sept. 1	83,784,625	115,760,241

CHICAGO, July 7.—Trade is slack in linseed meal. Ruling prices are:—Round lots, $37 per ton, largely nominal; car lots, $37.50 to $38; less than car lots, $39.50 to $40.

Cottonseed Oil

Refined cottonseed oil futures moved within narrow limits. Trading was quiet. Crude oil was a shade easier in parts of the South.

There was a further slowing down of speculative operations in the local market for refined cottonseed oil futures last week, this being due partly to the extra Independence Day holidays, but also to a desire on the part of local and other traders to await further developments in outside markets, as well as in the progress of the cotton crop before embarking extensively in new ventures on either side of the account. The fact that the first monthly government cotton crop report for the season was due at the close of last week also had a tendency to keep speculative operations in cottonseed oil within narrow bounds. In such circumstances price movements were small and the market presented few features of interest.

Crude cottonseed oil was a shade easier in some sections. Business was reported to have been closed in a limited way in the Southeast at 5¼c. per pound, a decline of ⅛c. as compared with the previous week. Copra was reported to be still in downward tendency abroad, and local crude coconut oil quotations were reduced ⅛c. Trade in lard compound and cash refined cottonseed oil continued quiet. Domestic trade in lard was rather slow and the export inquiry for that product was reported as quieter, lighter clearance from this port for foreign countries being noted.

Receipts of hogs at some points in the West were smaller but the weight of the hogs continued to increase. Arrivals of hogs at Chicago during the week ended July 1 weighed on the average 270 pounds. This compared with 265 pounds in the previous week, 260 pounds in the week before that, 257 pounds in the week ended June 10 and 251 pounds in the week ended June 3. Stocks of lard continue to increase. During the second half of June there was a gain in supplies of lard at Chicago of 6,018,114 pounds, making a total increase for the month of 10,025,595 pounds against an increase of 3,605,619 pounds in June last year. Stocks of lard in Chicago at the close of June were 86,573,238 pounds against 72,170,602 pounds a year ago.

Reports concerning the progress of the cotton crop showed improvement in some cases. There was less moisture where frequent rains were complained of recently, and less was heard about grassy fields, though weevil activity continued to be reported in parts of the belt. A report issued by a local business newspaper put the cotton acreage as of July 1 at 24,169,000 acres, the condition 75.8 percent and the indicated yield of cotton 10,202,000 bales.

Trading in bleachable prime Summer yellow cottonseed oil futures on the New York Produce Exchange from July 3 to July 7, inclusive, comprised 238 contracts, a total of 14,880,000 pounds. Following is a price record for the week:—

	Cents per pound in tanks— High.	Low.	Close.
January	6.70	6.65	6.64@6.66
July	6.41	6.36	6.30@6.40
September	6.52	6.48	6.48 sale
October	6.58	6.51	6.53@6.54
December	6.65	6.59	6.60@6.61

Crude, Southeast, .05¾c. nom.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, July 7.—While tone in the cottonseed oil market seems a little easy in recognition of the general situation existing in allied markets, prices are holding around levels in effect earlier. Buying has been along moderate lines for some time. Good, off-Summer, yellow fig oil is 6¾c. per pound. Refined, edible oil is 8¼c. to 8½c. per pound, barrels, car lots; and 8¾c. to 9c., barrels, less than car lots.

Hull, July 7.—Quotations on cottonseed oil were:—

	Refined. Per cwt. s.	d.	Egyptian crude. Per cwt. s.	d.
Saturday	19	9	17	3
Monday	19	9	17	3
Tuesday	19	9	17	3
Wednesday	19	9	17	3
Thursday	19	9	17	3
Friday	19	9	17	3

Cake and Meal.—A steady tone continued to prevail in Southern markets for spot material, quotations showing little change during the week. Trade was reported as quiet.

Markets at Other Centers

Atlanta, July 5.—The condition of the cotton crop is reported improved as a result of less rain, more hot sunshine and more cultivation. If later weather does not favor the boll weevil, the outcome is expected to be better than the average.

Prime crude oil is offered in the Southeast at around 5¼c. to 5½c. per pound, while meal is $24.50 per ton.

Memphis, July 7.—Crude cottonseed oil quiet and easy. A few tanks sold this week at 5¼c. per pound, Valley basis, with that figure still bid. Remaining unsold supplies now in strong hands and being held for higher prices. Meal quiet. Stocks apparently adequate for summer needs. Quoted today at $22 per ton for 41 percent, Memphis basis. Slab cake $19 to $19.25 per ton, Valley basis. Hulls $3.50 per ton at mill points. Weather improved, and cotton crop has recovered some of the lost ground.

Closing cottonseed meal quotations on the Memphis exchange were as follows:—

	June 29.	July 6.
July	$21.75@22.00	$21.25@21.50
September	22.10@22.35	21.75@——
October	22.05@——	21.70@21.85
December	21.90@22.35	21.80@——

Fatty Acids

Caproic Acid.—Quotations were stationary, and general conditions remained about as recently noted, consumers being disposed to adhere to a conservative course in making purchases, with the movement fair.

Coconut Oil.—No broadening of business was reported in the market for this fatty acid, but there was a fair movement to makers of soaps, shampoos and cosmetics. The tone continued steady in the absence of any material change in the position of basic material.

Cottonseed Oil.—Trade in this fatty acid continued along rather narrow

Current prices on animal, vegetable, and fish oils (under Oil), fats, and greases (under Grease) are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

CHINA WOOD OIL
WAH CHANG TRADING CORPORATION
Woolworth Building
New York, N. Y.
SPOT FUTURE

VEGETABLE OILS
SESAME—Refined PEANUT—Refined CORN—Refined
TEASEED—Refined SOYA—Crude and Refined OLIVE OILS—Light and Heavy
SUNOLA TRADING CORP., **2 Broadway, N.Y.C.**
Members N.Y. Produce Exchange Bowling Green—9-5959-60-61

THE BRODÉ CORPORATION
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE
PRODUCTS OF COTTONSEED, PEANUTS and SOY BEANS
Members—Memphis Merchants Exchange (Futures in Cottonseed Meal)
New York Produce Exchange (Futures in Cottonseed Oil)
District Representatives
JAMES LOVATELLI & CO., 2 Broadway, New York City
Codes: Yoppa, Robinsons, Bentleys, A.B.C. 5th Edition, Heinrichs

lines, consumers being disinclined to purchase ahead pending further developments in basic material. Quotations were generally maintained.

Palm Oil.—The market for this fatty acid retained a steady tone, in the absence of any material change in basic material. There was a fair inquiry for moderate lots to fill the current needs of consumers.

Stearic Acid.—No further price movements were noted in the market for basic material, and quotations on stearic acid were generally held at former levels. There were reports of a somewhat larger movement to local and other buyers on contracts and transient orders.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, July 7.—Trend in the fatty acids market is toward a rather easy tone, in keeping with the softness that has been developing recently in basic materials. Buyers are willing to take material that is actually needed at this time, but very little more.

FATTY ACIDS.—Corn oil, double distilled, 8¼c. to 8¾c. per pound, tankcar; 8¾c. to 9¼c., barrels, car lots; 9¼c. to 9¾c., barrels, less than car lots; coconut oil, acidulated, 8c. to 8½c,. tankcar, mostly nominal; 8½c. to 9c., barrels, car lots; 9c. to 9½c., barrels, less than car lots; cottonseed oil, double distilled, 7¼c. to 7¾c. per pound, tankcar; 7¾c. to 8¼c., barrels, car lots; 8¼c. to 8¾c., barrels, less than car lots; settled cottonseed soap stock, 60-62 percent basis, 3c. to 3¼c.; boiled down cottonseed soap stock, 65 percent basis, 4c. to 4¼c.; cottonseed foots, 50 percent basis, 1½c. to 1⅝c.

STEARIC ACID.—Distilled, single press, 10c. to 11c. per pound; double press, 10½c. to 11½c.; triple press, 13¼c. to 14¼c.

Fish Oils

Menhaden.—A steady tone continued to prevail in the local market for refined oil, quotations being maintained at the levels ruling in the previous week. Business continued along conservative lines, buying interest being limited to comparatively small or moderate quantities, with the movement of such lots reported as fair. Crude was quiet and nominal. Reports concerning fishing results were still unfavorable.

Sardine.—Local refined oil prices were unchanged, with the tone of the market apparently steady. There was a fair inquiry for moderate lots to fill the current needs of consumers. Crude oil was reported as quiet.

Sperm.—Refined oil met with a fair demand and the market was steady, previous selling schedules remaining in effect. An importation was noted of 7,129 tons of crude oil.

Markets at Other Centers

Baltimore, July 5.—Reports from down the Chesapeake Bay did not show any trading in crude menhaden oil, nor was there information of importance as to the results of the operations of the fleet either in the bay or off the Virginia capes. It was said that the craft active off the Carolina and Florida coasts had made some hauls of menhaden, which are still not yielding any oil.

San Francisco, July 5.—Settlement of the Oregon and Washington fish tonnage prices for the new season became final last week when it was announced that the same rate of pay would prevail as obtained last year, and with Oregon's shore plant labor problem also out of the way, production in that state on new season oil will start almost immediately, it was learned here today.

Not as much can be said for Washington, where the reduction plant labor question remains unsettled, but it was rather definite that this problem could be overcome before very many more days pass.

Meantime the fish oil market remains a stalemate, in spite of the fact that Alaska herring is in production, added to a willingness on the part of Oregon and Washington plant operators to sell ahead. Figures mentioned most frequently for Oregon and Washington oil are 27 and 28 cents a gallon, but the soapers or other users aren't showing the least interest and are not counter-bidding.

Not the least sign of activity is present in California. Fish tonnage prices nave not been opened for negotiation as yet, nor has any deal been made for plant labor, although it is quite certain that the fish price in the northwest will be a precedent when California producers get down to business with the fishermen. No oil has been sold ahead here.

Fats and Greases

Grease.—The market remained in an easy position in the absence of any improvement in demand, purchases being limited to comparatively small lots. Quotations were shaded ½c.

Lard.—Local cash lard quotations were irregular in company with futures, changes generally being rather narrow. There were reports of a somewhat better domestic inquiry for moderate lots. The export movement was comparatively light.

Stearin.—The market had a somewhat easier tone, quotations being shaded ⅛c. Trade was reported as quiet.

Tallow.—An easy tone continued to prevail in the local market for tallow. Large consumers were still inclined to hold aloof and offerings were somewhat freer. Quotations weer shaded ⅛c., making the new basis for extra 4⅞c. per lb. delivered, with moderate sales noted at that figure.

Trading in tallow futures on the New York Produce Exchange from July 3 to July 7, inclusive, comprised 5 contracts, a total of 300,000 pounds. Following is a price record for the week:—

	Cents per pound in tanks— High.	Low.	Close.
August	4.95	4.70	4.55@4.70
October	...	...	4.55@4.80

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, July 7.—The cash lard market has been in a declining trend the last few days. Shipping trade is reported quiet.

The range of lard quotations from the opening Saturday, July 1, to the close Friday, July 7, is shown in the following table:—

	Per 100 pounds— Open	High.	Low.	Close.	Previous Friday.
Cash	$5.75	$5.87	$5.75	$5.82	$5.82
July	5.70	5.89	5.70	5.82	5.77
October	5.95	6.05	5.95	5.97	6.00

TALLOWS (tierces).—Edible, 4⅞c. to 5⅛c. per pound; prime, 5c. to 5¼c.; fancy, 5c. to 5⅛c.; special, 4¾c. to 5c.

GREASES (tierces).—Choice white, 4¾c. to 5c. per pound; A white, 4⅝c. to 4⅞c.; B white, 4½c. to 4¾c.; yellow, 10-16, 4¼c. to 4½c.; yellow, 16-20, 4¼c. to 4⅜c.; brown, 4c. to 4¼c.

STEARINS (barrels).—Prime oleo, 5½c. to 5⅝c. per pound; lard, packages, 6½c. to 6¾c.; white grease, 5¼c. to 5½c.; yellow grease, 5c. to 5¼c.; oleo stocks, 7¼c. to 7½c.; No. 2 stocks, 7c. to 7¼c.

Liverpool, July 7.—Quotations per cwt. on refined American lard were as follows:—

	Spot. s. d.	July. s. d.	September. s. d.
Saturday	32 3	32 0	33 6
Monday	32 3	31 9	33 6
Tuesday	32 3	32 3	33 9
Wednesday	32 3	32 3	33 9
Thursday	32 6	32 6	34 0
Friday	32 6	32 6	33 9

Liverpool, July 7.—Quotations per cwt. on tallow were as follows:—

	Choice. s. d.	Fine, good mixed. s. d.
Saturday	18 6	17 0
Monday	18 6	16 6
Tuesday	18 6	16 6
Wednesday	18 6	16 6
Thursday	18 6	16 6
Friday	18 6	16 6

Animal Oils

Lard.—Quotations were unchanged, and the tone of the market appeared to be steady. There were reports of a somewhat better inquiry though consumers were still disinclined to purchase in advance of current needs.

Neatsfoot.—No broadening of trade was noted last week, interest on the part of buyers being limited to comparatively small or moderate quantities, with the movement of such lots fair. Prices were steady.

Oleo.—Purchasing was generally limited to moderate quantities, the movement of such lots being reported as somewhat larger than recently. The market retained a steady tone.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, July 7.—Although the undertone in the animal oils market is easy as in all related oil markets, actual ruling prices are holding around levels which have prevailed for some time. A fair amount of business is being done.

LARD.—No. 1, 8¼c. to 8½c. per pound.

OLEO.—No. 2, 7¼c. per pound, tanks; and 8¼c. to 8½c., barrels.

Waxes

Bees.—With the markets holding generally steady at primary points, the spot situation seemed to be fairly well in hand. Demand was reasonably active and the outlook for Fall trade was considered to be encouraging. Importations of crude wax by countries in May were as follows:—

	Pounds.
Portugal	21,707
Guatemala	1,040
Cuba	42,372
Dominican Republic	31,943
Haiti	672
Brazil	117,702
Ethiopia	88,175
British East Africa	1,776
Egypt	4,674
Other Portuguese Africa	55,676
Total	365,737

Current prices on animal, vegetable, and fish oils (under Oil), fats, and greases (under Grease) are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

Carnauba. — Lacking developments concerning the demand, which of late had not been too good, the feature of the market last week was the growing scarcity of yellow grades. The situation had gotten to the point last week where in most respects quoted prices were nominal and buyers' forced to purchase would have to pay almost any price asked. It was suggested that a five ton order would about clean up local holdings. Other than that, the market remained in statu quo. May imports totaled 1,444,887 pounds.

Japan.—Conditions were unchanged. Prices on spot were low as compared with those in the primary market but lack of more than routine and hence kept competition aggressive and destructive of warranted returns to sellers. May imports totaled 393,052 pounds.

Montan.—Values were fully stabilized. Yet, they were also in sensitive position since a general war in Europe would promptly cut off normal exports from middle Europe to this country. Reserves here were conservative.

Trade Associations Indispensable to Business

—Continued from page 5

standard naturally becomes the yardstick of quality for that commodity. It commands respect and is accepted and recognized by producers and customers alike. It becomes readily available and is used regularly as a basis for daily trade. Commercial standards can be arranged quite effectively through the assistance of the commercial standards service of the National Bureau of Standards as rendered by the division of trade standards.

Function of Division of Trade Standards

The function of the division of trade standards is (1) to provide a neutral agency which will insure adequate consideration of the needs of all interests; (2) to supply such assistance and advice in the development of this type of program as past experience with similar programs may suggest; (3) to solicit and record the extent of adoption and adherence to the standard; and (4) to add all possible prestige to this organized effort to establish adequate standards by promulgation of the commercial standard if and when it is adopted and accepted by all elements directly concerned.

Procedure

Any industrial group or individual may request the cooperation of the Bureau of Standards in the establishment of commercial standards. Although it is not necessary that the request come from a trade association, experience indicates that standards sponsored by trade associations are more likely to be finally accepted than those prepared by single companies. The assistance and support of a trade association is also of great value later in making the certification and labeling work effective.

In initiating the work the trade association is expected to assume certain responsibilities, such as the selection of the specifications, the preparation of the tentative draft, attending preliminary conferences, supplying data, information, or advice as the situation may require. The Bureau of Standards makes no charge for its service.

Upon receipt of the written request for cooperation the subject is assigned to a "project manager" who represents the Bureau of Standards in contacts with the industry throughout the development of the project and is responsible for the proper conduct of the work.

After a general conference, at which it is voted to establish recommended commercial standards, the Bureau of Standards disseminates the recommendations of the general conference with requests for written acceptances from each unit of the whole industry, including manufacturers, distributors, and organized consumers.

Upon receipt of signed acceptances representing at least 65 percent of production or consumption by volume, and provided there is no outstanding or active opposition, a circular letter is issued announcing the success of the project and the date on which the commercial standards become effective. At the same time the manuscript is prepared for printing by the Government Printing Office. Upon release of the publication, printed copies are distributed to all acceptors and to all who have cooperated in the work.

The list of manufacturers "willing-to-certify" to the quality of certain commodities are made by corresponding with, as nearly as possible, all the manufacturers of that product and listing only those who signify their willingness to certify to the purchaser, when requested to do so, that the commodities delivered actually comply with the commercial standards.

Manufacturers are encouraged to apply self-certifying labels to the commodity, guaranteeing the quality or measurements to conform to all requirements and tests of the commercial standards. Where the products are of such a nature as to inhibit the direct use of guarantee labels, a registered symbol may be employed as a certification of quality when supported by full guarantee labels on the cartons or other containers in which the commodity is delivered to the purchaser.

When the trade has developed and established the use of recommended commercial standards and labels, any practice amounting to misrepresentation in the use or nonuse of such recommended commercial standards or the guarantee labels would be a proper subject for a complaint to, and a subsequent order to cease and desist by, the Federal Trade Commission for violation of section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission act.

Since the amendment of the Federal Trade Commission act March 21, 1938, a respondent may have the commission's order reviewed by the court, but he must file his petition for review within sixty days from the date the order is served upon him. If he does not file his petition before that time, the commission's order becomes final without further action. If he does file his petition within that time the order does not become final unless and until the matter has taken its course in the courts, with decision in favor of the commission. After an order of the commission has become final, any respondent who violates it becomes subject to a civil penalty of not more than $5,000 for each violation.

(To be continued)

N.F.A. Committees Named

J. E. Sanford, president of the National Fertilizer Association, has completed the selection of the members of the several committees of the association, and the personnel of the committees has been approved by the board of directors. The chairmen of the several groups are as follows:—

Chemical control:—P. J. Buchanan, of the American Agricultural Chemical Company, New York.

Cost accounting:—I. D. Dawes, of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corporation, Richmond.

Executive:—J. E. Sanford, of Armour Fertilizer Works, Atlanta.

Plant food research:—H. B. Siems, of Swift & Co. Fertilizer Works, Chicago.

Public relations:—A. L. Ivey, of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corporation, Richmond; ex officio, Charles J. Brand, N.F.A. executive secretary, Washington.

Soil improvement:—Ad interim, H. S. Parsons, of the Nitrate Agencies Company, New York.

Traffic:—D. A. Dashiell, of the F. S. Royster Guano Company, Norfolk, Va.

Fertilizer Producers to Meet

Fertilizer producers operating in district 9 will meet July 11 at 10:00 a.m. in the Washington-Youree hotel, Shreveport, La. The annual conference for the adoption of grades for fertilizers sold during 1940 in Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas will be held at the same place July 12.

Producers and salesmen doing business in Arkansas will meet July 13 at 10:30 a.m. at the Fruit and Truck Branch Experiment Station, Hope, Ark.

Porter Paint Company, Louisville, has increased its capital stock from $112,000 to $150,000.

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FINE CHEMICALS FOR THE PROFESSIONS AND INDUSTRY SINCE

★ 1818 ★

MERCK & CO. Inc. *Manufacturing Chemists* RAHWAY, N. J.

New York Philadelphia St. Louis *In Canada:* Merck & Co. Ltd., Montreal and Toronto

Drugs, Fine Chemicals

Santonin Scarce and Higher as British Buy—Acetylsalicylic Acid Down—Congress Renews Dollar Devaluation Powers of President—Treasury Can Buy Foreign Silver

Features in the market for drugs and fine chemicals last week included sharp advances in the price of santonin; lower prices on foreign silver bullion and domestic silver nitrate; extention by Congress of the President's power to devalue the dollar; that body's parallel action in raising the price the Treasury Department will pay for domestic mined silver; and its further agreement to permit the Treasury Department to continue buying foreign silver bullion.

Concerning the monetary developments, in banking circles it was felt that continuation of the delegated power for the President to regulate the value of money, as well as continuation of the exchange stabilization fund of $2,000,000,000 would make unlikely any foreign raid on the dollar. As to silver, domestic mined bullion will be bought at 71.1c. per ounce, and the first price named on foreign bullion was 36½c. per ounce following the action by Congress.

Santonin continued in heavy demand and scarcity forced a sensational advance in prices. Britain was reported having bought 2,000 kilos as a part of her rearmament program. The same country was reported having bought also an "iron stock" of quinine for protection in case of war, this being but a part of a program of buying key medicinals of many kinds.

Alcohol continued steady. Glycerin was well maintained and movement was very good. Quicksilver failed to advance further abroad and the price of domestic metal remained fairly easy as stocks accumulated. Mercurials lacked developments. Citric and tartaric acid were in good request. Tartar products as a whole showed further strength. Solvents in most instances were steady. Domestic quicksilver advanced.

A visitor from Greece who is now in the United States is desirous of obtaining medicinal and pharmaceutical lines. Full details regarding this visitor are available at the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, to accredited American firms. Please refer to Foreign Visitor No. 815.

Acid, Acetylsalicylic.—The minimum quotation was reduced to 40c. per pound, a drop of 10c. The schedule became as follows:—Special, crystals and granular, 20 mesh, and 40 mesh, 40c.; powder, 80 mesh, 40c.; boxes, 41c.; standard, fine crystals, and granular, 45c. per pound.

Acetone.—The general position of the market unfolded no new sides to a generally steady situation. Prices continued unchanged and seemed likely to hold. Total imports of acetone into Belgium, although showing little variation in 1938 (3,833.000 francs) from those of 1937 (3,910,000) registered an increase in 1938 shipments received from the United States. These totaled 2,775,000 francs as against 1,075,000 francs in 1937. Germany's share of the trade in 1938 totaled 58,000 francs compared with 1,808,000 in 1937.

Acid, Citric.—Trade was at the full flush of the season, manufacturing requirements keeping a constant stream of material flowing to consumers. It was a market of steady undertones based on very low and highly attractive prices.

Acid, Tartaric.—Seasonal movement was very good. Demand built a volume of trade that tended to keep market undertones generally firm in all respects. Prices were well maintained. Imports of raw material in the month of May were as follows:

	Pounds	
	Argols and wine lees.	Calcium tartrate.
France	436,379	40,961
Italy	606,999	....
Portugal	139,255	....
Chile	26,466	....
Algeria	971,393	....
Totals	2,180,492	40,961

Agar.—Primary market prices continued to be well held but local quotations advanced to $1.30 per pound notwithstanding the lack of more than conservative demand in local circles. Stocks on spot seemed to readily care for current consuming wants.

Alcohol.—Business was routine in all respects and the market was lacking in new developments. Sellers reported a fair flow of production into consuming channels and apparently the business done was sufficient to bolster prices fairly well. At least, no quotable change in the general alcohol schedule was made last week. Outlook for Fall trade was considered to be mainly favorable.

Aloe.—Prices at the source were strong and upward in tendency. Values already paid would, according to some users, justify a higher price on manufactured goods. The situation appeared to forecast continued strength in all aspects of the market.

Aloin.—While prices lacked change, they were on the strong side and appeared to have an upward tendency, if any. Raw material was counted the strongest element in the general situation. Demand was well maintained but lacked important change.

Ammonia Benzoate.—Continuation of the very satisfactory movement was reported in full support of the schedule of prices prevailing for a considerable period of time. Undertones were on the firm side and outlook for the future seemed good.

Ammonia Carbonate.—The U.S.P. article was steady to firm but moved only moderately into consumption and in volume the trade in this item was not better than that of recent date.

Barbital.—Values held at $3 to $3.10 per pound and business was kept moderate in size by the preference given phenobarbital by many buyers.

Bismuth Metal and Salts.—Trade was all it should be at this time of the year. Prices on the major salts were firm in most respects and this was a favorable sign in that when competition rises, it usually affects the major items first. Metal remained firm in price.

Cadmium.—The fact that the major automotive producers are about to start work on 1940 models held out a prospect for good consumption of this metal by the plating interests. Derived material showed a general steady price position.

Castor Oil.—Business continued to be fair but not expanding in volume. It was a market of routine activity in which prices were said to be subject to substantial competition at all times.

CHICAGO, July 6.—A certain amount of market irregularity and unevenness is reported in castor oil, with prices about unchanged, but somewhat unsettled in tone. Buyers seem to show no inclination to broaden trade on the c.p. material. Ruling prices are:—No. 1, barrels, car lots, 9⅛c. per pound; barrels, less than car lots, 10¼c.; returnable drums, car lots, 8⅞c.; drums, less than car lots, 10c.; tanks, 8⅜c.; No. 3, barrels, car lots, 8⅝c.; barrels, less than car lots, 9¾c.; returnable drums, car lots, 8⅜c.; drums, less than car lots, 9½c.; tanks, 7⅞c.

Codliver Oil.—Local activity was fair. Also, outlook for consumption during the most active season lying ahead was considered to be very good. Prices remained low under the influence of the large production in all foreign countries this year. Norway has complained of the lack of large forward delivery orders. According to information from Bergen the heavy cod catch in March and April added large stocks of oils to

Current prices on drugs and the fine chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Agar, 5c. per lb.
Quicksilver, domestic, $2 per flask.
Santonin, $23 per kilo.

Reduced

Acid, acetylsalicylic, 10c. per lb.
Silver, bullion, ¼c. per oz.
nitrate, ⅝c. per oz.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from thirty-five typical drugs and fine chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
182.9	183.1	183.2	182.3

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

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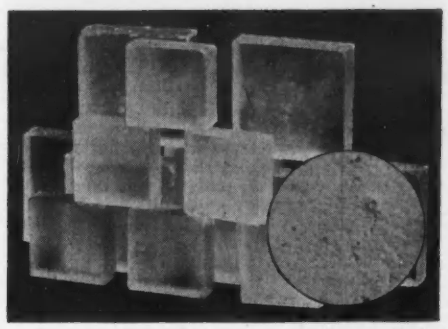

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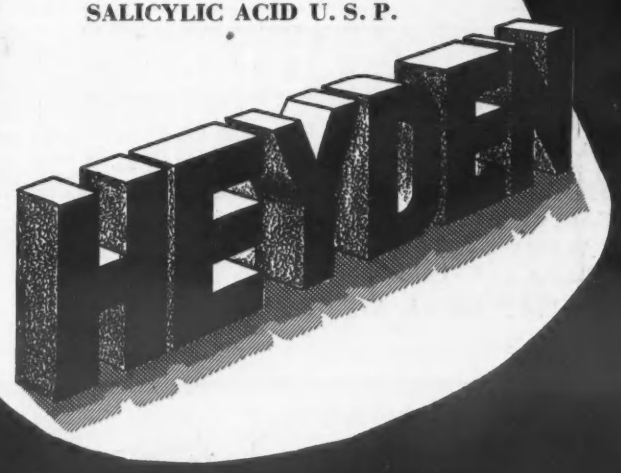

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those already on hand. Lofoten fisheries came to an end in the middle of April about the same time as the Finnmark fisheries began. Reports that the Finnmark catch was normal firmed oil prices somewhat. Demand for poultry grades has been heavy since the beginning of the current year and according to reports exports have exceeded production during the period. Exporters state that most of the oil moving at the lower price level is being supplied by small producers, and that the larger factors are hoarding stocks in anticipation of better prices.

Importations into the United States during May, by countries, were as follows:

	Gallons.
France	4,755
Iceland	517,933
Norway	249,723
United Kingdom	163,534
Canada	11,707
Newfoundland and Labrador	11,440
Japan	24,750
Total	983,842

Glycerin.—The market was well stabilized. Stocks of domestic crude appeared to be moving well into consumption at prices fairly satisfactory to the producers. Of importance was the report that France has placed an embargo on exports of crude glycerin, the by-product of the soap industry of that country. Considerable quantities of this by-product have, in the past, come to the United States. Refined and dynamite glycerin on spot enjoyed steady demand at full prices.

CHICAGO, July 6.—The c. p. glycerin market holds quiet, with a comparatively steady flow of orders. Other grades of material are quiet and rather featureless. Tone is mostly firm. Ruling prices are:—Chemically pure, tanks, 12¼c. per pound; drums, car lots, 12½c.; drums, less than car lots, 13c.; high gravity, tanks, 11¾c.; drums, car lots, 12c.; drums, less than car lots, 12½c.

Gold.—On July 5 Congress voted to extend the power of the President to devalue the dollar further, the limit to devaluation under law now being 9c. Therefore the status quo ante was retained.

Methanol.—Outlook for consumption of denaturing grade was said to be improving. Pure methanol, natural and synthetic, was in steady price position and experienced a call that compared favorably with that in recent weeks. The situation seemed well in hand.

Methyl Acetone.—Something akin to stability has come over the market for natural material and the recently established price of 28c. per gallon in tanks prevailed in a very very fair volume of business throughout the past week.

Methylethyl Ketone.—While orders were not large, they reached producers steadily and in a volume giving substan support to recently prevailing prices. Competing materials were priced at levels which made it possible for producers of MEK to maintain values.

Quicksilver.—The advance in prices for European metal was not extended but the foreign market seemed to be generally well supported and it was not certain that further advances would not come. Domestic metal rose to $90 to $92 per flask and was the object of a very fair consumer request. Deliveries were prompt, there being some accumulation of supplies but the market was stronger.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 5.—Holidays have been responsible for almost a complete lack of information here as regards the quicksilver market. In any event, it is learned that conditions have been slow, although the position of metal in the market is firm. Such sellers as are able to quote name their ideas in the New York market as $92 per flask, stating that there has been very little demand of late. Production here is quite good.

Quinine.—Business in the international quinine markets has been increased of late by purchases on British account, according to unconfirmed reports obtained from sources believed to be reliable. The British government was reported as buying the quinine in Europe as part of that government's rearmament program. The domestic quinine market was steady last week with demand being reported very good. It is believed that some of the fund recently voted to permit the Federal government to buy key raw materials needed in a program of national defense will be expended on quinine.

Santonin.—The market on spot was advanced to $80 per kilo last week and sellers were thoroughly reserved. Trading has been very heavy for some weeks and stocks have been reduced substantially. Unsold European stocks have dropped sharply, possibly the result of the alleged purchase of 2,000 kilos by Great Britain as part of her national defense program. The buying was accepted as fact but the quantity was disputed in two local directions: the amount seemed huge when compared with reasonable protection of national needs in the event of war. The quantity of 2,000 kilos equals 25,344,000 grains—and santonin is consumed by the grain.

Seidlitz Mixture.—Business was very good on the whole and prices were distinctly firm, especially in view of the well held values on raw material and the absence of much competition.

Silver Nitrate.—Congress on July 5 voted adoption of the senate-house conference report on the monetary measure and by terms of the report, the Federal government will pay 71.1c. per ounce for domestic mined bullion. A feature of developments in the bullion market last week was the withdrawal, for a short time, of official quotations on this market. This was forced by the failure of the government to indicate what it would pay for foreign mined silver. The adopted conference report permits the Treasury Department to buy foreign metal and on Thursday the department named the record low purchase price of 36¾c. per ounce. The schedule of prices since the last report prevailed as follows, covering quantities of 100 ounces; small lots from 1c. to 2c. more per ounce, and quantities of 500 ounces are quoted at about 1c. less. Comparison of prices of bullion in New York and London is also provided:

	Per ounce		
		Bullion	
	Nitrate. Cents.	New York. Cents.	London. Pence.
Saturday	28⅜	37⅝	18
Monday	28⅜	*..	18
Tuesday	†..	†..	17⅞
Wednesday	28⅜	*..	18
Thursday	27⅞	36½	17⅞
Friday	27⅞	36½	17⅞

* No quotation. † Holiday.

Soda Benzoate.—Shipments went to buyers in good volume last week and consumption during the active season of the year was expected to account for a good tonnage.

Trade Briefs

American Can Company has made arrangements to furnish to the Pacific American Fisheries all of its 1939 can requirements.

Dwight E. Avis has been designated Acting Deputy Commissioner in the Alcohol Tax Unit, Bureau of Internal Revenue, during the absence of Deputy Commissioner Stewart Berkshire.

Albert von Szeny-Gyorgi, Hungarian vitamin expert, attended the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, which opened in Los Angeles June 26.

Frank C. Adams, vice-president and treasurer of the Andrew Jergens Company, and John H. Woodbury, Inc., has been appointed a member of the Cincinnati Board of Park Commissioners for a six-year term.

House of Richterm, Inc., pharmaceutical manufacturer, this city, has purchased the five-story building and surrounding land at Park Lane South and 101st street, Richmond Hill. The building comprises 60,000 square feet of space, and is served by a railroad siding. Research and demonstration laboratories will be constructed. David E. Ushkow is president.

Austin Silver Mining Company stockholders and creditors are scheduled to meet July 27 before O. W. Ehrhorn, as referee and special master in reorganization proceedings, in the Federal court, New York, for the purpose of determining whether a trustee should be appointed or whether the company should continue to remain in possession of its assets and operate its business.

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Cassel Sap Brown

(Nut Stain)

Paint and Varnish

Pigment

Paper

Staining agent for
Cardboard Paper

Wood

Staining agent

5-Chlor-2-hydroxydiphenylmethane

Miscellaneous

Mildewproofing agent for—
Various products, such as textiles, canvas, leather, paper, and the like

1-Chloroanthraquinone-2-carboxylate, Sodium Salt

Dye

In manufacture of various dyes

Photographic

Desensitizer (Brit. 461890) for—
Photographic emulsions

Cyanuric Trihydrazide

Chemical

In organic syntheses

Resins

Starting point (Brit. 490687, 490688, and 490689) in making—
Synthetic resins with aliphatic aldehydes
Synthetic resins which are resistant to heat and water and suitable for use in making utensils for domestic, sanitary, and similar purposes
Synthetic resins useful as electrical insulating material in making switches, fuse boxes, lamp pedestals, and the like
Synthetic resins useful as surfacing material for phonograph records

Di(betagammadihydroxypropyl)di-isoamyl-Ammonium Chloride

Dye

Wetting agent (Brit. 490567) in—
Strong alkaline solutions

Laundering

Wetting agent (Brit. 490567) in—
Strong alkaline solutions

Miscellaneous

Wetting agent (Brit. 490567) in—
Strong alkaline solutions

Paper

Wetting agent (Brit. 490567) in—
Strong alkaline solutions

Textile

Wetting agent (Brit. 490567) in—
Mercerizing baths
Scouring compositions
Strong alkaline solutions
Washing compositions

Dibromodiethylamine Hydrobromide

Chemical

Reactant in—
Organic syntheses
Reactant (Brit. 468387) in introducing—
Aminoalkyl residues into organic compounds
Reactant (Brit. 468387) in making—
Cyclic imines

Diethyl Peroxide

Fuel

Activating agent (Brit. 443562) for—
Diesel motor fuels

Ditetrahydrofurfuryl Adipate

Ceramic

Plasticizer (U.S. 1989701) in—
Compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used as coatings for protecting and decorating ceramic products

Chemical

Solvent and plasticizer (U.S. 1989701) for—
Cellulose esters and ethers

Cosmetic

Plasticizer (U.S. 1989701) in—
Nail enamels and lacquers containing cellulose esters as base material

Electrical

Plasticizer (U.S. 1989701) in—
Insulating compositions, containing cellulose esters, used for covering wire and in making electrical machinery and equipment

Glass

Plasticizer (U.S. 1989701) in—
Compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used in the manufacture of nonscatterable glass and as coatings for decorating and protecting glassware

Glue and Adhesives

Plasticizer (U.S. 1989701) in—
Adhesive compositions containing cellulose esters or ethers

Leather

Plasticizer (U.S. 1989700) in—
Compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used in the manufacture of artificial leathers and as coatings for decorating and protecting leathers and leather goods

Metal Fabricating

Plasticizer (U.S. 1989701) in—
Compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used as coatings for protecting and decorating metallic articles

Miscellaneous

Plasticizer (U.S. 1989701) in—
Coating compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used for protecting and decorating various articles

Paint and Varnish

Plasticizer (U.S. 1989701) in—
Paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and dopes containing cellulose esters or ethers

Paper

Plasticizer (U.S. 1989701) in—
Compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used in the manufacture of coated papers and as coatings for decorating and protecting products made of paper or pulp

Photographic

Plasticizer (U.S. 1989701) in making—
Films from cellulose esters or ethers

Plastics

Plasticizer (U.S. 1989701) in making—
Laminated fiber products
Molded products
Plastics from or containing cellulose esters or ethers

Resins

Plasticizer (U.S. 1989701) in making—
Artificial resins from or containing cellulose esters or ethers

Rubber

Plasticizer (U.S. 1989701) in—
Compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used as coatings for protecting and decorating rubber goods

Stone

Plasticizer (U.S. 1989701) in—
Compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used as coatings for decorating and protecting artificial and natural stone

Textile

Plasticizer (U.S. 1989701) in—
Compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used in the manufacture of coated fabrics

Wood

Plasticizer (U.S. 1989701) in—
Compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used as protective and decorative coatings on woodwork

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Cellulosic materials, paper, fabrics, and the like

1-Imino-3-thiazolidone

Insecticide

Suggested for use as—
Insecticide

Magnesium Fluoarsenate

Insecticide

Insecticide (Brit. 499529) claimed to be—
Available for use in sprays in combination with lime-sulphur and bordeaux mixtures without the disadvantage of decomposition and injury to plants
Equal to and in many cases superior to lead arsenate
Good against biting insects
Harmless to plants because of low content of water-soluble arsenic and stability
Very suitable in physical properties

Mannitol Monoborate

Electrical

Ingredient of—
Electrical condensers

Methyl Citrate

Chemical

Reactant in—
Organic syntheses

Food

Volatility reducing agent (Brit. 435272) for—
Flavoring agents used in food preparations, such as jellies, jams, puddings, desserts, preserves, and the like

Methylenedibetanaphthol

Lubricant

Antioxidant for—
Motor lubricants

Methylheptyne Carbonate

Perfume

Imparter of—
Freshness or leafy note to violet perfume

Oleyl-p'-methyldiethylaminoethylaminoanilide Hydrochloride

Pharmaceutical

Suggested thickener for—
Medicinal oils

Para-aminodiphenyl Carbinol

Lubricant

Antioxidant for—
Motor lubricants

3-Parahydroxycyclohexylpropanol

Plastics

Claimed to be—
New raw material available for plastic manufacture

Paraphenylene Di-isosulphocyanide

Insecticide

Claimed (Brit. 471154) as—
Insecticide

Paratoluic Acid

Chemical

Reactant in—
Organic syntheses

Dye

Reactant in—
Dye syntheses

Propylarsonic Acid, Normal

Analysis

Reagent in—
Analytical processes involving control and research in science and industry
Reagent in testing for—
Zirconium in steels (said to be effective in testing for amounts even as low as 0.1 percent in the presence of many other metals)

Resorcinolsulphonic Acid

Analysis

New detectant for—
Sodium (said to produce a white, crystalline precipitate very slightly soluble in water and insoluble in excess of the reagent)

Resorcinol Monoheptylether Diethylcarbamate

Pharmaceutical

Claimed (Brit. 493465) to have properties as—
Vermicide for animals

Terephthalanilide Chloride

Dye

Intermediate (Brit. 489430) in making—
Synthetic dyestuffs

Chemical

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Pharmaceutical chemicals

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Assistant (Brit. 489430) in—
Textile processing

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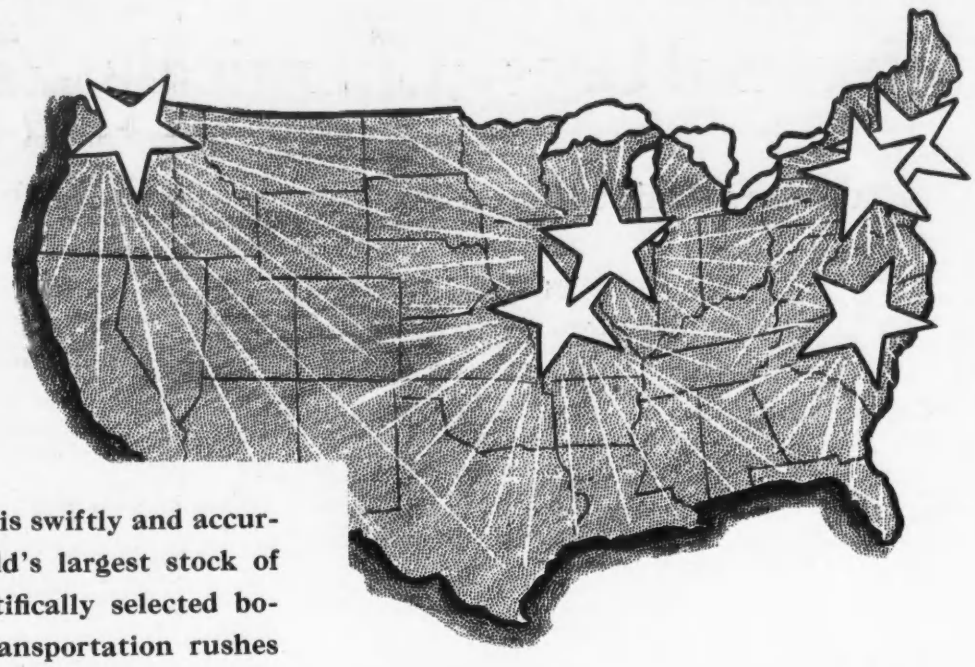

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Narcotics Production And Use Increased

—Continued from page 3

Japanese. One of the first consequences of Japanese control over an area in China is abrogation of all narcotic control measures and he declared that the Japanese are encouraging opium cultivation and the establishment of narcotic drug factories as a source of revenue. He added that heavy penalties are imposed on Chinese engaging in the narcotics trade, but that Japanese nationals receive only nominal fines or none at all.

Mr. Fuller complimented the Chinese representative on the efforts of his government in controlling narcotic trade and gave the committee much detail regarding growth of the drug traffic in the Japanese-occupied areas. In Manchuria, he stated, the budget provides for a considerable increase in opium sales as a revenue measure and addiction in that area is spreading rapidly and is now affecting Japanese nationals. In the cities occupied by the Japanese in other parts of China, he asserted, there is little effort to suppress the narcotic trade and sales have been legalized by the imposition of taxes, with the wholesale trade in the hands of Japanese firms, often in cooperation with the Japanese army, which, he said, is in marked contrast to conditions in Japan proper where strenuous efforts are made to suppress the trade. He declared that this situation is of great concern to the United States government since much of the heroine found in the illicit trade in this country has been traced to Japanese-occupied areas in China, and also the smoking opium sent to this country from China, which is a blend of Chinese and Iranian opium of a type which has no market in China and which indicates Iranian opium is being imported to the Japanese areas of China for the purpose of producing a product exclusively for illegal shipment to the United States.

Opium Control Plan

The advisory committee reported that it has completed a preliminary draft of a convention for the limitation and control of the cultivation of the opium poppy and the production of raw opium and the control of other methods for the manufacture of opium alkaloids. It was officially noted that the governments are generally pleased with the operation of the convention and the progress in the enactment of laws and administrative measures. Under the 1931 convention there is an increase in the number of countries supplying their own estimates of demand and a close relation between these estimates and actual consumption.

It was announced that Turkey had ratified the 1936 convention for the suppression of illicit traffic in dangerous drugs, so that this convention would now take effect since it had previously been ratified by nine other countries—Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Guatamala, Greece, Haiti, India and Roumania. The United States has refused to sign the convention on the ground that it is not sufficiently stringent.

The delegates from the United States and Canada objected to a proposal of the Mexican government to establish shops for sale of narcotics to addicts. These delegates declared that narcotic addiction should not be considered incurable and that medical experts agree that supplying drugs to addicts not suffering any particular disease constitutes an offense. They asked the Mexican delegate to have his government postpone this plan and expressed a fear that, if carried out, it would greatly increase smuggling across their borders.

Statistical Data

As usual there was great interest in the annual report of Leon Steinig of the Secretariat of the League of Nations concerning the results of the application of the International Drug Conventions as regards the manufacture, export and consumption of drugs derived from opium and from the cocoa leaf. This report shows that there has been a marked general increase in the world manufacture of the principal drugs in question, a decrease in consumption of morphine, and an increase for all other drugs. World stocks are large for most of the drugs. The manufacture of morphine has been increasing rapidly, largely because of its use for conversion into codeine and dionine. The report discussed these drugs in detail and also the world situation regarding diacetyl morphine (heroine) and cocaine.

Statistical data in this report included the following, 1937 being the latest year for which data were available, and 1936 statistics being repeated for Italy, which furnished none for 1937:—

Production

	Tons	
	1937.	1936.
Cocaine	4.080	3.950
Codeine	28.800	24.200
Diacetylmorphine	0.975	0.870
Dionine	2.900	2.600
Morphine	43.200	36.900

Consumption

Cocaine	3.870	3.540
Codeine	*26.300	*24.200
Diacetylmorphine	0.980	0.853
Dionine	*2.728	*2.700
Morphine, as such	8.000	8.800
Converted into other drugs	32.300	27.700

* Estimated; reporting of statistics not required.

Exports

Cocaine	0.914	1.008
Codeine	5.200	4.140
Diacetylmorphine	0.119	0.208
Dionine	0.741	0.615
Morphine	1.175	1.350

Stocks

(End of year)

Cocaine	3.000	3.000
Codeine	10.600	8.100
Diacetylmorphine	*....	*....
Dionine	1.300	1.100
Morphine	10.200	7.700

* Not given.

Loft Ordered Not to Sell 200,000 Pepsi-Cola Shares

Norfolk, July 5, 1939

Federal Judge Way has entered an order restraining Loft, Inc., Charles Guth and the Pepsi-Cola Company from disposing of 200,000 shares of the Pepsi-Cola Company stock, pending the hearing of a suit in the Federal court there seeking to set aside the bankruptcy sale in 1930 of the National Pepsi-Cola Company, predecessor of the present Pepsi-Cola Company. Question of the jurisdiction will come before Judge Way in Richmond July 28.

Hecker Products Company, this city, has acquired the Pa-Pi-A Corporation, manufacturer of the "Vanti-Pa-Pi-A," a new beverage made from papaya melon.

Drug Ads Prohibited

Preliminary injunctions in some instances succeeding temporary restraining orders previously issued, have been granted by various United States District Courts at the petition of the Federal Trade Commission under the Wheeler-Lea act, prohibiting further false advertising of drugs, claimed to by treatments for delayed menstruation, by the following:—

Harry S. Benham, trading as America's Medicine and the NuMode Company, Chicago.

Leland F. Benham, trading as the Zelle Company, Chicago.

J. V. Cordes and Mrs. J. H. Cordes, trading as Martha Beasley Associates, Detroit.

Edward L. Jenkins and Mildred Jenkins, trading as Antisepto Products, Antisepto Products Company, Educational Products Company, and Sanitol Products Company, Chicago.

Robert C. Oberlin, trading as the Research Products Company, Cleveland Heights, Ohio.

Irving Sofronski, trading as Dr. Albar's Medicine Company, Penn Products, Dr. Penn's Products Company, and Dr. Ron-Al Medicine Company, Philadelphia.

Pharmaceutical Ad. Directors Elect Austin President

At the fifth annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Advertising Directors Club, held in the Park Central Hotel, June 29, the following officers were elected: President, Edward B. Austin, of Thomas Leeming & Co.; vice-president, Edward A. H. King, of Crookes Laboratories, Inc.; treasurer, E. Walton Bobst, Hoffmann-LaRoche, Inc., and secretary, Dr. Robert E. Spline, Bristol-Myers, Inc.

Fennebresque to Address Export Managers July 11

G. W. Fennebresque, vice-president of the Lambert Pharmacal Company, St. Louis, will address the New York Export Managers Club, at a get-together luncheon in the Hotel Pennsylvania, July 11. Mr. Fennebresque will talk on "Some High Spots in a 81,000-Mile Trip."

Botanical Drugs, Spices, and Gums

Shortened Trading Period Reduced Botanical Drug Activity —European Prices Show Substantial Firmness—Collections Considered Uncertain—Consumers Hold Fair Stocks

In some measure, business in botanical drugs was hampered last week by the holiday period. Many buyers made the week-end a four-day holiday period, closing Friday night and resuming business the following Wednesday morning. Consequently, it was a period of comparatively moderate volume of sales and few changes in prices.

On the whole, however, business was reported about in line with normal for the Summer period. Unquestionably there has been a falling off in transactions during the past several weeks, attributable, according to some, to the heavy selling during the Spring period. In this regard, one house on spot made the following comment:

At present, the general botanical market is suffering from too much buying during the so-called war scare last April. Buyers were bombarded with alarming sales letters, telegrams, phone calls, etc.

Against the lack of demand at this time was the unquestioned fact that prices for numerous European botanicals showed strength at the very time when weakness would be the normal condition. Danger of war has not been removed from Europe. Military necessity or preferment has turned many workers to activities dictated by the political and military economy of the botanical drug centers of the Continent. There remained considerable doubt regarding European collections and sellers on spot reflect that fact by holding fairly firm views on prices in general.

Entries of botanicals at the port of New York since the week of January 1, 1939, and the detention of these items by the Department of Agriculture because of the presence of matter rendering them unfit for human consumption were:—

	Bags	
	Detained.	Entered.
Anise	...	900
Belladonna	...	220
Caraway	1,864	18,139
Cardamom (cases)	32	952
Celery	...	982
Coriander	95	4,719
Cumin	100	1,592
Digitalis leaves (cases)	...	...
Dill	...	677
Fennel	315	849
Henbane leaves (bales)	...	126
Mustard	...	11,481
Poppy	...	19,245
Sage leaves (bales)	...	1,194

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Coriander seed, bleached, ¼c. per lb.
Ipecac root, whole, 5c. per lb.
powdered, 5c. per lb.
Prickly ash bark, 2c. per lb.
Pepper, black, Tellicherry, ¾c. per lb.

Reduced

Beth root, 1c. per lb.
Blueflag root, 1c. per lb.
Cassia fistula, ½c. per lb.
Clove, Madagascar, ⅜c. per lb.
Caraway seed, ¼c. per lb.
Celery seed, India, ¼c. per lb.
Coriander seed, ¼c. per lb.
Digitalis leaves, 1c. per lb.
Doggrass root, cut, 1c. per lb.
Echinacea root, ½c. per lb.
Fennel seed, India, ¼c. per lb.
Gelsemium root, 1c. per lb.
Lovage root, foreign, 5c. per lb.
Orris root, Verona, whole, ½c. per lb.
Peppermint leaves, foreign, 5c. per lb.
Pepper, black, Alleppy, ¼c. per lb.
Red, chillies, Japan, ½c. per lb.
Rose flowers, red, 20c. per lb.
Stillingia root, ½c. per lb.
Stone root, ½c. per lb.
Uva ursi leaves, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from forty typical botanicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
125.4	125.4	123.2	122.3

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Balsams

Copaiba.—Light—virtually jobbing—demand was noted locally and the market as a whole was quiet and uneventful with prices holding mainly steady.

Sesame 1,716 13,317
Stramonium (bales) 299 339
Thyme (bales) 40 944

Current prices on botanical drugs and spices are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

Fir.—Movement was conservative but sufficient in volume to keep quotations steady on both the Oregon and Canadian material.

Barks

Barberry.—Stocks on this market were sufficient to meet current consuming requirements and replenishment must await collection of new crop in the primary market. Prices were steady.

Black Haw.—Although undertones seemed to be slightly easier, prices lacked quoteable change. New crop collections were making fair progress, it was said, but values in the country have held up surprisingly well.

Elm.—New crop collections of selected bark were accumulating sufficiently to create easier prices and a downward tendency in the primary market. Quotations on spot held at 22c. to 24c. per pound, but conditions favored buyers with firm orders to place.

Orange Peel.—The call was irregular and no better than it had been in the past several weeks. However, prices continued steady, reflecting absence of weakness in the primary markets.

Wild Cherry.—Interest in this article at the present time centers in the accumulation of new crop stocks in the primary market. Progress thus far has been mainly satisfactory and the consuming needs of the Fall and Winter months seemed likely to be fully protected.

Beans

St. Ignatius.—Small lots moved and in the main interest was at low ebb. Prices remained about steady on spot because of the absence of more favorable position in the primary market.

Vanilla.—All conditions seemed to point to a market of probably firm prices during the months ahead. Opening prices on new crop Bourbons were high, and since the prospect of the crop being larger has become poorer, conditions tending to support the opening prices were favorable on the whole. Unsold stocks in France were small and held in strong hands. On spot, a fair, but not large, reserve of all kinds of beans were held at very firm prices, regardless of the not especially good demand at this time.

Berries

Cubeb.—Undertones were very steady. Although the call was light, it was also fairly steady and thus created considerable support to prevailing prices.

Hawthorn.—Values continued to hold at 20c. to 21c. per pound, but there was some reason to expect lower quotations once new crop begins to be offered in normal quantities.

Flowers

Chamomile.—Business was very good and along seasonal lines. Outlook for substantially lower prices in Europe were not especially encouraging since the progress of the crops was not clearly disclosed and present shipment quotations suggested firmness of markets across the ocean.

Elder.—Quotations from foreign sources have been remarkably steady notwithstanding the fact that the new crop collections ordinarily suggest moderate easing of values as goods are offered for later shipment. Spot quotations held steady though demand was light.

Mullein.—Demand has dropped to a seasonal low and trade was little more than enough to keep local quotations fairly steady during the past week. New crop offerings had yet to be made in normal quantities.

Rose.—Red flowers were lowered to the basis of $2 to $2.10 per pound and the market was quiet as well as easy. Pale flowers, on the other hand, showed strength caused by inability of sellers to deliver material of normal quality. The nominal price here was 50c. per pound on anything available.

Gums

Arabic.—Moderate demand prevailed in a market fairly steady so far as prices were concerned. Recently, a slightly easier situation developed in the primary market but the position of the article changed but moderately at the best. The trade looked forward to Fall as the next period in which demand might show a fair revival.

Asafetida.—All prices were firmly maintained. The call for powder revealed that millers were powdering the gum to order, this being because of the seasonal difficulty of preserving stocks of the gum in powdered form during the humid weather of Summer.

Camphor.—Business was fairly good but it consisted mostly of orders involving quantities of moderate size. Prices held. Imports into Cuba during 1938 totaled 7,993 kilos valued at $5,917, compared with 6,419 kilos in 1937 valued at $4,740. Germany was the principal supplier in both years, 1938 imports aggregating 7,726 kilos ($5,680), while incoming shipments in 1937 amounted to 5,985 kilos ($4,617). During 1938 United States supplied 93 kilos ($93), while Japan's share in 1938 amounted to 174 kilos ($144). None was received from Japan in 1937.

Sandarac.—All advices suggested that the period ahead would be one of firm prices either as present or even still higher prices. Collections in the primary market have been small at the best; some reports said none had been gathered, but that seemed unlikely to those with a knowledge of the economy governing native life at the source.

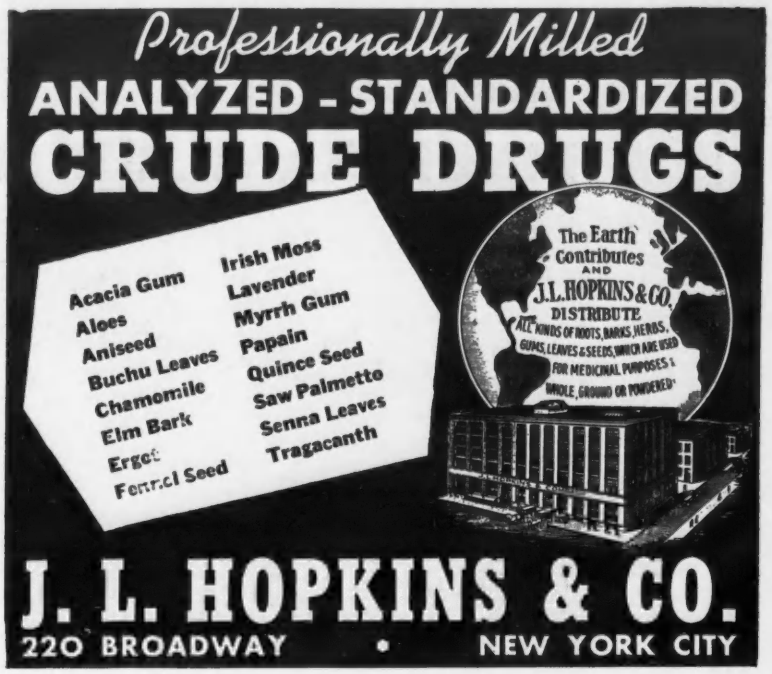
Tragacanth.—Fully steady prices prevailed and while demand was not especially active it was at least a support to the spot market that took most of its strength from the fact that values in the primary market were under strong and very definite control.

Herbs and Leaves

Digitalis.—One quarter quoted spot goods as low as 35c. to 36c. per pound. In view of the present inactivity of the consuming market, and in keeping with the fact that new crops are growing, the easier situation seemed in line with probability.

Henbane.—No further easing of the market was noted. Prices were at least steady and with replacement values generally showing well maintained position, local quotations were expected to hold.

Peppermint.—Foreign goods were available on spot at 40c. per pound



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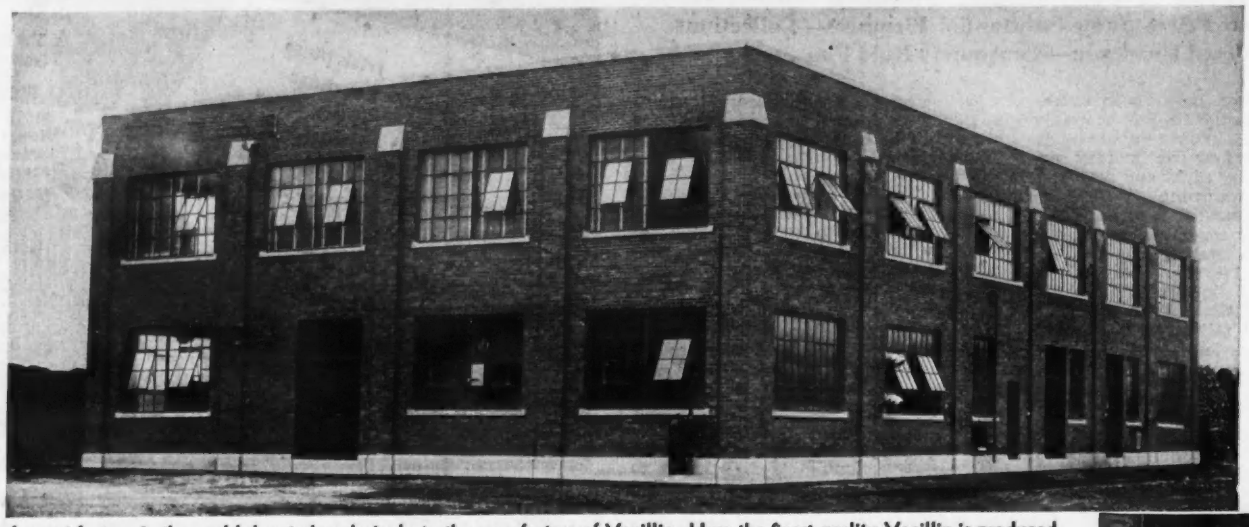

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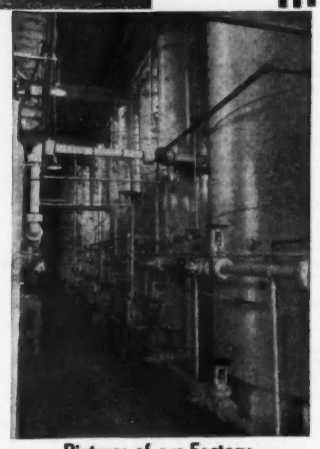

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9 SO. CLINTON ST., CHICAGO, ILL. — 907 ELLIOTT ST. WEST, WINDSOR, ONT.

minimum, the maximum quotation being 45c., according to seller. Domestic goods held quotably unchanged. Neither variety of this material was in much demand.

Senna.—Fair business was done in this article and the values were well maintained under conditions little influenced by the element of unusual competition. Stocks were sufficient for all reasonable requirements.

Uva Ursi.—Lack of trading turned valued in favor of buyers. Also, the fact that new crops were pending may have been an element in the easier situation. Quotations were 7c. to 8c. per pound.

Miscellaneous

Cassia Fistula.—The market was fractionally lower at 8c. to 9c. per pound. The call was light and irregular much of the time last week and conditions appeared fairly favorable for buyers.

Ergot.—The situation will bear watching. Recent cables asking for offerings and prices have failed of concrete affirmative results; shippers in at least two instances reported inability to offer or quote. Under such conditions, the spot was naturally very steady with sellers showing some reserve.

Guarana.—Undertones were steady and although prices were no higher, they were also not the least unsettled and, in fact, appeared to have more upward tendency than any other.

Kamala.—This item was on the firm side, in keeping with its primary market position according to report. Demand was moderate to fair most of the time last week and there was absolutely no tendency toward shading.

Lycopodium.—Until new crop shall reveal the position of this article more clearly, it appeared probable that spot quotations would remain very firm. The recent advance was fully maintained regardless of the fact that demand was light last week.

Roots

Beth.—Under new crop influence, spot quotations were slightly lower at 16c. to 21c. per pound according to variety required by buyers.

Blood.—Quotations turned up slightly lower at 13c. to 14c. per pound and the market had easier undertones as the result of new crop influences.

Doggrass.—Under competition, sales were made at 11c. to 12c. per pound, a price down slightly from those prevailing in recent weeks.

Echinacea.—Local sellers offered at a fractional decline to 16c. to 17c. per pound without a substantial consumer interest having developed. Trade was very quiet.

Gelsemium.—Lack of much interest was generally reported and when a few inquiries did reach the spot last week, quotations were named at the lower figure of 10c. to 11c. per pound. Business was not confirmed at that limit.

Ipecac.—Values recovered on spot last week and whole root was closer in line with replacement cost when it was quoted at $1.05 to $1.10 per pound. Powder was up to $1.15 to $1.20.

Seeds

Anise.—Values were steady. Demand was confined to prompt requirements and such needs were few.

Cardamom.—Values on decorticated and green material failed to decline further, but they were still easy and conditions favored buyers. Bleached seed appeared to be very steady.

Celery.—The market was generally steady abroad and at home. Demand was moderately active, consisting of a fair volume of requirements that tended to keep quotations well maintained.

Flea. — The market seemed to be under some pressure and, while open quotations lacked quotable change, values were rather soft under the influence of considerable competition in local circles.

Sabadilla. — Sales of powder have been very fair this season, but at the moment a slowing down in consumer interest has developed without prices reflecting the lessening of trade.

Current prices on botanical drugs and spices are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

Spices

Cassia.—Values were about steady, but were backed by a demand not better than moderate and which was dictated solely by immediate requirements of a not large number of buyers.

Clove.—Steady undertones and prices were the general rule. Primary market shipment quotations changed very little last week and hence local sellers maintained quotations regardless of the not active demand.

Ginger.—Fair demand for Jamaica root was noted and values were steady. The call for African root was not very active, but values remained unchanged at their already low price level. Cochin and Japanese root were dull.

Paprika. — Pressure to sell on spot has been relieved in some measure and sellers as a whole were disposed to await the result of new crop production on shipment values before taking a further stand on the market. Demand was light, locally.

Peppers.—Trade was narrow out of spot stocks and grinders seemed to be fairly well supplied against future requirements. Price activity was restricted to occasional fluctuations that rarely were productive of an open change in open quotations.

Trading in black pepper futures on the New York Produce Exchange from July 3 to July 7, inclusive, comprised 79 contracts, a total of 2,654,400 pounds. Following is a price record for the week:—

	Cents per pound		
	High.	Low.	Close.
January	3.53	3.35	3.42@3.47
March	3.58	3.50	3.50@3.52
May	3.62	3.51	3.58@3.64
July	3.20	3.18	3.18@3.21
September	3.30	3.23	3.27@3.34
December	3.41	3.34	3.32@3.42

Everett B. Nelson has become advertising manager for the U. S. Gutta Percha Paint Company, Providence, R. I. Mr. Nelson specialized in color and design and graphic arts in his studies at Rhode Island School of Design, Hawthorne Summer School, Brown University, and Harvard University. He has been a painter and decorator, an instructor and critic in art, and a writer on typographic subjects, and has had, as well, some seven years' experience in advertising work.

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Essential Oils, Aromatic Chemicals

Anise and Cassia Lower and Easier—Resale Clove Shades Producers' Prices — Italian Lemon Down Slightly — Movement of Citrous Oils Seasonal—Wormseed Firm

The short week resulted in volume of sales of essential oils and aromatics being somewhat smaller than had been the common experience in recent weeks. Some houses closed Friday and opened the following Wednesday morning, thus shortening the work week to three days. Most of the trade closes Saturday in the Summer months.

However, Wednesday and Thursday morning mails were very good, all things considered, and the market as a whole displayed steady to firm undertones and developed very few changes in prices.

Developments of the week included lowering of quotations on anise and cassia oils, both the product of China and both under the influence of the Japanese blockade of China shipment ports for this item. Demand was irregular locally and that fact tended to keep the market competitive.

Resale clove was offered at less than producers' prices, a curious situation that may have had some relation to the steady importations of Madagascar clove oil. Such importations, too, found a market with the makers of eugenol and at the expense of domestically produced oil.

Citrous oils moved in seasonal fashion. Sales of California lemon and orange continued in excellent volume. Messina lemon was down slightly on the spot, a reaction not unusual after such an extended period of rising prices here and in the primary market.

Offerings of Soviet Russia peppermint oil continued to be made to this market at prices which showed the ability of the Russian shippers to hurdle easily the 25 percent ad valorem duty that prevails. Individual requests for added protection for the American farmer have been made to representatives in Congress, but signs of a united, organized and forceful propaganda to that end have yet to appear.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

None

Reduced

Anise, 2c. per lb.
Cassia, 2c. per lb.
Clove, resale, 2c. per lb.
Lemon, Italian, 10c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical essential oils on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
69.1	69.4	68.6	70.5

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Essential Oils

Amber. — Both crude and refined material were in steady price position regardless of the absence of more than jobbing demand for either article. Undertones were steady in keeping with the replacement position of the item.

Anise.—The market was lower at 63c. to 65c. per pound and not very active. Prices were easy and seemed likely to remain so until such time as developments in the primary market shall force a change. May imports totaled 22,623 pounds. China sent 15,802 pounds, and French Indo-China, 6,724 pounds.

Bay.—Summer demand has been fair on the whole and values have shown substantial stability throughout the past several weeks. Stocks were ample, numerous consignment lots being in store.

Bergamot. — Stability of prices was the keynote of the market on this material. As to demand, it lagged some and rarely rose above jobbing limits last week. May imports totaled 26,941 pounds.

Bois De Rose.—Brazilian oil held firm on spot, reflecting the fully stable position of the item in the primary market. As to demand, it was routine and usually for quantities conservative in size.

Cajeput.—Small orders were fairly numerous and they gave support to prices reported steady for some time. Stocks were sufficient for current requirements at least.

Caraway.—Transactions were routine and along lines dictated by conservative consuming requirements at the present time. Undertones and prices were steady on the spot.

Cassia.—The market eased slightly under competition and quotations at the close of last week prevailed on the basis of 88c. to 92c. per pound according to seller and packaging. Demand was moderate to light and larger consumers were usually aloof. May imports totaled 8,060 pounds.

Citronella.—The situation comprising low prices and light demand changed very little. Consumer operations were conservative as to both spot deliveries and the purchase of future arrivals. It was still a buyers' market. May imports totaled 380,240 pounds.

Clove.—Resellers were shading the firsthand prices by about 2c. per pound. The producers indicated that cost of production precluded their shading of present values. Imported oil seemed constantly to be increasing as a problem in this market.

Dill.—Stocks to supply picklers with their requirements were said to be ample in size. Prices were considered to be favorable on the whole for buyers with important orders to place.

Eucalyptus.—Undertones continued to indicate a very firm market for this article and the outlook for well maintained, and possibly for higher, prices was excellent. The season of largest consumption lies ahead. May imports totaled 2,105 pounds.

Geranium.—Conditions as to sale and price changed little. Values on spot seemed to be favorable especially in view of the fact that shipment quotations on Bourbon oil were advanced twice in the recent past. May imports totaled 30,581 pounds from the following sources:

	Pounds.
France	5,608
Netherlands	50
United Kingdom	944
British East Africa	1,760
Algeria	9,930
French Africa	12,289

Grapefruit.—Low prices should encourage a wider use of this article and considerable missionary work was reported being done to spread its popularity, especially in the beverage trade.

Ginger.—Quotations held steady, being generally low and reasonably attractive considering the very moderate consumer interest displayed at the present time.

Lemon.—Italian oil was slightly lower at $3.10 to $3.75 per pound according to brand. Fireworks seemed about burned out for the time being and the market apparently had reverted to its previously fairly steady position. California oil held steady at $2.50 per pound, comparing with $3.10 asked for Italian material. May imports 25,700 pounds.

Lemongrass.—Recent advances in shipment prices were reported well maintained and the market as a whole seemed to be steady notwithstanding the absence of much demand for spot deliveries. May imports totaled 53,831 pounds.

Lime.—All primary markets reported firm prices and offered conservative quantities. Demand was along seasonal lines on spot and reached a fair poundage. May imports were as follows:

	Pounds.
Malta, Gozo, and Cyprus	45
United Kingdom	1,425
Mexico	4,570
Jamaica	800
Trinidad and Tobago	3,213
Other British West Indies	2,804
Total	12,857

Orange.—Seasonal sales made a very fair business at prices distinctly favor-

Current prices on essential oils and aromatic chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

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PEPPERMINT, SPEARMINT, WINTERGREEN, Etc.
Main Office and Works
KALAMAZOO, MICH., U. S. A.

able for buyers during the past several weeks. Competition was keen for the reason that there were offerings of oil from many different countries; wherever oranges grow there appeared to have developed an orange oil business. May imports were as follows:—

Germany	121
Italy	4,150
Palestine	26
Other French Africa	39,126
Total	43,423

Peppermint.—Prices were very low in some quarters and attractive in practically all directions. Market interest centered on the influx of Soviet Russia oil into this country, together with its sale in world markets for years supplied by the United States. The situation was serious in the minds of the American producers, yet so far as can be learned, no organized effort for relief seemed underway. Numerous individual protests have been filed with Congressmen representing peppermint producing States, however. Russian oil seems to hurdle the 25 percent duty easily. In view of the danger that Russia may try to capture the export market of the United States, the following list of countries buying American oil in the month of May may be a contribution to the general situation by emphasizing the importance of exports to the American farmers:—

	Pounds.
France	1,583
Germany	728
Netherlands	2,118
Norway	551
Sweden	853
United Kingdom	20,771
Canada	718
Honduras	25
Mexico	2
Jamaica	25
Cuba	23
Haiti	11
Argentina	400
Brazil	1,230
Chile	125
Venezuela	11
China	75
Philippine Islands	60
Australia	1,185
Union of South Africa	590
Total	31,084

Aromatic Chemicals

Amyl Ethers.—In general, the group was steady as to both prices and demand for prompt deliveries. Trading was up to normal limits and created a market of very steady undertones.

Amyl Phenylacetate.—Trade was slow. Buyers bought actual needs and volume was conservative at the best. Prices remained steady.

Benzaldehyde.—While trade was fair in size, it was not expanding sufficiently to create added firmness to prevailing prices. Stability seemed to be the rule.

Benzyl Compounds.—Buyers bought their actual requirements freely and in fair volume. However, there was a lack of rising requirements that tended to keep the market generally routine.

Bromstyrol.—Inquiries increased some and sales were thought to be a slight improvement over those in recent weeks. Quotations seemed firmer in the absence of some of the recent competition.

Carvol.—Inquiries were routine in number and size but the market seemed to be reasonably steady since there was little disposition of sellers to shade prevailing quotations on the item.

Ethyl Vanillin. — Sales continued steadily in good quantities at firm prices which, although higher than had prevailed some time back, were still advantageous for consumer operations. Movement was very good last week and the market closed in steady position.

Eucalyptol.—Raw material strength seemed unabated and was likely so to continue for the future for the reason that primary market stocks were below normal and the season of largest consumption was close at hand. Hence, the derived item was well maintained in price and the tendency was up.

Eugenol.—It was intimated that domestic producers of clove oil have been losing business to the makers of eugenol for the reason that the latter have been able to buy Madagascar oil in very fair quantities. Eugenol remained steady in price.

Geraniol.—All qualities or grades were in excellent reserve and all manufacturing requirements were easily supplied at prices generally attractive to buyers. Trade last week was fair.

Heliotropine. — Movement was fair but not larger than had been the case in recent weeks. A market of generally steady undertones prevailed and prices were well held in most instances.

Hydroxycitronellal.—Business braced beautifully last week when inquiries received in some quarters showed considerable expansion over those commonly received in the past several weeks. Prices developed a firmer undertone.

Isoeugenol.—While not expanding in activity, the market for this item showed a steady quality that found full reflection in well maintained spot quotations throughout the past week.

Linalyl Acetate.—Business was of the ordinary run commonly present in the market for some time past. Market undertones continued to be usually steady and few instances of prices being shaded were reported last week.

Vanillin.—Prices were firm at the recent rise and the generally improved market continued to display no signs of an early setback. Present quotations were considered attractive to consumers and despite the plentiful production of the item, they seemed almost certain to be maintained readily. Demand was reported very good on the whole.

Guenther Favors Firm Stand On South American Business

Dr. Ernest Guenther, chief research chemist for Fritzsche Brothers, essential oils and aromatics, this city, is back at the home office after a ten-week trip to the West Indies, Central, and South America. With the exception of a railroad journey between Mexico City and Colima, Mexico, and a short sea trip to Dominica, Dr. Guenther did all his traveling by air, making connections with a micrometric precision that was interrupted only by an accident on the railroad trip in Mexico.

Leaving New York City on April 20, Dr. Guenther flew to Jamaica, where he studied conditions affecting production of orange, lime, and pimenco oils. Flying to Puerto Rico, he surveyed the situation in bay oil and then proceeded to the Island of Guadeloupe, where he boarded a yacht for Dominica to study lime oil production. While at Dominica a group of natives boarded the yacht, demanded money, and the fight that ensued was quelled by the harbor police.

From Guadeloupe, Dr. Guenther flew by clipper ship to Trinidad, South America, again to investigate production of lime oil, and proceeded along the coast to the Guianas by air, thence to Brazil and the town of Belem at the mouth of the Amazon, where copaiba balsam came in for study. A flight up the Amazon to Manaos carried him to the district from whence comes bois de rose. Another clipper ship set him down at Rio de Janeiro, from which point he went by air to Paraguay to visit the producing regions of petitgrain oil, Asuncion being the center of the industry.

Leaving Asuncion, Dr. Guenther flew across the Andes to Chile, Peru, Ecuador, Panama, and Salvador, and thence to Guatemala where the new lemongrass and citronella oil industries were surveyed. Mexico City was the next stop on the air argosy and following a visit af the Fritzsche branch known as Productos Fritzsche Brothers, S. A., he went by rail to Colima to investigate the lime oil industry there, got into a bad rail accident on the return trip, and after a twenty-four hour delay boarded an air liner for New York, reaching this city on July 4.

As to business conditions in South America generally, Dr. Guenther reports that a few of the countries offer good possibilities to the American manufacturers of essential oils, aromatics, and compounds. Others appear less promising because of import restrictions, exchange difficulties and an exaggerated nationalistic spirit which is becoming more and more hostile toward any foreign influence, except for the granting of loans. He feels that a much firmer stand in the conduct of our foreign affairs is needed if we are to protect United States interests in Central and South America.

Government Expense Cut Demanded in House Bill

—Continued from page 3

ministration; Civilian Conservation Corps; the legislative establishment; the compensation of judges of the courts of the United States; the compensation of the military and the naval services and of the civil establishments, and pensions and other benefits disbursed and administered by the Veterans' Administration.

The President would be empowered to make exceptions or exemptions with respect to grants-in-aid to the States, Territories, or the District of Columbia "if public convenience and necessity shall require," and to deal similarly with any agency or part thereof under the same condition. These exemptions and the reasons therefor would be required to be published in the *Federal Register*.

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Petroleum Solvents, Lubricants, Fuels

Paint Thinners and Naphthas in Better Demand — Rubber Solvent Firm — Gasoline Reduced in East and Midwest — Synthetic Rubber Made from Butane

Petroleum thinners and v. m. & p. naphthas drew more interest from buyers last week which was a reflection of the increased activity in the paint manufacturing trade. The holiday in midweek tended to distract the interest of purchasers, but the increased inquiries during the last three days of the week indicated that shipments this week would materially increase. Rubber solvent continued to be in good call, while the market for the cleaning naphthas remained firm. Price-cutting was reported in the Midwest, but this was not duplicated in the New York area.

The strength of the natural gasoline market, as indicated by reports from the Mid-Continent, added a firmer background to the position of most of the light gaseous solvents in the petroleum hydrocarbon group. This was especially true of hexane and propane, both of which were reported weak three weeks ago.

For the first time in about two months there were reports of available supplies of crude scale wax in the hands of suppliers. Most prospective buyers, however, found that shipment could not be made until next month. Despite the appearance of the material, the quoted price continued nominal, for sellers were naming their own figures for spot transactions. White mineral oils and petrolatum both continued routine with the holiday holding down sales somewhat.

A major refiner reduced gasoline in New England and New York, the price cut being responsive to lowering of prices on the Gulf Coast two weeks ago, and the reduction in charter rates from the Gulf to the North Atlantic seaboard. Kerosene continued weak but light fuel oils finally firmed. Heavy oils and lubricants continued steady.

Development of a process for making synthetic rubber from butane was announced by the research director of a Midwestern company last week. The process has been advanced to the stage of commercial utilization. The synthetic rubber has wearing properties superior to natural rubber and its cost will allow it to compete with the natural product, the research director said. The new product is better and less expensive than the "buna" rubber produced in Germany recently.

The Texas Railroad Commission made known its intention to appeal if the United States Circuit Court of Appeals upholds a lower court ruling in a case involving validity of the commission's method of determining oil well allowables. If the Circuit Court's decision is unfavorable to the commission, the case will be taken to the Supreme Court. The argument which the state will use in appealing is that under the marginal well law the commission cannot reduce the allowable of any well below twenty barrels if it is capable of making twenty barrels.

Solvents and Diluents

Ingredients used in the manufacture of paint began moving in better volume last week due to the pick-up in the paint market. Shipments were small in gallonage for the entire period due to the interruption of the holiday, but the volume on each individual day was larger. Likewise, rubber solvent became a bit more active although the market previously had been far from dull. Cleaners' naphtha and Stoddard solvent were holding firmly, as was v. m. & p. naphtha.

Cleaners' Naphtha. — The cleaning trade was fairly active in the market and shipments into consumption held to the level of the previous week. Reports from the Mid-Continent and the East Coast indicated that the price in all sections held firmly without change.

High-Solvency Naphtha. — Demand held evenly last week with prices firm. The spot tankcar price of No. 8 material was quoted at 13c. per gallon, while No. 30 material was offered at 14½c. per gallon, both f.o.b. refinery.

Lacquer Diluent.—Lacquer manufacturers continued to deal briskly in this ingredient and shipments were of a steady nature. There were no increases in demand over the previous week but the market was in a firm position. Prices were steady and unchanged.

Petroleum Thinners.—Paint manufacturers gave evidence of renewed interest in offerings last week, a reflection of the pick-up in the paint trade. No business was transacted one day during the week which kept the total shipments down to the figure of the previous seven-day period, but the increased inquiries for future deliveries gave added strength to the market. Prices were firm and unchanged at the quoted levels.

Rubber Solvent. — Manufacturers of rubber tires continued to call out a good gallonage of this solvent. Rubber tire production this year to date is estimated to be far ahead of the same period last year, and the increased production is reflected in the call for this material. Most of the demand for this solvent has come from the smaller makers of tires this year, which means that individual shipments have been small, but the total gallonage delivered is most satisfactory in comparison with last year.

Stoddard Solvent.—This material was holding evenly without change last week. Shipments to the cleaning trade have been steady for several weeks to date, and there was no let-up last week. Pricewise, the market was firm.

V.M. & P. Naphtha.—The sluggishness in the paint trade disappeared last week and as a result there was more interest in offerings of this paint ingredient. Shipments into consuming channels picked up to a noticeable extent and prices firmed.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, July 6.—Trade is reported good in petroleum solvents and diluents, but there is little of a new or feature nature in the current trade. Reports of a certain amount of price-cutting continue. Cleaners' material is moving actively. Paint industry needs are being expressed in a good flow of orders. Ruling prices in tankcar lots except as noted are (Tankcar prices f.o.b. Group 3, Oklahoma):—Blending naphtha, 4¼c. to 4½c. per gallon; cleaners' naphtha, 6⅜c. to 6½c., tankcar; 17.5c., tankwagon; petroleum spirits, 5⅜c. to 5½c., tankcar; 16.2c., tankwagon; rubber solvents, 6⅜c. to 6½c.; lacquer diluent, 7⅜c. to 7½c.; Stoddard solvent, 5⅞c. to 6c., tankcar; 15.9c., tankwagon; v.m.&p. naphtha, 6⅜c. to 6½c., tankcar; 16.5c., tankwagon.

Lighter Fractions

Reports from the Midcontinent indicated that the natural gasoline market was in a fairly strong position last week. Daily average production in April, however, totaled 5,925,000 gallons, compared with 5,734,000 in March, and 5,839,000 gallons in April, 1938. Stocks on hand at the end of the month were 230,328,000 gallons, or 32,046,000 gallons more than the first of the month, but 29,190,000 less than the total on hand April 31, 1938. The light gaseous solvents were firm in price last week with demand regular.

Butanes.—The price continued to gain firmness, wiping out entirely the weakening tendencies noted three weeks ago. Demand in the market continued good, although no increases were noted over the previous week.

Hexanes.—The strength in the natural gasoline market was reflected in this derivative, although industrial demand was routine. Shipments were steady, but mostly for small gallonage. Smaller consumers were the most active in the market, indicating that larger buyers had a good supply of stocks on hand. The car lot price for the normal material continued at 12½c. per gallon, basis Group 3, while the car lot price for the laboratory grade remained at 14c. per gallon, basis Group 3.

Heptane.—Reports from major suppliers indicated that the market was routine last week with prices unchanged at 11c. per gallon in car lots for the mixed material, and 11½c. per gallon for the normal, both basis Group 3. These prices have remained unchanged for several months.

Pentanes.—Material was moving into consumption at a good rate, although demand slackened slightly compared with the previous week. Prices were steady and unchanged at the quoted levels.

Propane.—The market strength of natural gasoline was giving firmness to the background for this material. Prices continued unchanged, however, with the figures quoted being 11½c. per gallon for the normal material and 14c. per gallon for the laboratory grade, both basis Group 3.

Octanes.—The demand for this mixture held the strength noted two weeks ago and prices firmed. The car lot quotation of 12½c. per gallon was steady.

Petrolatums and Waxes

Demand from industrial consumers of the materials in this group was lighter last week, a condition which was at-

The State of the Petroleum Market

Tank car gasoline was reduced at an Eastern refinery last week which gave a new figure in this box.

	July 8	July 1	Last Year
Crude petroleum prices at well (average for ten fields) per barrel.....	$1.147	$1.147	$1.26
Gasoline prices at refineries (at four refining centers) per gallon.....	.0492869	.049375	.050625

Current prices on petroleum and its products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

PROTECTO-SEALS
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tributed to the holiday interruption of trade. Shipments were fairly steady, however, and no weakening of price was noted.

White Mineral Oils.—The activity in the market was routine during the period under review with a bit less interest in offerings noted. Although the holiday probably tended to lighten buying interest, stocks were shipped in fairly steady lots. Prices were firm and unchanged for both the domestic and imported oil.

Petrolatum.—The export interest continued to be the feature of the market with a good demand coming from both Europe and the Orient. Domestic industrial purchases last week were routine, however, with shipments being for small-sized quantities of material. The price for all grades has remained steady and unchanged for the past several weeks.

Paraffin.—Although stocks of wax in the hands of Eastern and Pennsylvania refiners were reported slightly more abundant last week shipments were still sold up until the end of the month at least. Last week was the first time in two months that crude scale wax was reported available. Despite these reports, however, the price of 3c. per pound in the East continued to be nominal and suppliers who had material for disposal were asking higher prices than those quoted. The refined wax market continued routine with demand holding well and prices firm and unchanged.

Chicago, July 6.—Business in the refined petroleum wax market continues quiet, but the market seems to have little difficulty in holding its own. Prices currently prevailing are in line with those in effect for some time. Buyers want shipment of material promptly and are staying mostly to an as-required basis. Limited quantities of material are mostly the rule in current dealings. Ruling prices are:—122-124, 4.25c. to 4.3c. per pound; 125-127, 4.35c. to 4.4c.; 127-129, 4.7c. to 4.75c.; 130-132, 5c. to 5.05c.; 132-134, 5.25c. to 5.3c.

Fuels and Lubricants

Gasoline was reduced in New England and New York in tankcar quantities, while the tankwagon price on third-grade motor fuel was lowered at Indianapolis. Kerosene was weak, while heavy fuel oils and lubricants were firm.

Gasoline.—One company reduced the tankcar price ½c. per gallon throughout New York and New England, except Western New York. Demand was good last week, the holiday interlude drawing a heavy call from week-enders.

Kerosene.—Prices were weak and demand light. Shading was reported in New York Harbor.

Gas and Fuel Oils.—The heavy fuel oil market continued strong and the demand for lighter fuel oils also increased. Prices were firm.

Lubricating Oils.—Shipping instructions against contracts were reaching eastern refiners in satisfactory volume. Prices were steady.

Tankwagon Price Changes

Effective June 30, leading sellers reduced the dealer tankwagon price on third-grade gasoline at Indianapolis, 9/10c. to a new price of 13.9c.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, July 6.—Refinery gasoline market conditions are holding steady and firm, with the big consuming season now definitely under way. Kerosene is slow, with tone easy. Heating oils are seasonally quiet. Tractor fuels holding up in good call. Heavy fuel oil is brisk and tone strong. Lubricants are quiet.

GASOLINE.—Low octane motor, 4¼c. to 4½c. per gallon; 63-66 octane motor, 4½c. to 4¾c.; 67-69 octane motor, 4¾c. to 5c.; 70-72 octane motor, 5c. to 5¼c.; 60-62, 400 endpoint, 4¼c. to 4½c.; 64-66, 375, 4¼c. to 4½c.; 68-70, 360, 5c. to 5¼c.

KEROSENE.—42-44, water white, 3⅞c. to 4⅛c. per gallon; 41-43, water white, 3¾c. to 4c.

Outputs and Quotas

A comparison of Bureau of Mines calculations for June productions, State allowable quotas where they exist and the American Petroleum Institute's estimate for crude production for the week ended July 1, follows:—

	*B. of M. Dept. of Int. calculations.	State allowable.	Estimated output.
Oklahoma ...	450,300	428,000	451,950
Kansas	152,400	165,880	160,100
Texas	1,427,300	†1,330,282	1,312,150
Louisiana ...	265,000	263,023	271,250
Arkansas ...	54,700	57,813	59,000
Illinois	174,300	.....	245,200
Eastern	106,400	.....	98,200
Michigan ...	53,400	.....	68,600
Wyoming ...	73,300	.....	67,000
Montana	17,300	.....	15,900
Colorado	5,000	.....	4,050
New Mexico.	117,000	‡117,000	106,600
California ..	594,600	§590,000	594,000
Totals	3,491,000	.....	3,463,000

* These are Bureau of Mines' calculations of the requirements of domestic crude oil based upon certain premises outlined in its detailed forecast for the month of June. As requirements may be supplied either from stocks, or from new production, contemplated withdrawals from crude oil inventories must be deducted from the Bureau's estimated requirements to determine the amount of new crude to be produced.

† Not daily average basic allowable for the thirty (30) day period beginning June 1. Shutdowns are ordered for all Saturdays and Sundays during June.

‡ Export allowance of 4,000 barrels included.

§ Recommendation of Central Committee of California Oil Producers.

FURNACE OILS.—Range oil, 3⅝c. to 3⅞c. per gallon; No. 1 prime white, 3½c. to 3¾c.; No. 1 straw, 3⅜c. to 3⅝c.; No. 2 straw, 3¼c. to 3½c.; No. 2 dark, 3⅛c. to 3⅜c.; No. 3, 3⅛c. to 3¼c.; 32-36, dark, industrial gas oil, 2⅝c. to 2⅞c.

FUEL OILS.—No. 4, $1 to $1.10 per barrel; No. 5, 70c. to 80c.; No. 6, 60c. to 70c.

New Orleans, July 6.—The domestic market remained unchanged during the past week. Foreign inquiries and exports were fair. U. S. motor gasoline was quoted at 5⅜c.; U. S. motor below 62 octane at 5⅛c.; 63-67 octane at 5⅞c. and 68-70 octane at 6½c.—the foregoing prices being based on a per gallon rate at refinery.

Kerosene was quoted at 7⅜c. per gallon at refinery.

Bunker C fuel oil was quoted at 80c. per barrel at terminal and 85c. per barrel delivered alongside, while industrial plants were quoted on this commodity at $1.36 per barrel, delivered.

N.J. Standard Elects O.K. Taylor Ass't Treasurer

O. K. Taylor, formerly manager of the securities division of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, this city, has been elected assistant treasurer of the company.

O. K. Taylor

Mr. Taylor started as an office boy in the treasury department of the company in 1917. He was rapidly promoted to more important positions until he became manager of securities a few years ago. As assistant treasurer he succeeds Philip Berau, who recently retired following thirty years of service.

Mr. Taylor has had a diversified education in which he embraced several schools including Columbia University, New York University, Pace Institute, and the American Institute of Banking. No successor to his former position has as yet been selected.

Germany, including Austria, produced 1,622,062 barrels of petroleum during January-April, compared with 1,237,530 barrels in the first four months last year.

Petroleum Production—Motor Fuel Stocks

	Barrels 1939 Jan. 1-July 8	1938 Jan. 1-July 8
Commercial crude oil production	654,282,000	623,535,500
	Week ended July 8, 1939	Week ended July 9, 1938
Daily average production	3,449,279	3,044,500
	Week ended July 1, 1939	Week ended June 24, 1939
Estimated motor fuel stock total	81,102,000	81,733,000
Estimated finished motor fuel stock total	74,977,000	75,730,000

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(Continued from July 3 issue)

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Ethylglycol acetate
Ethylglycol orthophthalate
Ethylglycol phthalate
Ethylidene 3-carboxylate
Ethylmethylsulphone
Ethylnaphthyl ether
Ethylpentachloroanilide
Ethylphenylurea
Ethylphthalyl ethylglycollate
Ethyltetrachloroanilide
Ethyltrichloroanilide
Eugenol
Eugenol benzylether
Exalgin
Fermine
Formalerythritic ether
Formanilide
Formic acid phenolic esters
Formylamidophenyl amylcarbonate
Formylamidophenyl ethylcarbonate
Formylamidophenyl isobutylcarbonate
Formylamidophenyl methylcarbonate
Formyldiphenylamine
Gliadin
Globulin
Glucose diacetate
Glucose dibutyrate
Glucose distearate
Glucose ditartrate
Glucose pentacetate
Glucose tetratartrate
Glucose triacetate
Glycerol acetate
Glycerol acetylsalicylate
Glycerol benzoate
Glycerol benzoic esters
Glycerol formate
Glycerol maleate
Glycerol monoformate
Glycerol nitrate
Glycerol oxalate
Glycerol phthalate
Glycerol succinate
Glycerol triacetate
Glycerol tribeta-N-butoxyethoxyacetate
Glycerol tribetamethyl-N-amyloxyacetate
Glyceryl paratoluenesulphonate
Glyceryl triacetate
Glyceryl tribenzoate
Glyceryl tricarbonate
Glycerylparatoluenesulphethylanilide
Glycol benzoate
Glycol hydrocinnamate
Glycol hydropate
Glycol momomethylphthalate
Glycol orthochlorobenzoate
Glycol orthotoluate
Glycol paranitrobenzoate
Glycol phenylacetate
Glycol phenyldiethylacetate
Glycol phenyldiethylcarbinacetate
Glycol phenylethylacetate
Glycol phthalate
Glycol salicylate
Guaiacolphenyl ether
Guanidin
Guanidin nitrate
Heptyl 2-benzoylbenzoate
Hexachloroethane
Hexadecyl acetate
Hexadecyl alcohol
Hexahydro-orthocresol
Hydropalat AB
Hydrophthalate A
Hydrophthalic acid dibutylester
Hydrophthalic acid diethylester
Hydroquinone
Hydroxyethyloxydiethyl monoacetate
Hydroxyethoxydiethyl phthalate
Indene
Isoamyl benzylbenzoate
Isoamyl benzoylglycollate
Isoamyl resinate
Isoborneol butyrate
Isoborneol formate
Isoborneol oxalate
Isoborneol salicylate
Isobutyl benzoate
Isobutyl glycollate
Isobutyl phthalate
Isobutyl tartrate
Isopropyl resinate
Kronilyn
Kronite
Kronitex
Kronitone
Lactanilide
Lactylamidophenyl amylcarbonate
Lactylamidophenyl ethylcarbonate
Lactylamidophenyl isobutylcarbonate
Lactylamidophenyl methylcarbonate
Levulose diacetate
Levulose dibutyrate
Levulose distearate
Levulose ditartrate
Levulose pentacetate
Levulose tetratartrate
Levulose triacetate
Linalyl acetate
Lindol
Mannol
Menthol ethoxyacetate
Menthol ethoxychloroacetate
Menthol methoxyacetate
Menthol methoxychloroacetate
Menthyl acetate
Metadinitroxylene
Methox
Methoxyacetylborneol
Methoxyacetylmenthol
Methoxyethyl phthalate
Methyl abietate
Methyl acetylsalicylate
Methyl adipinate
Methyl azaelate
Methyl carbamate
Methyl carbanilate
Methyl dicresylphosphate
Methyl dinaphthylphosphate
Methyl diphenylphosphate
Methyl furoate
Methyl oleate
Methyl oxalate
Methyl oxamate
Methyl oxanilate
Methyl phthalate
Methyl palmitate
Methyl phenoxyethylphthalate
Methyl phosphate
Methyl pimelate
Methyl sebacate
Methyl stearate
Methyl suberate
Methylacetanilide
Methylacetyltrichloroanilide
Methylanilide
Methylanilide phosphate
Methylbenzyl ether
Methylcyclohexanol oxalate
Methylcyclohexanol stearate
Methylcyclohexanyl oxalate
Methylcyclohexyl acetate
Methylcyclohexyl adipinate
Methylcyclohexyl phthalate
Methylcyclohexylcarboxylic acid
Methyl-3:4-diamidobenzoic acid
Methyldiphenylurea
Methyleneglycerol
Methylenethyleneglycerol
Methylethenyltrichloramidin
Methylglycol acetate
Methylglycol orthophthalate
Methylglycol phthalate
Methylhydroxynapthyl ketone
Methylisopropylcyclohexane
Methylisopropylcyclohexanone
Methyiketooutanol
Methylnaphthyl ether
Methylnaphthyl ketone
Methylnaphthylamine
Methoxynaphthyl ketone
Methylpentachloroanilide
Methylphthalyl ethylglycollate
Methylphenylurea
Methylphenylurethane
Methyltetrachloroanilide
Methyltrichloroanilide
Methylurea nitrate
Methylxylenesulphonamide
Mittel PA, PM
Mittel AHN
Mollit I
Monoacetin
Monoacetochlorhydrin
Monochlorobenzylidene diacetate
Monochloronaphthalene
Monoethylacetyltrichloranilide
Monomethylenesulphonamide
Mononitromonochlorhydrin
Naphthalene
Naphthalene benzylnitrochloride
Naphthalene bromide
Naphthalene chloride
Naphthalene nitrobromide
Naphthalene nitrochloride
Naphthalene trichloride
Naphthaleneethylsulphonamide
Naphthol
Naphthyl acetate
Naphthyl benzoate
Naphthyl carbonate
Naphthyl diamylphosphate
Naphthyl ether
Naphthyl phosphate
Naphthyl propionate
Naphthyl thiophosphate
Naphthylanilide
Naphthylanilide phosphate
Naphthyldihydrocarvone
Naphthylphenyl ether
Naphthyl-phosphoricdianilide
New-camphrosal
3-Nitro-4-acetamidobenzoic acid
Nitroacetylcellulose
Nitrobenzoyl nitrate
Nitrobutylcellulose
Nitrocymene
Nitroglycerin
Nitroisobutylglycerol trinitrate
Nitronaphthalene
Nitronaphthyl acetate
Nitrophenyl compounds
Nitrotoluene
Octylbutyl ether
Octodecyl alcohol
Octodecyl oleate
Octylphenyl ether
Orthomethylcyclohexanol adipate
Orthophthalic acid diethylester
Orthophthalic acid dimethylester
Orthophthalic acid methylglycolester
Orthotoluenemethylpyrazolon
Orthotoluenesulphonamides
Oxanilide
Oxyalkyl compounds
Oxyalphyl compounds.

(To be continued)

Fertilizer Materials

Cyanamid Contract Prices Lower This Season — Urea Nitrogen Material Unchanged — Market Quiet With Prices Domestic Nitrate Price Unchanged

Sales of pulverized cyanamid will be made at a lower price this season than the figure quoted in 1938-39. The material is now being quoted on a nitrogen basis as are most other chemical fertilizers. Urea nitrogen, both imported and domestic, will continue at the same price as last year, with price concessions offered for early shipment.

The demand for organics during the period under review was light in all sections of the country. The interruption of the holiday further lowered diminishing buying interest. Dried blood, principal grade, was advanced in Chicago, but imported nitrogenous material and imported castor pomace were reduced. Other prices were easier, although not actually lowered. Contracting for shipments of potash and sulphate of ammonia were reported proceeding satisfactorily, while negotiations for shipments of nitrate of soda were only fair.

Nitrate of soda was the chief fertilizer material imported into the United States in 1938 when the total importations amounted to 577,130 long tons, or equivalent to 37 percent of the total volume of all fertilizers entered. Chile was the direct supplier of practically all the imports.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Blood, dried, high-grade dom., 5c. per unit, f.o.b. Chicago.

Reduced

Cyanamid, pulv., 10c. per unit, NH_3.
Castor pomace, imp., $1 per ton.
Nitrogenous material, imp., 10c. per unit.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from four typical fertilizer materials on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
66.3	66.3	66.3	66.3

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Ammoniates

Sales of cyanamid will be made during the 1939-40 season at a reduced figure from that previously quoted. Contract prices for domestic nitrate of soda and domestic and imported urea-nitrogen continued unchanged, although price concession will be granted for early shipment. In the organic group, high-grade ground blood was advanced and imported nitrogenous material and imported castor pomace were reduced.

Cyanamid.—Sales will be made during the new fertilizer season at a price which is 10c. per unit lower than last year. Last year's figure was $1.15 per unit of ammonia, while this year's will be $1.05. Suppliers, however, are now quoting the material on a nitrogen basis, and for 22 percent nitrogen cyanamid the price is $1.27½ per unit of nitrogen.

Nitrate of Soda.—Sales of domestic material will be made next season on the same basis as in effect during the 1938-39 season, with prices continuing unchanged. The schedule is as follows: —Bulk, $27 per ton; 200-pound bags, $28.30, and 100-pound bags, $29 per ton. The above prices are for car lots, delivered, f.o.b. cars, producing point, or ports.

Nitrogen Solution.—Sales of the 45½ percent ammonia solution will be made during the next season at a price unchanged from the 1938-39 price. Tank-car quantities will be sold at $1.04 per unit, f.o.b. Atlantic and Gulf ports.

Sulphate of Ammonia.—Contract negotiations for the new season were negotiated at a good rate last week despite the interruption of the holiday. Sales have been made for July shipment at $26.50 per ton.

Dried Blood.—The high-grade ground material was advanced 5c. per unit-ton to $2.35 in the Chicago market. Other prices were firm with demand light.

Castor Pomace.—The imported product was reduced $1 per ton to a level of $18 for shipment, c.i.f. ports.

Fish Scrap.—The market was quiet with the catch reported light along the Atlantic Coast. Prices were unchanged.

Nitrogenous Material.—The imported nitrogenous was selling at $2.40 per unit-ton, c.i.f. ports, which was 10c. lower than the previously quoted figure.

Tankage. — The market continued weak, although no further reductions were made.

Urea.—Sales of urea-nitrogen products will be made during the 1939-40 season on the same price basis as last season. Schedules for the various grades are as follows:—Shipment of the domestic 42 percent nitrogen material will be made in July at $54.40 per ton in bulk carloads of not less than 20 tons each, f.o.b. works, or usual Atlantic or Gulf ports. The price will then advance 50c. per ton each month until January, 1940, when a price of $57.40 will hold until June. For shipment in 100-pound bags prices will be $2 per ton higher. The 40 percent nitrogen urea will be shipped from abroad at a price of $53.30 per ton during July, August and September. For October shipment, $54.75; November, $55.25; December, $55.75; and January to June, 1940, $56.25. The material is in pellet form packed in 100-pound bags. Schedule of the 30 percent nitrogen urea in powdered form is as follows:—Shipment from abroad during July, August or September, $40.35 per ton; October, $41.50; November, $41.85; December, $42.20; and January to June, 1940, $42.55. The 30 percent material may be shipped in bulk, minimum quantity, 300 tons, with the prices $1.50 per ton lower, arrival weights.

Potashes

Negotiations for contracts for the new season were being carried on last week with bookings reported satisfactory. Prospective buyers were taking advantage of the maximum discount period and there was a good interest in offerings. A complete price schedule and discount list for early shipment was printed in last week's issue.

Phosphates

The demand for bone materials was light last week and prices are easier, but not actually reduced. There was also a lack of interest in phosphate rock and superphosphate, but prices in both respects were firm.

Bone Material. — The market was weak with domestic steamed bone meal selling at $25 per ton f.o.b. Chicago, and the imported raw bone at $24 per ton.

Phosphate Rock.—No new contract price schedules were announced and it was believed that presently quoted prices will continue during the new season. Tunisian production of phosphate rock during the first four months this year totaled 608,741 metric tons compared with 731,829 tons in the corresponding period of 1938, a decrease of 16.8 percent. Exports during the period under review were 619,439 metric tons against 508,328 tons exported in the first four months of last year.

Sulphur and Pyrites

Demand was small and prices firm and there were no new features in the market. Shipments of pyrites were beginning to be a bit more regular last month, although the market is far from normal at this time.

Markets at Other Centers

Atlanta, July 5.—Quiet prevails in the fertilizer material market. Interest in organic materials to be used in producing base goods is receiving the usual mid-summer consideration but thus far no important transactions are reported in the southeast. Crop conditions are reported improved. Weather has been favorable to getting cotton and corn out of the grass which excessive rains had previously promoted. Quotations of a very inactive market are as follows:—

SUPERPHOSPHATE.—No trading is reported.

NITRATE OF SODA.—Bulk, $27 per ton, port basis.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.—$28 per ton, port basis.

COTTONSEED MEAL.—$24.50 per ton for 8 percent grade, at southeastern mills.

BLOOD.—$2.35 per unit, basis Chicago; South Am. $2.65 port basis.

NITROGENOUS.—$1.90 per unit, midwest; $2.30 Atlantic ports.

BONE.—3 and 50 at $23 per ton, basis Chicago.

Baltimore, July 6.—The period proved to be very inactive as to crude fertilizer materials, with buying interest, already low, further diminished by the holiday. No changes of consequence were to be noted, with the quotations about as follows:—

FISH SCRAP.—The menhaden fishing continues poor along the East coast, with the steamers operating making only indifferent hauls. Because of this fact, the fish factories showed some reluctance to book further sales of scrap on a when-and-if-made basis, the commitments already entered into covering a good part of the production which can well be counted upon. The figures named are still at $3.35 and 10c. per unit-ton level adhered to. Menhaden meal is fairly steady at $49 per ton in carload lots, while Japanese sardine meal rules at $48 per ton for spot and at $47 per ton for shipment.

TANKAGE.—The market is quiet, with last sales of unground feeding material at $2.75 and 10c. per unit-ton.

DRIED BLOOD.—There is no change with domestic stocks bringing approximately $2.50 per unit-ton.

GARBAGE TANKAGE.—Last sales were made at $6.50 per ton f.o.b. shipping point, with the movement very limited.

POTASH.—The movement is stated to be of fair proportions and to compare well with other seasons.

BONE.—Nothing occurred during the week to change the position of this ammoniate, which continued in fair demand at prices that ranged around $21 per ton for 1 and 60 meal, $23 per ton for 3 and 50 ground steamed and $27 per ton for 4½ and 50 ground raw supplies.

Chicago, July 6.—Further irregular price reductions occurred in the fertilizer materials market, with buying light and offerings extensive. Blood is in limited call, and moving in small lots. Tankage has been unchanged to a shade easier. Bone materials are ruling a little lower in some cases, and elsewhere are holding their own fairly well.

BLOOD.—Principal grade, $2.35 per unit of ammonia.

TANKAGE.—High grade, feeding, $2.85 and 10c.; hoof meal, $2.65; liquid stick, $1.75 to $2.

BONE MATERIALS.—Ground, steamed bone, 1¼ and 60 percent, $24 to $25; 3 and 50 percent, $25 to $27; 4½ and 50 percent, $27 to $29; grinding hoofs, pigs' toes and waste horn materials, $35 to $40; cattle jaws, skulls and knuckles, $24 to $26; beef cracklings, soft pressed, $40 to $42.50; pork cracklings, soft pressed, $50 to $52.50; hard pressed cracklings, per unit of protein, 75c. to 80c.

San Francisco, July 5.—While last week saw the announcement of Pacific Coast nitrate of soda prices effective for the period ending June 30, 1940, sellers of sulphate of ammonia here have as yet made no change in their old schedules. The nitrate of soda prices will remain the same. Meantime, sulphate of ammonia is being booked through July at the old schedule, and small lots are being purchased. Otherwise the market is quiet. New season fish meal has seen a slight movement at prices unchanged from the previous week, while spot California meal is also unchanged. Blood and tankage are not finding a great deal of interest. Ruling prices are:—

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.—In 100-pound bags; $31.50 per ton, port basis, San Francisco and/or Los Angeles Harbor. Inland points, delivered, $1 per ton extra.

NITRATE OF SODA.—100-pound bags, $29 per ton, ex vessel or warehouse; 200-pound bags, $28.30 per ton, ex vessel or warehouse.

SUPERPHOSPHATE.—Domestic, 75c. per unit in bulk, f.o.b. producer's plant. Bags, 85c. per unit.

AMMONIA PHOSPHATE.—$40 per ton, single bags, f.o.b. cars, San Francisco; basis 16 percent N., 20 percent P. A. Inland points, delivered, $1 per ton extra. Eleven percent N. and 48 percent P.A. material, $53 per ton cars, port basis, and $1 per ton extra for delivery inland.

FISH MEAL.—Spot California sardine

Current prices on fertilizer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

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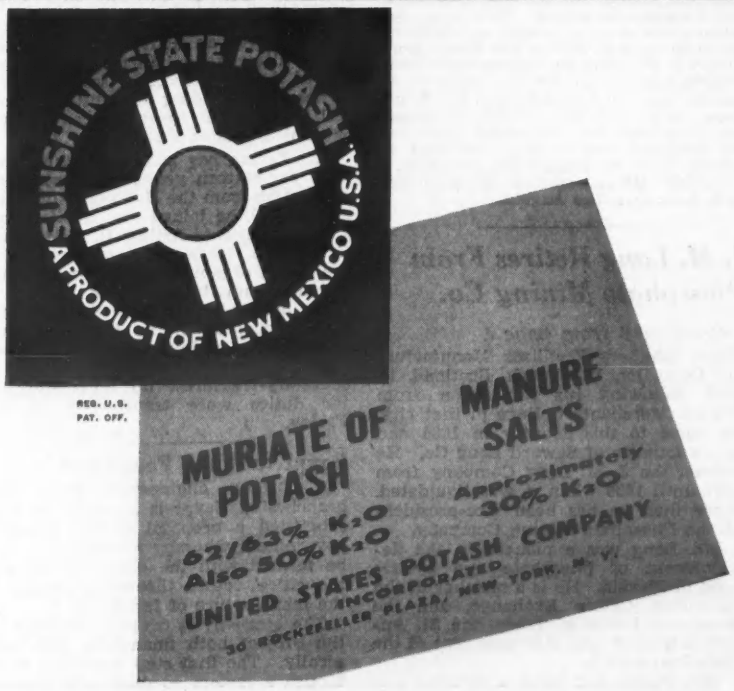

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meal, old season, $46 per ton, f.o.b. cars, San Francisco/Monterey. New crop, for delivery out of July, August and September production in Oregon and Washington, quoted at $41-July; $40 August-September.

TANKAGE—Unground, wet rendered, $3 and 10c. per unit-ton f.o.b. cars, San Francisco. Dry rendered, ground, $42.50 per ton, f.o.b. cars, San Francisco; unground, dry rendered, 70c. to 72½c. per unit of protein, f.o.b. cars, South San Francisco.

BLOOD MEAL.—Quoted at $2.50 per unit, f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles.

J. M. Lang Retires From Phosphate Mining Co.

—Continued from page 4

Hume Brothers Fertilizer Manufacturing Company, Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1883, following his graduation from Watson Merchants College in that city. He came to this country in 1885 and was a founder of Seward Lang Co. He headed the J. M. Lang Company from 1887 until 1930 when it was liquidated. Since then he has been vice-president of the Phosphate Mining Company.

Mr. Lang was a pioneer in the development of phosphate and pyrites land in Florida. He is a member of the Savannah Cotton Exchange, and the Savannah Board of Trade, the St. Andrews Society and vice president of the Oglethorpe Club.

Mr. Peters has been a director and chairman of the board of the Phosphate Mining Company for seven years. Although never an active participant in the fertilizer trade, he has been a member of the directorate of several large companies, including the Mutual Chemical Company of America, manufacturer of bichromates, this city.

Mr. Farley has been with the company for sixteen years. Following his graduation from the University of Kansas in 1920, he joined the chemical engineering firm of Arthur D. Little, Inc., Cambridge, Mass. He remained with the Little organization for three years and then came to New York.

Mr. Jersey started with the company as a stenographer in 1910. He has served in various capacities since then, finally assuming the dual role of secretary-treasurer, up until the latter duties were transferred to Mr. Farley.

Egypt to Make Fertilizers

A British engineering firm with branches in Egypt is reported to have submitted a proposal to the Egyptian government whereby a company would be formed with the object of utilizing the cities' refuse throughout Egypt in the manufacture of fertilizers.

The company is prepared to back up the project both financially and technically. The first step would be to establish a factory to utilize the garbage of the city of Cairo at a cost of 60,000 Egyptian pounds, one-fourth of which would be subscribed by the British firm, while the other three-quarters would be contributed by Egyptian capitalists. It is understood that the scheme has been favorably received in government circles and it is expected that it will shortly be submitted to the Council of Ministers, according to the office of the American Commercial attache in Cairo.

Hewson Heads Purchasings For Indiana Standard Oil

Chicago, July 1, 1939

James F. Hewson, who has been purchasing agent of Standard Oil Company of Indiana since 1923, today became manager of purchases for the company. Mr. Hewson graduated from the University of Michigan's engineering school in 1908. After working for the government and various concerns, he joined Standard company in 1917 as an estimating engineer at the Whiting refinery. He was transferred to the general office in 1920.

W. A. Welcke, vice-president of Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., essential oils and aromatic chemicals, is crossing the Atlantic ocean for a visit to Norway, Scotland, France, Italy, and other points on the Continent. He is accompanied by Mrs. Welcke.

Road Oil Sales Off in 1938

Decreased construction of oil-treated macadam, gravel, and sand-clay highways was reflected in a decline of 9 percent in refinery sales of road oil—from 8,713,650 barrels in 1937 to 7,904,890 barrels in 1938. As a result of lower prices, the value at the refineries of road oil sold decreased 20 percent—from $12,183,213 in 1937 to $9,704,689 in 1938, according to the Bureau of Mines.

Crude Oil Daily Output Up

Daily average crude oil production in the United States during the week ended July 1 was 3,463,000 barrels against 3,452,800 in the previous week, an increase of 10,200 barrels, according to the American Petroleum Institute. This was 28,000 barrels under the calculation of 3,491,000 barrels daily by the Bureau of Mines for June. The most important change for the week was a gain of 11,350 barrels in the daily average output of Illinois.

Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association's Texas division will hold its twentieth annual convention in Houston, October 5 to 7.

Standard Oil Company of Indiana plans the construction of a 180-mile eight-inch gasoline pipe line from its Sugar Creek, Mo., refinery to Council Bluffs, Ia., at a cost of approximately $1,500,000.

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ALUMINUM FOIL—187 cs, Rohner, Gehrig & Co, Ile de France, Havre
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ORE—875 bgs, Bank of London South America, Sessa, Antofagasta
1,862 bgs, Bank of London South America, Sessa, Arica
ARROWROOT—3,600 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Gunvor, St Vincent
ARSENIC—50 dms, Ile de France, Havre
METALLIC—10 cks, Philipp Bros, New York, Hamburg
ARTISTS MATERIAL—4 cs, Winsor & Newton, American Farmer, London
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24 cs, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co, Kirisima, Tientsin
93 cs, F H Cone & Co, Kirisima, Tientsin
60 cs, F H Cone & Co, Azumasan, Kobe
20 cs, Chase National Bank, President Harrison, Hongkong
51 cs, Chesnut Cooper & Co, President Harrison, Hongkong
6 cs, F H Cone & Co, President Harrison, Hongkong
3 cs, F W Von Stade, Aobasan, Kobe
14 cs, Chesnut Cooper & Co, Washington, London
BRONZE POWDER—1 pkg, Globe Shipping Co, New York, Hamburg
BURDOCK ROOT—20 bgs, Pennland, Antwerp
CALCIUM, METALLIC—3 cs, C Hardy, Exeter, Marseilles
CAMPHOR, REFD—20 cs, Iwai & Co, Kunikawa, Kobe
CANARY SEED—221 bgs, Northern Prince, Buenos Aires
CARAWAY SEED—75 bgs, Superintendence Co, Batory, Gdynia
100 bgs, Zaandam, Rotterdam
CARDAMOM—17 cs, American Farmer, London
CAROB FLOUR—40 bgs, Exeter, Marseilles
CASEIN—406 bgs, Swift & Co, Northern Prince, Buenos Aires
CELERY SEED—30 bgs, E E Marks & Co, Exeter, Marseilles
CHALK—12 bgs, Mercier, Antwerp
BLOCK—1,030 tons, Taintor Trading Co, Collamer, Dunkirk
CHEMICALS—1 cs, E I du Pont de Nemours Co, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
3 cs, Bremen, Bremen
35 cs, 6 dms, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
21 cs, Ratin Laboratory, Batory, Copenhagen
100 bgs, Batory, Gdynia
2 cs, Tonsbergfjord, London
14 dms, Merck & Co, Collamer, Havre
9 cks, 2 bottles, E I du Pont de Nemours Co, Black Tern, Rotterdam
500 bgs, Black Osprey, Rotterdam
40 bbls, Innis, Speiden & Co, Scanpenn, Gdynia
5 cs, Yardley & Co, American Farmer, London
1 cs, American Farmer, London
10 bbls, Innis, Speiden & Co, New York, Hamburg
500 cks, 1,016 bgs, Advance Solvents & Chem Co, New York, Hamburg
11 cks, General Dyestuff Corp, New York, Hamburg
200 bgs, 93 bbls, New York, Hamburg
2 cs, Rohner, Gehrig & Co, New York, Hamburg
13 cs, Schimmel & Co, New York, Hamburg
40 bgs, Schofield-Donald Co, California, Glasgow
20 cs, Kunikawa, Kobe
4 pkgs, Zaandam, Rotterdam
2 cs, A Maschmeyer, Zaandam, Rotterdam
10 cans, Ciba Co, Ile de France, Havre
7 cs, Hoffmann-La Roche, Ile de France, Havre
4 cs, Gane & Ingram, Ile de France, Havre
6 cs, American Express Co, Ile de France, Havre
40 cks, Mercier, Antwerp
CINCHONA BARK—130 bls, New York Quinine & Chem Works, Zaandam, Rotterdam
PRODUCTS—28 cs, R W Greeff & Co, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
CINNABAR—6 bbls, 5 cs, A Hurst & Co, Giulia, Leghorn
CLAY—600 bgs, M Greenebaum, Zaandam, Rotterdam
COALTAR INTERMEDIATES—3 cks, General Dyestuff Corp, Bremen, Bremen
2 cs, Bremen, Bremen
34 cks, 16 dms, 2 jugs, General Dyestuff Corp, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
11 cks, General Dyestuff Corp, Black Osprey, Rotterdam
7 cs, General Dyestuff Corp, New York, Hamburg
18 dms, 18 cks, General Aniline Works, New York, Hamburg
15 cks, 4 dms, General Dyestuff Corp, Zaandam, Rotterdam
COCOA BEANS—30 bgs, Pablo Calvet & Co, Angela, San Juan
30 bgs, J H Schroeder Banking Corp, Telamon, Manaos

COCOA BEANS—131 bgs, Telamon, Manaos
450 bgs, J H Schroeder Banking Corp, Telamon, Itacoatiara
335 bgs, Telamon, Itacoatiara
250 bgs, Middleton & Co, Crijnssen, Trinidad
1,100 bgs, Curacao Trading Co, Crijnssen, La Guaira
300 bgs, Crijnssen, La Guaira
250 bgs, Wessel, Kulenkampf & Co, Gunvor, Port Spain
1,250 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Gunvor, Port Spain
200 bgs, Royal Bank of Canada, Gunvor, Grenada
300 bgs, Santa Rosa, La Guaira
500 bgs, Astrea, Puerto Cabello
1,760 bgs, Curacao Trading Co, Borinquen, Trujillo
250 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Northern Prince, Port Spain
575 bgs, Northern Prince, Port Spain
610 bgs, Fruit Dispatch Co, Quirigua, Cristobal
COCONUTS—349 bgs, General Food Corp, Angelina, Mayaguez
767 bgs, General Food Corp, Angelina, San Juan
275 bgs, Universal Import & Export Co, Gunvor, St Vincent
1,000 bgs, I J Toledano Corp, Ancon, Cristobal
40 bgs, Ramon Cerra, Borinquen, San Juan
50 bgs, M Harrier, Borinquen, San Juan
100 bgs, E A Marketing Co, Borinquen, San Juan
20 bgs, Sion Solomon, Borinquen, San Juan
25 bgs, J Ramorez, Borinquen, San Juan
1,516 bgs, General Food Corp, Quirigua, Kingston
125 bgs, Quirigua, Kingston
COLORS—118 dms, 3 cs, Calco Chem Co, Siboney, Vera Cruz
CERAMIC—2 cs, B F Drakenfeld, Laconia, Liverpool
DRY—6 kegs, Fezandie & Sperrie, Georgic, London
10 cks, C J Osborn & Co, Nieum Amsterdam, Rotterdam
1 keg, Queen Mary, Southampton
PIGMENT—5 cks, 9 jugs, General Dyestuff Corp, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
COPAIBA BALSAM—124 cs, Telamon, Manaos
CORK—17 bgs, L Mundet & Sons, Tyrifjord, Lisbon
WASTE—86 bls, H Suhl, Exiria, Algiers
8,250 bls, Exiria, Djidjelli
WOOD—235 bls, Wicander & Co, Exiria, Algiers
140 bls, American Express Co, Exiria, Djidjelli
190 bls, H Suhl, Exiria, Djidjelli
50 bls, Exiria, Djidjelli
56 bls, L Mundet & Sons, Tyrifjord, Lisbon
87 bls, Wicander & Co, Tyrifjord, Lisbon
16 bls, H Suhl, Guilia, Algiers
CUBEBS—24 bgs, President Harrison, Havre
CUTTLEFISH BONES—135 cs, Frank Vliet Co, Exeter, Marseilles
CYMENE—45 dms, Mormacsea, Keme
DERRIS ROOT—100 bls, Marine Midland Trust Co, President Harrison, Singapore
DEXTRIN—25 bgs, National Adhesive Corp, Zaandam, Rotterdam
POTATO—100 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
DIATOMITE — 100 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Fort Townshend, Halifax
DRUGS—8 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Scanpenn, Gdynia
10 cs, Niebrugge & Day, Scanpenn, Gdynia
DYES, ALIZARIN—12 dms, 20 cks, 22 jugs, General Dyestuff Corp, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
39 cks, General Dyestuff Corp, Zaandam, Rotterdam
ANILIN—4 cks, 1 pkg, General Dyestuff Corp, Bremen, Bremen
13 dms, 65 cks, 3 cs, General Dyestuff Corp, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
6 dms, Sandoz Chem Works, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
20 dms, Ciba Co, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
30 kgs, Carbic Color & Chem Co, Queen Mary, Southampton
21 cks, 1 cs, General Dyestuff Corp, New York, Hamburg
6 pkgs, Fulton Dye & Import Co, President Harding, Havre
2 cks, Geigy Co, Laconia, Liverpool
1 dm, Ciba Co, Laconia, Liverpool
3 dms, Pennland, Antwerp
7 dms, Sandoz Chem Works, Zaandam, Rotterdam
93 cks, 1 cs, General Dyestuff Corp, Zaandam, Rotterdam
20 dms, Central Hanover Bank, Azumasan, Kobe
21 dms, 1 cs, Sandoz Chem Works, Ile de France, Havre
112 cans, 4 cs, 13 cks, Ciba Co, Ile de France, Havre
12 cks, Geigy Co, Ile de France, Havre
DYESTUFF—6 dms, National Aniline & Chem Co, Kirisima, Kobe
EGG YOLK, HEN—112 cs, Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Kunikawa, Tientsin
56 cs, Bridges, Neumer & Co, Kirisima, Tientsin
168 cs, Arnhold & Co, Kirisima, Tientsin
112 cs, Stein, Hall & Co, Kirisima, Tientsin
112 cs, Consumers Import Co, Kirisima, Tientsin
112 cs, Mitsui & Co, Azumasan, Tientsin
ERGOT—40 cs, Champlain, Havre
FENNEL SEED—50 bgs, Northern Prince, Buenos Aires
FENUGREEK SEED—50 bgs, H S Head, Extavia, Casablanca
FERROMANGANESE — 125 cks, C Hardy, President Harding, Havre
FERTILIZER—20 bgs, H S Dorf & Co, Georgic, London
41 bgs, R C Wehling, American Farmer, London
NITRATE PHOSPHATE—400 bgs, Synthetic Nitrogen Product Corp, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
FILTER PAPER—9 cs, H Reeve Angel & Co, American Farmer, London
1 cs, A Giese & Son, New York, Hamburg
FISH SOUNDS—19 bls, Fred Henjes, Santa Rosa, Curacao
FLEASEED—165 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, President Harrison, Bombay
88 bgs, President Harrison, Bombay
28 bgs, Laxseed Co, President Harrison, Bombay

FLEASEED—343 bgs, S B Penick & Co, President Harrison, Bombay
67 bgs, Peek & Velsor, President Harrison, Bombay
FLORAL WATER—303 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Exeter, Marseilles
FULLER'S EARTH—100 bgs, L A Salomon & Bros, American Farmer, London
GAMBIER—350 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter, Raby Castle, Singapore
61 cs, L Littlejohn & Co, Raby Castle, Singapore
210 bgs, E E Androvette, Raby Castle, Singapore
GELATIN—100 bgs, Champlain, Havre
1 cs, S H Pomerance, Champlain, Havre
1 cs, Titan Shipping Co, Champlain, Havre
2 cs, Dingelstedt & Co, New York, Hamburg
POWDERED—90 bls, T M Duche & Sons, Black Tern, Antwerp
11 bls, T M Duche & Sons, Black Tern, Rotterdam
46 bbls, 1 cs, International Selling Corp, Pennland, Antwerp
100 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Zaandam, Rotterdam
SHEET—25 cs, T M Duche & Sons, Zaandam, Rotterdam
GINGER ROOT—4 bgs, Borinquen, San Juan
210 bgs, Barclay Bank, Quirigua, Kingston
GLASS, PLATE—2 cs, C Happel, New York, Hamburg
1 cs, Globe Shipping Co, President Harding, Hamburg
WINDOW—48 cs, Beemsterdijk, Antwerp
560 cs, J H Faunce, Tonsbergfjord, Antwerp
88 cs, Semon, Bache & Co, Black Tern, Antwerp
13 cs, Leo Popper & Sons, Pennland, Antwerp
3 cs, Giulia, Leghorn
25 cs, Royal Glass Works, Mercier, Antwerp
59 cs, Eastman Kodak Co, Mercier, Antwerp
227 cs, Mercier, Antwerp
GLUE—25 bgs, H Biershank, Tonsbergfjord, Antwerp
40 bls, International Selling Corp, Champlain, Havre
400 bgs, L H Lang, G Van Gelder, Exiria, Constanza
25 bgs, Gallagher & Ascher, American Farmer, London
POWDERED—100 bgs, Rex & Reynolds, Exeter, Marseilles
40 bgs, 51 cs, Rex & Reynolds, President Harrison, Marseilles
GREASE, WOOL—63 dms, N J Malmstrum & Co, Laconia, Liverpool
GUM, ARABIC—10 bgs, New York, Hamburg
CHICLE—1,352 bls, Chicle Development Co, Antigua, Puerto Barrios
482 bls, Mexican Exploitation Co, Siboney, Vera Cruz
DAMMAR—280 bgs, G W S Patterson & Co, Raby Castle, Singapore
50 cs, Chase Natl Bank, Raby Castle, Singapore
50 cs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt Co, President Harrison, Singapore
50 cs, 384 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, President Harrison, Singapore
GHATTI—28 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, President Harrison, Bombay
GAMBOGE—3 cs, M R Ziegler, President Harrison, Singapore
4 cs, President Harrison, Singapore
INDUSTRIAL—1 ck, President Harrison, Marseilles
KARAYA—200 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, President Harrison, Bombay
412 bgs, Orbis Product Corp, President Harrison, Bombay
67 bgs, A D Isbetcherian, President Harrison, Bombay
276 bgs, Paul A Dunkel & Co, President Harrison, Bombay
310 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, President Harrison, Hamburg
200 bgs, National Carloading Co, President Harrison, Bombay
450 bgs, Frank Vliet Co, President Harrison, Bombay
301 bgs, S B Penick & Co, President Harrison, Bombay
140 bgs, President Harrison, Bombay
LOCUST—10 bgs, V M Calderon & Co, Exeter, Alexandria
95 bgs, V M Calderon & Co, Extavia, Larnaca
25 bgs, Paul A Dunkel & Co, President Harrison, Genoa
80 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, President Harrison, Genoa
20 bgs, President Harrison, Genoa
TRAGACANTH—19 cs, E Meer & Co, Exeter, Beyrouth
GYPSUM—4,900 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Gypsum Empress, Windsor
100 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Laconia, Liverpool
5,300 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Ravnanger, Windsor
HENNA LEAVES—122 bgs, S B Penick & Co, President Harrison, Port Said
HERBS, MEDICINAL—17 bls, Scanpenn, Gdynia
12 bls, New York, Hamburg
15 bgs, 2 pkgs, Elmer & Amend, President Harding, Hamburg
HOPS—10 bls, Manhattan Overseas Co, Batory, Gdynia
5 bls, Globe Shipping Co, Black Tern, Antwerp
30 bls, Pennland, Antwerp
INDIGO—60 cks, General Dyestuff Corp, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
INFUSORIAL EARTH—125 bgs, Exiria, Oran
IRISH MOSS—10 bls, Innis, Speiden & Co, Champlain, Havre
10 bgs, Rohner, Gehrig & Co, Champlain, Havre
10 bgs, Champlain, Havre
30 bls, R J Prentiss & Co, Champlain, Havre
IRON OXIDE—224 bgs, 19 cks, C J Osborn & Co, President Harding, Southampton
15 cks, Landers-Segal Color Co, Washington, Southampton
ISINGLASS—20 cs, H Reifenberg, Georgic, London
15 cs, S Ishimitsu, Kunikawa, Kobe
JUNIPER BERRIES—70 bgs, Giulia, Leghorn
LEAVES, MEDICINAL—16 cs, S B Penick & Co, Extavia, Casablanca
LICORICE ROOT—56 bgs, President Harrison, Port Said
LIME JUICE—5 hhds, Dalton Cooper, Gunvor, Roseau
10 cks, Northern Prince, Port Spain
LITHOPONE — 300 cks, Benj Moore & Co, Zaandam, Rotterdam
LYCOPODIUM—8 cs, P H Petry & Co, Batory, Gdynia
11 cs, McKesson & Robbins, Tonsbergfjord, London

MACE—10 cs, Barclay Bank, Gunvor, Grenada
MAGNESIA CARBONATE—15 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Exeter, Genoa
MANGROVE BARK EXTRACT — 1,000 bgs, Raby Castle, Singapore
MAVI BARK—3 bgs, Sion Solomon, Borinquen, San Juan
MEDICINAL PREPS—11 cs, Burrougha-Wellcome & Co, American Farmer, London
25 cs, Zaandam, Rotterdam
9 cs, E Fougera & Co, Ile de France, Havre
MENTHOL—25 cs, Kunikawa, Kobe
10 cs, Nissho Co, Kirisima, Kobe
20 cs, Mitsui & Co, Azumasan, Kobe
MICA—20 cs, A O Schoonmaker Insulation Co, Collamer, Havre
2 cs, American Farmer, London
SPLITTINGS—27 cs, Laconia, Liverpool
MILK POWD—110 cs, Nestles Milk Product, Exeter, Marseilles
MOLASSES—170,000 gls, American Molasses Co, Munargo, Havana
NAPHTHALENE — 1,468 bgs, Black Osprey, Rotterdam
NUTGALLS—74 bgs, Corn Exchange Bank, Extavia, Lattakia
NUTMEGS—150 bgs, Royal Bank of Canada, Gunvor, Grenada
253 bgs, J F Frank, Raby Castle, Padang
OCHER—800 bgs, J Lee Smith & Co, Exeter, Marseilles
300 bgs, Reichard Coulston, Exeter, Marseilles
OIL, ALMOND—80 cs, Exeter, Marseilles
ANISE—30 dms, French Line, Kunikawa, Haiphong
BERGAMOT—50 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Giulia, Messina
20 cs, Geo Lueders & Co, Extavia, Messina
CASHEW SHELL—449 dms, President Harrison, Mangalore
CINNAMON LEAF—29 dms, R C Treatt & Co, American Farmer, London
2 dms, President Harrison, Colombo
CITRONELLA—4 dms, G Uhe & Co, Raby Castle, Batavia
CLOVES—18 dms, French Line, President Harrison, Port Said
COCONUT—960 tons, Philippine Refg Corp, Azumasan, Manila
COD—200 dms, Stavangerfjord, Bergen
30 cks, Stavangerfjord, Oslo
CODLIVER—200 dms, Iceland Trading Co, President Harding, Hamburg
360 dms, Gunning & Gunning, President Harding, Hamburg
90 bbls, 250 dms, C T Smith, President Harding, Hamburg
240 dms, Gunning & Gunning, Stavangerfjord, Alesund
100 bbls, E M Javitz Co, Stavangerfjord, Alesund
25 dms, Davis & Lawrence, Stavangerfjord, Alesund
30 dms, McKesson & Robbins, Stavangerfjord, Bergen
CORN—25 dms, I R Boody & Co, Zaandam, Rotterdam
COTTONSEED—1 cs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Exeter, Alexandria
DILLSEED—1 cs, A M Schmid & Co, Washington, Hamburg
ESSENTIAL—1 cs, Georgic, London
16 cs, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
45 cs, Champlain, Havre
11 cs, Queen Mary, Southampton
13 cs, President Harding, Havre
5 cs, President Harding, Lyon
31 pkgs, Exeter, Marseilles
5 pkgs, Zaandam, Rotterdam
5 dms, President Harrison, Port Said
12 cs, President Harrison, Marseilles
1 pkg, Quirigua, Kingston
110 pkgs, Ile de France, Havre
1 cs, Washington, Lyon
EUCALYPTUS—10 dms, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Azumasan, Kobe
10 dms, W J Bush & Co, Azumasan, Kobe
FUEL—78,657 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Cowrie, Curacao
60,103 bbls, Standard Oil Co of N J, O A Knudsen, Aruba
77,833 bbls, Standard Oil Co of N J, Soenor, Aruba
25,000 bbls, Colonial Beacon Oil Co, Calliope, Aruba
73,000 bbls, Standard Oil Co of N J, Heinrich V Riedeman, Aruba
GERANIUM—2 dms, Corn Exchange Bank, Exiria, Algiers
4 dms, Exiria, Algiers
15 dms, French Line, President Harrison, Port Said
LEMON—30 cs, Geo Lueders & Co, Extavia, Messina
LIME—8 cs, Crijnssen, Demerara
4 cs, Gunvor, Grenada
43 cs, American Farmer, London
4 cs, Gillespie & Co, Quirigua, Kingston
LUBRICATING—60 bbls, Beemsterdijk, Antwerp
10 bbls, C C Wakefield & Co, American Farmer, London
75 dms, Mercier, Antwerp
MANDERIN—5 cs, Geo Lueders & Co, Extavia, Messina
OLIVE—100 dms, Exiria, Piraeus
125 dms, Comm'l Bank of Greece, Canea
75 dms, Smith-Wehman Co, Exiria, Zante
25 cs, Tyrifjord, Lisbon
5 dms, J Henry Schroeder Banking Corp, Tyrifjord, Seville
20 dms, 310 cs, Tyrifjord, Seville
200 cs, 25 dms, Giulia, Leghorn
500 cs, Giulia, Algiers
25 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Giulia, Seville
850 cs, Giulia, Seville
50 dms, Margarites Bros, Exeter, Piraeus
50 dms, Smith-Wehman Co, Exeter, Piraeus
50 dms, Bank of Athens, Exeter, Piraeus
100 dms, Banca Comm'l Italian, Exeter, Piraeus
25 dms, Ionian Bank, Exeter, Piraeus
50 cs, Exeter, Piraeus
215 cs, Exeter, Leghorn
1,153 cs, 5 dms, Exeter, Genoa
100 demijs, R Gerber, Exeter, Genoa
30 cks, J Uddo, Exeter, Genoa
100 dms, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Exeter, Marseilles
25 dms, Exeter, Marseilles
15 dms, A Ferrara & Bros, President Harrison, Genoa
75 dms, Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co, President Harrison, Genoa
25 dms, A Corrao, President Harrison, Genoa
605 cs, President Harrison, Genoa
50 dms, J Victori & Co, President Harrison, Marseilles
50 cs, President Harrison, Nice
OLIVE SULPHUR—180,000 kilos, Bank of Greece, Exiria, Piraeus
205,586 kilos, Ionian Bank, Exiria, Canea
153,714 kilos, Bank of Greece, Exiria, Zante
208,313 kilos, Exiria, St Nicholas

OIL, PALM—500 tons, Banque Belge pour l'Etranger, Raby Castle, Belawan Deli
25 dms, Welch, Holme & Clark, Laconia, Liverpool
122 dms, I R Boody & Co, Zaandam, Rotterdam
PALMAROSA — 4 cs, President Harrison, Bombay
PEANUT—50 dms, I R Boody & Co, Black Osprey, Rotterdam
PERILLA—298 tons, Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Kirisima, Nagoya
PETITGRAIN—1 cs, Tombarel Co, Crijnssen, Port au Prince
RICE BRAN—1 dm, Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Kirisima, Kobe
ROSEMARY—4 cks, New York, Hamburg
20 dms, Extavia, Tunis
ROSEWOOD—17 dms, Telamon, Manaos
SANDALWOOD—9 cs, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, President Harrison, Madras
SESAME—220,477 kilos, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Black Osprey, Rotterdam
25 dms, I R Boody & Co, Zaandam, Rotterdam
SOD—10 bbls, Laconia, Liverpool
VEGETABLE—27,200 kilos, Zaandam, Rotterdam
VETIVER—5 bbls, 5 dms, French Line, President Harrison, Port Said
YLANG YLANG—5 cs, French Line, President Harrison, Port Said
PAPAIN—45 cs, Kunikawa, Kobe
7 cs, J L Hopkins & Co, President Harrison, Colombo
22 cs, President Harrison, Colombo
PAPRIKA—100 bgs, Knickerbocker Mills Co, President Harding, Hamburg
60 bgs, President Harding, Hamburg
20 bgs, B H Old & Co, Washington, Hamburg
PEATMOSS—4,501 bls, Beemsterdijk, Antwerp
208 bls, Tonsbergfjord, Rotterdam
210 bls, New Amsterdam & Supply Co, California, Glasgow
1,100 bls, Half Moon Mfg & Trading Co, Zaandam, Rotterdam
300 bls, Penson & Co, Zaandam, Rotterdam
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—69,469 bbls, New York Trust Co, Marathon, Tampico
43,964 bbls, Standard Oil Co of N J, O A Knudsen, Aruba
59,829 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Binta, Las Piedras
55,938 bbls, Colonial Beacon Oil Co, Calliope, Las Piedras
PHOSPHATE, PRECIP—275 bgs, Tonsbergfjord, Antwerp
PICHI LEAVES—13 bls, 5 bgs, Duncan Fox & Co, Sessa, Talcahuano
PIMENTO—100 bgs, Gillespie & Co, Quirigua, Kingston
PLANTS, DRIED—20 bgs, A M Schmid & Co, Washington, Hamburg
POPPYSEED—100 bgs, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
50 bgs, Black Osprey, Rotterdam
50 bgs, Frank Tea & Spice Co, Zaandam, Rotterdam
100 bgs, M Witsenburg, Zaandam, Rotterdam
POTASH CARBONATE—15 cks, T C Wygandt, New York, Hamburg
CHLORATE—250 dms, Charles Hardy, Mercier, Antwerp
METABISULPHITE — 10 bbls, President Harrison, Marseilles
NITRATE—1 cs, H J Baker & Bros, Mercier, Antwerp
PRUSSIATE—50 kgs, Philip Bauer Co, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
SULPHATE—200 bgs, N V Potash Export Mij, Baghdad, Hamburg
PUMICE—17 bgs, K F Griffiths & Co, Giulia, Canneto
218 tons, J H Rhodes & Co, Giulia, Canneto
3,000 bgs, J H Rhodes & Co, Giulia, Canneto
635 bgs, C B Chrystal & Co, Extavia, Canneto
LUMP—1,458 bgs, 14 cks, J H Rhodes & Co, Giulia, Canneto
100 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Extavia, Canneto
2,500 bgs, 9 cks, C B Chrystal & Co, Extavia, Canneto
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—125 bls, S B Penick & Co, Kunikawa, Otaru
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—5,000 bgs, International Product Corp, Mormacrey, Buenos Aires
21,841 bgs, Tannin Corp, Mormacrey, Buenos Aires
3,625 bgs, International Product Corp, Northern Prince, Buenos Aires
QUICKSILVER—35 flasks, Siboney, Vera Cruz
100 flasks, Fidelity Union Trust Co, Giulia, Leghorn
RADIUM—3 cs, Radium Chem Corp, Mercier, Antwerp
RESIN—1 cs, Telamon, Iquitos
3 cks, Meadows, Wye & Co, American Farmer, London
RICE FLOUR—100 hlf bgs, Halfmoon Mfg & Trading Co, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
ROOT, MEDICINAL—20 bls, Beemsterdijk, Antwerp
8 bls, R D Hines, President Harding, Hamburg
10 bls, J L Hopkins & Co, President Harding, Hamburg
SANDALWOOD — 50 bgs, Murphy & Beese, President Harrison, Bombay
SARDINE MEAL—1,000 bgs, Mitsui & Co, Kirisima, Kobe
2,000 bgs, Mitsui & Co, Azumasan, Kobe
SARSAPARILLA ROOT—10 bls, Siboney, Vera Cruz
SEED, MEDICINAL—20 bgs, Pennland, Antwerp
SENNA LEAVES—72 bls, New York, Hamburg
SHELLAC—15 cs, A Hurst & Co, New York, Hamburg
10 bgs, 10 cs, A Hurst & Co, Zaandam, Rotterdam
SIENNA—200 bgs, 20 cks, J Lee Smith & Co, Giulia, Leghorn
10 cks, T H Deutz, Giulia, Leghorn
20 bbls, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Exeter, Leghorn

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SOAP—165 cs, Conti Product Corp, Exeter, Leghorn
BASE — 106 cs, Yardley & Co, American Farmer, London
CASTILE—15 cs, R H Macy & Co, Exeter, Haifa
SADDLE — 2 cs, Kings Leather Goods, Georgic, London
50 cs, Salomon & Phillips, American Farmer, London
SOAP BARK—280 bls, Duncan Fox & Co, Sessa, San Antonio
SODA CYANIDE—750 dms, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
HYDROSULPHITE—17 dms, Penniand, Antwerp
NITRATE—8,950 bgs, Chilean Nitrate Sales Corp, Sessa, Tocopilla
1,828,900 kilos, Chilean Nitrate Sales Corp, Sessa, Tocopilla
PRUSSIATE—104 cs, Iwai & Co, Azumasan, Yokohama
SOLVENTS—375 dms, C P Chemical Solvents, Angelina, Ponce
300 dms, P R Alcohol Co, Angelina, San Juan
SPONGES—1 bl, A W Fenton Co, Oriente, Havana
10 bls, Oriente, Havana
30 bls, Veragua, Havana
1 bl, American Sponge & Chamois Co, President Harrison, Manila
5 bls, J H Rhodes & Co, Munargo, Nassau
11 bls, American Sponge & Chamois Co, Munargo, Nassau
48 bls, J E Bernard & Co, Munargo, Nassau
24 bls, American Sponge & Chamois Co, Munargo, Havana
REFUSE—5 bls, Oriente, Havana
6 bls, American Sponge & Chamois Co, Munargo, Nassau
4 bls, J E Bernard & Co, Munargo, Nassau
11 bls, American Sponge & Chamois Co, Munargo, Havana
SQUILL—104 bgs, Giulia, Messina
147 bgs, J L Hopkins & Co, Exeter, Marseilles
STARCH—20 bgs, Dorian Paper Co, Black Tern, Rotterdam
POTATO—50 bgs, C L Huisking & Co, Zaandam, Rotterdam
RICE—3 bgs, 1 cs, Rohner, Gehrig & Co, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
SOLUBLE—50 bgs, National Adhesive Corp, Zaandam, Rotterdam
STEARIN PITCH—55 bbls, Collamer, Dunkirk
STEATITE—9 bbls, Caldwell & Co, Exeter, Leghorn
STEARYLAMINE — 9 dms, General Aniline Works, New York, Hamburg
TALC—150 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Collamer, Havre
100 bgs, L A Salomon & Bros, Collamer, Havre
4,000 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Kunikawa, Kobe
500 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Giulia, Genoa
1,070 bgs, L A Salomon & Bros, Azumasan, Kobe
TAMARINDS—1 cs, Ramon Cerra, Borinquen, San Juan
12 bxs, E A Marketing Co, Borinquen, San Juan
TANKAGE—804 bgs, Anewalt Schmitt, Mormacrey, Buenos Aires
836 bgs, Mormacrey, Buenos Aires
4,064 bgs, National City Bank, Northern Prince, Montevideo
3,800 bgs, Northern Prince, Buenos Aires
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,804 bgs, Raby Castle, Pasoeroean
504 bgs, Raby Castle, Cheribon
1,070 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Raby Castle, Cheribon
250 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, Raby Castle, Batavia
1,104 bgs, Seligman & Co, Raby Castle, Pasoeroean
TARTAR—1,232 bgs, Standard Brands, Exiria, Algiers
2,074 bgs, Standard Brands, Exiria, Oran
247 bgs, Tartar Chem Co, Extavia, Casablanca
THYME LEAVES—40 bls, Rene Moelhausen, Exeter, Marseilles
TINTONAL EXTRACT—10 cks, Morris Export Co, Champlain, Havre
TOILET PREPS—20 cs, Palestine House, Exeter, Haifa
TONKA BEANS—16 cs, Telamon, Manaos
TUBA ROOT—48 bls, Raby Castle, Singapore
48 bls, President Harrison, Singapore
UMBER—50 cks, Bank of Manhattan, Extavia, Larnaca
2,125 bgs, Reichard Coulston, Extavia, Larnaca
UREA—400 bgs, Synthetic Nitrogen Product Corp, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
VALONIA—1,600 bgs, Extavia, Tashi Uju
5,877 bgs, Extavia, Ovajik
VANILLA BEANS—16 cs, F Huber & Co, Siboney, Vera Cruz
20 cs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Siboney, Vera Cruz
12 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Siboney, Vera Cruz
11 cs, Exeter, Marseilles
76 cs, French Line, President Harrison, Port Said
11 cs, Ile de France, Havre
2 cs, Richard & Oppenheimer, Ile de France, Havre
VARNISH—17 cs, Pomeroy & Fischer, American Farmer, London
2 cs, Lunham & Reeve, President Harding, Havre
WATER, MINERAL—75 cs, Austin, Nichols & Co, Georgic, London
275 cs, Jules Weber, Georgic, London
175 cs, Lansen Naeve Corp, Georgic, London
100 cs, F H Leggett & Co, Georgic, London
20 cs, H S Dorf & Co, Champlain, Havre
82 cs, Maxfield & McLear, American Farmer, London
490 cs, R C Williams & Co, American Farmer, London
97 cs, J Pagac, American Farmer, London
70 cs, American Farmer, London
WAX, BEES—12 bgs, 15 bbls, Gillespie & Co, Crijnssen, Port au Prince
11 bgs, Siboney, Vera Cruz
17 bgs, D Steengrafe, Siboney, Havana
50 bgs, Panuco, Tampico
37 bgs, Carr Bros, Borinquen, Trujillo
35 bgs, Van Oppen & Co, Munargo, Havana
CANDELILLA—975 bls, M Argueso & Co, Panuco, Tampico
CARNAUBA—28 bgs, American Farmer, London
OZOKERITE—60 bgs, Collamer, Havre
VEGETABLE—25 bgs, A Hurst & Co, California, Glasgow
550 cs, Mitsui & Co, Azumasan, Kobe
WOODFLOUR—400 bgs, State Chem Co, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
2,120 bgs, Burnet Co, Scanpenn, Kotka
2,250 bgs, B L Soberski, Stavangerfjord, Fredrikstad
400 bgs, Burnet Co, Stavangerfjord, Oslo
ZINC OXIDE—50 cks, Reichard Coulston, Laconia, Liverpool
45 bbls, 1 cs, Philipp Bros, Pennland, Antwerp
100 bgs, Washington, Havre
ZINC AMMONIA CHLORIDE—20 cks, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, Black Tern, Antwerp

New York Transit Imports

CAMPHOR — 1 ck, American Express Co, Champlain, Havre, Rochester
REFINED—25 cs, Mitsui & Co, Azumasan, Kobe, Montreal
DERRIS ROOT POWD—56 kegs, W Cooper & Nephews, Laconia, Liverpool, Chicago
GLYCERIN—49 dms, Swift & Co, Northern Prince, Buenos Aires, Chicago
GUM KARAYA—140 bgs, Jacques Wolf & Co, President Harrison, Bombay, Passaic
ISINGLASS—12 cs, National Carloading Corp, Georgic, London, Chicago
MENTHOL — 5 cs, Stuart Bros, Azumasan, Kobe, Montreal
10 cs, W J Bush & Co, Azumasan, Kobe, Montreal
PAPAIN—15 cs, Merck & Co, President Harrison, Colombo, Rahway
PAPRIKA — 50 bgs, Washington, Hamburg, Detroit
SAFROL—5 dms, W J Bush & Co, Azumasan, Kobe, Montreal
SPONGES—24 bls, Oriente, Havana, Amsterdam
78 bls, Lancastria, Nassau, Rotterdam
5 bls, Siboney, Havana, Copenhagen
5 bls, Siboney, Havana, London
11 bls, Munargo, Nassau, Antwerp
48 bls, Munargo, Nassau, London
9 bls, Munargo, Nassau, England
REFUSE—4 bls, Siboney, Havana, London
20 bls, Munargo, Nassau, London
VANILLA BEANS — 64 cs, M Cortizas Co, Siboney, Vera Cruz, Philadelphia

Baltimore Imports

AMMONIA PERCHLORATE—75 cs, Vingaren, Gothenburg
BONEMEAL—560 bgs, Examelia, Bourgas
COCONUT, DESIC—50 cs, Kansai, Davao
CHROME ORE—5,152 tons, Bethlehem Steel Co, Novasli, Nuevitas
6,119 tons, Forsanger, Lourenco Marques
3,150 tons, Yamakaze, Santo Nino
IRON ORE—22,300 tons, Bethlehem Steel Co, Svealand, Cruz Grande
9,616 tons, Leo J Buck, Inc, Pajala, Narvik
10,500 tons, Bethlehem Steel Co, Cubore, Daiquiri
MANGANESE ORE—4,000 tons, Steel Trader, Calcutta
5,000 tons, Christiansborg, Santiago
OIL, OLIVE—15 cs, Examelia, Piraeus
PETROLEUM, CRUDE — 95,585 bbls, Standard Oil Co, N J, Norvik, Las Piedras
64,095 bbls, Pan American Refining Corp, Ferm, Las Piedras
62,638 bbls, Standard Oil Co, N J, Vanja, Las Piedras
REFINED — 50 dms, Mathilda Thorden, Copenhagen
TALC—950 bgs, Independence Hall, Bordeaux
WAX, BEES—267 bgs, Parnahyba, Rio de Janeiro

Boston Imports

ACID, CRESYLIC—60 dms, 14 tons, 4 cwt, Laconia, Liverpool
STEARIC—313 bgs, 55,894 lbs, Black Heron, Antwerp
ALGIN—2 kgs, Chittenden, Turner & Co, Laconia, Liverpool
BARYTES—300 bgs, 33,065 lbs, Giulia, Genoa
BAUXITE ORE—2,191,372 lbs, Alpha Lux Co, Black Heron, Rotterdam
BONES—389 bgs, 50,000 lbs, Mormacrey, Santos
BRISTLES—50 cs, F H Cone & Co, Komaki, Tientsin
CARAWAY SEED—50 bgs, 5,511 lbs, Black Heron, Rotterdam
CARDAMOMS—8 cs, President Van Buren, Colombo
CHALK—1,000 bgs, 110,230 lbs, Black Heron, Antwerp
CHEMICALS—61 bgs, 12,952 lbs, Exeter, Marseilles
30 bbls, 11,310 lbs, Philip Bros, Black Heron, Antwerp
CLOVES—255 bgs, Kertosono, Batavia
COCOA BEANS—2,144 bgs, 339,476 lbs, W & A Leamon, Black Heron, Rotterdam
CODLIVER MEAL—735 half bgs, 73,501 lbs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Black Heron, Antwerp
COPPERAS—35 cks, 13,724 lbs, Chemical Marketing Co, Black Heron, Antwerp
DRUGS—3 cs, 456 lbs, Leonard W Cronkhite, Kellerwald, Hamburg
EMERY FILLET—1 cs, Atkinson Haserick Co, Laconia, Liverpool
FISH LIVERS—1 bx, J A Rich, Saint John, Yarmouth
LIVERS, HALIBUT—1 cs, from Nova Scotia
GAMBIER—121 cs, Littlejohn & Co, Kertosono, Singapore
GLASS, PLATE—12 cs, 38,861 lbs, Karas & Karas Glass Co, Black Heron, Antwerp
WINDOW—213 cs, 13,185 lbs, Black Heron, Antwerp
200 cs, 30,188 lbs, First National Bank, Black Heron, Antwerp
GLUESTOCK, FISH—2 bxs, J R Poole Co, Saint John, Yarmouth
HIDE—466 bgs, 34 tons, 2 cwt, 1 qtr, 1 lb, First National Bank, Laconia, Liverpool
GUM, INDUSTRIAL—20 csks, 5,016 lbs, Exeter, Marseilles
50 cs, 12 tons, 6 cwt, 3 qtrs, J P Marston Co, Laconia, Liverpool
LOCUST BEAN—72 bgs, 16,127 lbs, Stein, Hall & Co, Exeter, Alexandria
LEAD, RED—1 cs, Koehler Mfg Co, Laconia, Liverpool
NAPHTHALENE—2,500 bgs, 557,102 lbs, Black Heron, Rotterdam
OCHER—260 bgs, 15 csks, 22,251 lbs, Reichard Coulston, Exeter, Marseilles
OIL, CODLIVER—20 dms, 9,657 lbs, Black Heron, Antwerp
FUEL—36,000 bbls, 1,470,000 gls, Colonial Beacon Oil Co, Heinrich V Riedemann, Aruba
OLIVE—115 cs, 12,027 lbs, Prince Macaroni Mfg Co, Exeter, Genoa
OLIVE SULPHUR—150 dms, 71,054 lbs, National Bank of Greece, Exeter, Piraeus
PEANUT—5 dms, 2,471 lbs, Lamont, Corliss Co, Black Heron, Rotterdam
SESAME—3 cs, Sun Lee Chong, President Van Buren, Hongkong
OSSEIN—1,000 bgs, 111,993 lbs, Black Heron, Antwerp
1,000 bgs, 111,993 lbs, J O Whitten Co, Black Heron, Antwerp
1,256 bgs, 144,871 lbs, Baring Bros Co, Black Heron, Antwerp
PEATMOSS—500 bls, 60,869 lbs, Kellerwald, Bremen
PUMICE—800 bgs, James H Rhodes & Co, Giulia, Canneto Lipari
570 bgs, Charles B Chrystal Co, Giulia, Canneto Lipari
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,022 bgs, 106,122 lbs, Tannin Corp, Mormacrey, Buenos Aires
1,350 bgs, 144,829 lbs, International Products Corp, Mormacrey, Buenos Aires
SHELLAC—30 cs, 5,445 lbs, J H Schroeder Banking Corp, Kellerwald, Hamburg
STARCH—10 cs, Sun Lee Chong, President Van Buren, Hongkong
SOLUBLE—100 bgs, 22,046 lbs, Stein, Hall & Co, Black Heron, Rotterdam
TALC—100 bgs, 22,046 lbs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Exeter, Marseilles
TANKAGE—1,016 bgs, 127,426 lbs, Mormacrey, Santos
TAPIOCA FLOUR—2,206 bgs, Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co, Kertosono, Pasoeroean
496 bgs, Kertosono, Cheribon
VANILLA BEANS—18 cs, 22,054 lbs, Midwest Trading Co, Exeter, Marseilles
WATER, MINERAL—65 cs, 5,545 lbs, S S Pierce Co, Exeter, Marseilles
ZINC, CHLORIDE—40 dms, 22,928 lbs, Philipp Bros, Black Heron, Antwerp

Boston Transit Imports

OIL, PEANUT—5 cs, Montreal Chop Suey, President Van Buren, Hongkong, for Montreal
SESAME—1 cs, Sue Shang Co, President Van Buren, Hongkong, for Montreal
SOAP—15 cs, V de Messimy, President Van Buren, Marseilles, for Chicago

Galveston Imports

CREOSOTE—2,858 tons, Gylfe, Manchester
WATER, MINERAL—50 cs, Edam, Rotterdam

Houston Imports

GLASS, WINDOW—100 cs, Edam, Antwerp
OCTANES—2 bbls, Edam, Rotterdam
PEATMOSS—500 bls, Edam, Rotterdam
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—56,457 bbls, Litiopa, Tuxpam
78,404 bbls, Myriam, Tuxpam
35,055 bbls, Aztec, Tuxpam
SALTPETER—67 csks, Edam, Rotterdam
WATER, MINERAL—75 cs, Edam, Rotterdam

Los Angeles Imports

AGAR AGAR—1,330 lbs, Nanman, Kobe
AMMONIA PHOSPHATE—800 bgs, 87,360 lbs, Rosebank, Trail
SULPHATE—400 bgs, 40,320 lbs, Rosebank, Trail
ANTIMONY ORE—85,000 lbs, from Iguala
APRICOT KERNELS—720 lbs, President Coolidge, Hongkong
BABASSU KERNELS—5,079 bgs, 671,960 lbs, Hardanger, Brazil
2,514 bgs, 332,540 lbs, West Ira, Maranhao
CHALK, CRUDE—110,230 lbs, San Diego, Antwerp
CHEMICAL SALT—90 lbs, Azumasan, Yokohama
CLOVES—50 pkgs, 5,510 lbs, Madoera, Tamatave
COALTAR PRODUCTS—1 lb, Nanman, Kobe
COCONUT, DESIC—140 lbs, Tancred, Philippine Island
420 bgs, 42,000 lbs, Niel Maersk, Manila
11,688 pkgs, 1,447,110 lbs, President Coolidge, Manila
COPRA MEAL—1,500 bgs, 150,000 lbs, Madoera, Manila
6,000 bgs, 600,000 lbs, Nanman, Manila
4,000 bgs, 400,000 lbs, President Coolidge, Manila
CRAYONS, CHARCOAL—80 lbs, San Diego Paris
DRUGS, CRUDE—10 lbs, President Coolidge, Hongkong
FISH LIVERS—808 cs, 32,320 lbs, President Coolidge, Japan
444 tins, 17,860 lbs, President Coolidge, Yokohama
4,078 pkgs, 163,020 lbs, President Coolidge, Japan
341 tins, 13,640 lbs, President Coolidge, Kobe
340 tins, 13,600 lbs, Nosiro, Kobe
FLEASEED—20 bgs, 4,410 lbs, President Monroe, Carpentras, France
GLASS, SHEET—8,790 lbs, San Diego, Brussels
GUM COPAL—50 bgs, 11,200 lbs, Silverguava, Singapore
DAMMAR—6,720 lbs, Roseville, Singapore
HEMPSEED MEAL—2,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, Nanman, Nagoya
INK, INDIA—120 lbs, Kamakura, Kobe
KYANITE ORE—100 lbs, Madoera, India
MEDICINAL PREPS—160 lbs, Azumasan, Kobe
NUTMEGS—36 pkgs, 6,380 lbs, Madoera, Banda
20 pkgs, 4,000 lbs, West Ira, Port Spain
OIL, CHINAWOOD—246,400 lbs, Niel Maersk, Hongkong
100 dms, 40,000 lbs, Niel Maersk, Hongkong
CORN—50 dms, 21,710 lbs, Yamazuki, Buenos Aires
MUSTARD SEED — 672,150 lbs, Nanman, Osaka
OLIVE—50 cs, 5,050 lbs, from Athens
PEANUT — 1,440 lbs, President Coolidge, Hongkong
PARAFFIN—1 bg, 140 lbs, from N E I
800 pkgs, 112,000 lbs, Madoera, Balik Papan
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—400 bgs, 43,460 lbs, Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires
RICE FLOUR—480 lbs, Kunikawa, Kobe
SEAWEEDS, PREPARED—13 cs, 260 lbs, Kunikawa, Yokohama
SHELLAC—26,240 lbs, Silverguava, Calcutta
SOAP, TOILET—840 lbs, from London
TAPIOCA FLOUR—200 bgs, 40,000 lbs, Roseville, Sourabaya
9,400 lbs, President Coolidge, Hongkong
TOILET PREPS—70 lbs, Azumasan, Kobe
VARNISH—50 lbs, San Diego, Paris

Mobile Imports

BAUXITE ORE, CRUSHED AND DRIED—
2,105 tons, Brosund, Paramaribo
3,804 tons, Ada, Paramaribo
3,239 tons, Bestum, Paramaribo

New Orleans Imports

BAUXITE ORE—2,935 tons, Aluminum Ore Co, Austvangen, Paramaribo
BLUE VITRIOL—4,000 sx, United Fruit Co, Frankenwald, Hamburg
BONE FLOUR—442 sx, Frankenwald, Hamburg
CHALK—2,000 sx, Spaarndam, Antwerp
CHEMICALS—600 sx, Arsa, Marseilles
11 dms, Patrick Henry, Rotterdam
800 sx, Spaarndam, Rotterdam
75 cks, Spaarndam, Rotterdam
COCONUTS—134 sx, Fruit Despatch Co, Hibueras, Bluefields
100 sx, L Hayward, Choluteca, Belize
GLASS, WINDOW—550 cs, Illinois Central RR, Spaarndam, Antwerp
ILMENITE SAND—4,900 tons, Tasmania, Colachel
MOLASSES—803,000 gls, Commercial Molasses Corp, Castana, Vita
615,230 gls, Commercial Molasses Corp, Castana, Isabela de Sagua
OCHER—2,380 sx, Geo Wm Rueff, Arsa, Marseilles
OIL, LUBRICATING—65 dms, Patrick Henry, Antwerp
OLIVE—40 cs, Arsa, Marseilles
123 dms, Endicott, Seville
PEATMOSS—575 bls, Frankenwald, Bremen

POTASH SULPHATE—120 bbls, N V Potash Frankenwald, Bremen
SALTCAKE—365,000 kilos, Frankenwald, Bremen
SALTPETER—210 bbls, Spaarndam, Rotterdam
SOAP—40 cs, Arsa, Marseilles
ZINC OXIDE—100 bbls, Orbis Products Corp, Arsa, Marseilles

Norfolk Imports

DRIED BLOOD—4,064 bgs, Montevideo, Montevideo
391 bgs, 23 tons, H J Baker & Bros, N Y, Montevideo, Buenos Aires
1,016 bgs, Parnahyba, Santos
GUM, INDUSTRIAL—65 csks, 16 tons, 1 qtr, J P Marston & Co, Boston, Mass, Cold Harbor, Liverpool
LEATHER WASTE—1,245 bgs, 99,568 lbs, Liberty, London
MANGANESE ORE—8,600 gross tons, E J Lavino & Co, Cragpool, Takoradi
MICA SCRAP—1,334 bgs, Mahseer, Calcutta
STARCH, CHEMICALLY TREATED—100 bgs, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
TANKAGE—1,016 bgs, Parnahyba, Rio de Janeiro
1,016 bgs, Parnahyba, Santos
DRY, RENDERED—4,015 bgs, 199 tons, H J Baker & Bros, Montevideo, Buenos Aires
GROUND, RENDERED—500 bgs, 23 tons, Jos Jett, Montevideo, Buenos Aires
UNGROUND—500 bgs, Wilson & Co, Montevideo, Santos
TAPIOCA FLOUR—50 bgs, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
250 bgs, Chase National Bank, N Y, Thurland Castle, Cheribon
250 bgs, Philadelphia National Bank, Philadelphia, Pa, Thurland Castle, Cheribon
TEXTILE FINISHING PRODUCT—3 csks, American Enka Corp, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam

Philadelphia Imports

ACIDS, FATTY—36 bbls, Geo A Street & Co, City of Flint, Hull
BONE MEAL—3,183 bgs, H J Baker & Bros, Mormactide, Buenos Aires
BRISTLES—14 cs, Philadelphia National Bank, Kansai, Dairen
CEMENT, DENTAL—1 cs, Keer Maurer Co, City of Flint, London
CHROME ORE—2,500 tons, E J Lavino & Co, Robin Gray, Beira
1,625 tons, E J Lavino & Co, Dromore Castle, Beira
CLAY, BALL—28 tons, Gloucester City, Bristol
COCOA BEANS—2,004 bgs, New Toronto, Apapa
2,778 bgs, Afram Trading Corp, New Toronto, Lagos
354 bgs, Superintendence Co, New Toronto, Lagos
1,600 bgs, Banque Canadienne Nationale, New Toronto, Accra
1,600 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, New Toronto, Accra
2,400 bgs, New Toronto, Accra
6,400 bgs, New Toronto, Ada
1,000 bgs, Banque Canadienne Nationale, New Toronto, Takoradi
1,000 bgs, Superintendence Co, New Toronto, Grand Bassam
13,500 bgs, Cia Francaise de L'Afrique Occidental, New Toronto, Port Bouet
2,250 bgs, Arles Co, New Toronto, Port Bouet
2,000 bgs, Superintendence Co, New Toronto, Port Bouet
COPPERAS—44 bgs, Gloucester City, Bristol
FLAXSEED—3,181 bgs, 1,280,000 kilos, Mormactide, Buenos Aires
1,855 tons, Troubadour, Concepcion
1,535 tons, Troubadour, Montevideo
FULLER'S EARTH—200 bgs, L A Salomon & Bros, City of Flint, London
GUM, COPAL — 183 bskts, Chase National Bank, Cingalese Prince, Macassar
411 bskts, Guaranty Trust Co, Cingalese Prince, Macassar
217 bskts, Guaranty Trust Co, Talisse, Macassar
59 bskts, Peisander, Macassar
GYPSUM, CRUDE—5,850 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Gypsum Queen, Windsor
IRON, SPONGE—151,769 kilos, Ekstrand Tholand, Vingaren, Gothenburg
MACE—57 cs, Catz American Co, Talisse, Macassar
NUTMEGS—40 cs, Cingalese Prince, Macassar
OIL, MUSTARD SEED—100 dms, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Komaki, Kobe
OLIVE—50 dms, Exiria, Piraeus
OITICICA—25 dms, Dunstan, Ceara
PALM—34 csks, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, New Toronto, Port Harcourt
726 tons, 1 cs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, New Toronto, Matadi
1,054 tons, Van Leeuwen, Boomkamp & Co, Peisander, Belawan Deli
PEATMOSS—300 bls, 10 qtr bls, 10 hlf bls, Kellerwald, Bremen
PEPPER, RED—300 bgs, City of Flint, Hamburg
50 bgs, City of Flint, London
WHITE—86 bgs, Talisse, Macassar
85 bgs, J P Frank, Talisse, Macassar
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—73,412 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mirlo, Las Piedras
93,482 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Brunswick, Las Piedras
110,402 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Gulfbird, Las Piedras
89,144 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Permian, Las Piedras
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—8,368 bgs, Tannin Corp, Mormactide, Buenos Aires
8,912 bgs, Tannin Corp, Mormacrey, Buenos Aires
RAPESEED—500 bgs, First National Bank, Exiria, Constanza
SUMAC—700 bgs, Maria, Palermo
TANKAGE—1,524 bgs, Mormactide, Santos
2,000 bgs, National City Bank, Talisse, Sourabaya
TAPIOCA, FLAKE SIFTINGS—690 bgs, National City Bank, Telisse, Sourabaya
FLOUR—250 bgs, Chase National Bank, Cingalese Prince, Batavia
1,020 bgs, Chase National Bank, Cingalese Prince, Cheribon
500 bgs, Philadelphia National Bank, Cingalese Prince, Cheribon
250 bgs, Chase National Bank, Cingalese Prince, Sourabaya
250 bgs, Talisse, Batavia
546 bgs, National City Bank, Peisander, Sourabaya
2,683 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Peisander, Pamanoekan
SEED—60 bgs, National City Bank, Talisse, Sourabaya
WAX, CARNAUBA—76 bgs, Chase National Bank, Dunstan, Parnahyba
22 bgs, Philadelphia National Bank, Dunstan, Ceara
WITHERITE, SMALLS—75 tons, City of Flint, Hull

Port Arthur Imports

MOLASSES—1,600,000 lbs, Kailua, Kahului

Portland, Ore., Imports

ACID, CRESYLIC—2 dms, Pacific Grove, Manchester
BONE MEAL—336 sks, Loch Monar, Rotterdam
GUM, COPAL—208 bskts, Silverpalm, Macassar
MAGNESIA CARBONATE—25 cks, Schofield-Donald Co, Pacific Grove, Manchester
OIL, CODLIVER—30 dms, Kinney Shipping Co, Benjamin Franklin, Oslo
PARAFFIN—400 sks, Shell Oil Co, Silverpalm, Balikpapan
PEANUTS, SHELLED—100 sks, M S Cowen Co, Silverpalm, Manila
SHEEP DIP POWD—100 cs, Wm Cooper & Nephews, Loch Monar, London
TAPIOCA FLOUR—609 sks, Geo S Bush & Co, Inc, Silverpalm, Cheribon

San Francisco Imports

ALCOHOL—30 dms, Manulani, Honolulu
ETHYL—4 dms, Manulani, Honolulu
AMMONIA CARBONATE—25 bbls, Loch Monar, Rotterdam
PHOSPHATE—227 sks, National City Bank of N Y, Kinross, Antwerp
ANISE—160 bls, Wah Young Co, President Cleveland, Hongkong
ARGOLS—500 sks, Bank of California, Fella, Messina
BARYTES—500 sks, Fella, Genoa
BRISTLES—50 cs, H Rosenhirsch Co, President Cleveland, Kobe
55 cs, B C Ritchie Co, President Cleveland, Kobe
55 cs, H Cone & Co, President Cleveland, Kobe
CALCIUM CHLORIDE—150 dms, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Fella, Marseilles
NITRATE—2,600 sks, Wilson & George Meyer & Co, Benjamin Franklin, Heroen-Porsgrund
3,000 sks, Wilson & George Meyer & Co, Benjamin Franklin, Heroen-Porsgrund (for Oakland)
1,000 sks, Wilson & George Meyer & Co, Benjamin Franklin, Heroen-Porsgrund (for Oakland)
4,000 sks, Wilson & George Meyer & Co, Benjamin Franklin, Heroen-Porsgrund
CASSIA—34 pkgs, Jacobus F Frank, Silverpalm, Padang
100 bls, S L Jones & Co, President Cleveland, Hongkong
300 bls, President Cleveland, Hongkong
200 bls, Norden & Archibald, President Cleveland, Hongkong
CHALK—200 sks, Kinross, Antwerp
1,100 sks, and 100 tons, Kinross, Antwerp (for Oakland)
CHEMICALS—200 dms, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Fella, Marseilles
39 csks, Advance Solvents & Chemical Corpn, Benjamin Franklin, Heroen-Porsgrund
210 dms, 111 sks, Kinross, Antwerp
15 dms, 111 sks, Kinross, Antwerp (for Oakland)
COCONUT, DESIC—550 cs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, President Cleveland, Manila
1,600 cs, Wood & Selick, President Cleveland, Manila
1,163 cs, Durkee Famous Foods, President Cleveland, Manila
10,786 pkgs, J E Lowden, President Cleveland, Manila
500 cs, Dodwell & Co, President Cleveland, Manila
COPRA—283 tons, Durkee Famous Foods, Silverpalm, Iloilo (for Oakland)
500 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Canton, Manila
580 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Canton, Gubat
400 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Canton, Siain
450 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Canton, Dumaguete
500 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Canton, Pulupandan
DYE, HAIR—1 cs, Daimaru Co, Tatuta, Yokohama
GINGER ROOT—30 cs, Manulani, Hilo
49 bls, President Cleveland, Hongkong
12 sks, McClintock-Stern Co, Loch Monar, Cristobal
GLASS, WINDOW—20 cs, Fella, Leghorn
150 cs, Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Tatuta, Kobe
1,236 cs, Kinross, Antwerp
GUM, COPAL — 174 bskts, D Hecht & Co, Silverpalm, Macassar (for Oakland)
272 bskts, Silverpalm, Macassar
255 bskts, Henry W Peabody & Co, Silverpalm, Macassar
200 sks, Kinross, Antwerp
DAMMAR — 280 sks, Chase National Bank, Silverpalm, Singapore (for Oakland)
21 cs, Silverpalm, Macassar
26 cs, Henry W Peabody & Co, Silverpalm, Macassar
INK—10 cs, Fung Chong, President Cleveland, Hongkong
MACE—13 cs, B C Ireland, Silverpalm, Macassar
MEDICINAL PREPS—1 cs, North American Mercantile Co, Tatuta, Yokohama
1 cs, Kwong Wo Co, President Cleveland, Hongkong
2 cs, Chew Chong Tai, President Cleveland, Hongkong
70 pkgs, Yick Sang Tong, President Cleveland, Hongkong
55 pkgs, Tin Sau Tong, President Cleveland, Hongkong
7 pkgs, Chong Sing Co, President Cleveland, Hongkong
22 pkgs, Tai Sang Tong, President Cleveland, Hongkong
5 pkgs, Chan Ning Tong, President Cleveland, Hongkong
7 pkgs, Tin Bow Tong, President Cleveland, Hongkong
2 cs, Kwong Yick, President Cleveland, Hongkong
MENTHOL—20 cs, Aobasan, Kobe
NUTMEGS—25 sks, H M Newhall & Co, Silverpalm, Singapore
121 cs, B C Ireland, Silverpalm, Macassar
OCHER—40 bbls, L H Butcher & Co, Fella, Marseilles
OIL, CHINAWOOD—320 tons, Werner G Smith Co, President Cleveland, Hongkong
CODLIVER—20 dms, Fred Olsen Line Agency, Benjamin Franklin, Oslo
100 dms, Fred Olsen Line Agency, Benjamin Franklin, Oslo (for Oakland)
FISH—14 dms, Mitsui & Co, Aobasan, Yokohama
LUBRICATING—70 dms, Kinross, Antwerp
OLIVE—50 dms, Fella, Leghorn
105 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Fella, Genoa
PALM—219 tons, Banque Belge pour l'Etranger (Overseas), Silverpalm, Belawan
PARAFFIN, REFD—424 sks, Patterson Shipping Co, Silverpalm, Palembang
1,100 sks, Shell Oil Co, Silverpalm, Balikpapan
2,400 sks, Shell Oil Co, Silverpalm, Balikpapan (for Oakland)
PEATMOSS—1,000 bls, Wilson & George Meyer & Co, Benjamin Franklin, Oslo (for Oakland)
1,750 bls, Bank of California, N A, Loch Monar, Rotterdam
500 bls, Bank of California, L A, Loch Monar, Rotterdam (for Oakland)
PEPPER, WHITE—50 sks, B C Ireland, Silverpalm, Batavia
PIMENTO—15 sks, McClintock-Stern Co, Loch Monar, Cristobal
POLISH, BOOT—4 cs, Pacific Grove, Manchester
POPPYSEED—50 sks, Loch Monar, Rotterdam
SAGE, LEAVES—30 bls, Fella, Trieste
SAGO FLOUR—160 sks, Silverpalm, Singapore
SIENNA—8 csks, Reichard Coulston, Fella, Leghorn
SODA NITRATE—1,200 sks, Guaranty Trust Co of N Y, Condor, Tocopilla (for Oakland)
100,037 lbs, Guaranty Trust Co of N Y, Condor, Tocopilla (for Oakland)
TALLOW—14 dms, Maunalei, Kahului
TANKAGE—560 sks, Tupman-Thurlow Co, Tolten, Auckland
TAPIOCA FLOUR—150 sks, D Hecht & Co, Silverpalm, Cheribon
50 sks, S H Tyler & Son, Silverpalm, Cheribon
639 sks, Hoyt, Shepston & Sciaroni, Silverpalm, Cheribon
200 sks, Rutger, Bleecker & Co, Silverpalm, Cheribon
25 sks, Hoyt, Shepston & Sciaroni, Silverpalm, Cheribon (for Oakland)
100 sks, Merchants National Bank of Boston, Silverpalm, Sourabaya
110 sks, American Trust Co, Silverpalm, Sourabaya
THYME LEAVES—28 sks, Fella, Marseilles
TOILET PREPS—1 cs, North American Mercantile Co, Tatuta, Yokohama
1 cs, Mutual Supply Co, Aobasan, Kobe
TURMERIC, GRD—10 bbls, Loch Monar, London (for Oakland)
UMBER—20 csks, L H Butcher & Co, Pacific Grove, Manchester
VANILLA BEANS—6 cs, China Pacific Co, Tolten, Papeete
8 cs, Williams-Dimond Co, Tolten, Papeete
33 cs, Bank of California, N A, Tolten, Papeete
WATER, MINERAL—125 cs, Loch Monar, Rotterdam
WOODFLOUR—1,500 sks, B L Soberski, Benjamin Franklin, Oslo (for Oakland)

Seattle Imports

BONE, MEAL—620 sks, Loch Monar, Rotterdam
PHOSPHATE—1,145 sks, Kinross, Antwerp
CHALK—2,000 sks, Kinross, Antwerp
CHEMICALS—177 sks, 42 dms, Kinross, Antwerp
COCOA BEANS—100 sks, Loch Monar, Cristobal
GUM, COPAL—262 bskts, H W Peabody & Co, Silverpalm, Macassar
OCHER—20 bbls, L H Butcher Co, Fella, Marseilles
OIL, CODLIVER—100 dms, International Shipping Co, Benjamin Franklin, Oslo
SAGE LEAVES—18 bls, Fella, Trieste
WATER, MINERAL—100 cs, Loch Monar, Rotterdam

Tacoma Imports

BONE PHOSPHATE—550 sks, Kinross, Antwerp
CHEMICALS—111 sks, Kinross, Antwerp
OIL, CODLIVER—25 dms, Fred Olsen Line Agency, Benjamin Franklin, Oslo
CODLIVER, MEDICINAL—10 dms, Lien & Selvig, Benjamin Franklin, Oslo
OLIVE—25 dms, Fella, Genoa

Exports from U.S. Ports

New York Exports

Clearance Dates

American Banker, June 16; Astri, June 21; Black Tern, June 7; Carolina Thorden, June 21; City of Evansville, June 17; City of Singapore, June 16; Deutschland, June 21; Europa, June 20; Exmoor, June 21; Laila , June 16; Leif, June 8; Mormacrio, June 22; Musa, June 16; Niobe, June 21; Panama, June 8; Pilsudski, June 19; Quaker City, June 19; Queen Mary, June 21; Santa Inez, June 16; Scania, June 22; Svaneholm, June 16; Toronto City, June 19; Transylvania, June 20; Tweedbank, June 6; Unicol, June 21; Veragua, June 17

ACETONE—3,046 lbs, Panama, Cristobal; 5,365 lbs, Carolina Thorden, Copenhagen
ACID, ARSENIOUS—430 lbs, Veragua, Havana
CITRIC—904 lbs, Santa Inez, Buenaventura
MURIATIC—(Musa) 3,700 lbs, Kingston; 1,658 lbs, Barranquilla
NAPHTHENIC—11,887 lbs, American Banker, London
SULPHURIC—12,158 lbs, Panama, Barranquilla
TANNIC—268 lbs, Musa, Barranquilla
TARTARIC—480 lbs, Santa Inez, Buenaventura
ASPHALT—11,132 lbs, Laila, Callao; (Exmoor) 155,993 lbs, Thessalonika; 18,145 lbs, Galatz
LIQUID—(City of Singapore) 4,618 lbs, Auckland; 11,610 lbs, Wellington
BENZOL—880 gls, Mormacrio, Santos
CALCIUM, CHLORIDE—(Panama) 10,005 lbs, Panama; 2,107 lbs, Cristobal; 53,911 lbs, American Banker, London
CARBON, BISULPHIDE — 6,527 lbs, Musa, Panama
DISULPHIDE—1,650 lbs, Musa, Barranquilla
CHEMICALS—31,315 lbs, Svaneholm, Stockholm; 71,884 lbs, Unicol, Townsville
CHLORINE, LIQ—2,054 lbs, Musa, Buenaventura
COLOR, DRY—11,412 lbs, City of Singapore, Wellington; 8,131 lbs, Unicol, Sydney
CORN, FLOUR—38,207 lb, Tweedbank, Shanghai
SYRUP—46,116 lbs, Veragua, Havana; (City of Singapore) 7,504 lbs, Auckland; 40,500 lbs, Wellington; (Svaneholm) 11,907 lbs, Stockholm; 38,397 lbs, Gothenburg or Stockholm; 76,368 lbs, Tweedbank, Shanghai
DEXTRIN—2,115 lbs, City of Singapore, Auckland; 11,424 lbs, American Banker, London
CORN—1,410 lbs, City of Singapore, Wellington
DIATOMACEOUS EARTH—35,100 lbs, Pisuldski, Gdynia
DICHLORODIFLUOROMETHANE — 2,147 lbs, Veragua, Havana; 1,718 lbs, Svaneholm, Stockholm
DRUGS—2,632 lbs, American Banker, London
ETHER—745 lbs, Musa, Puntarenas
ETHYL FLUID—2,750 gls, Santa Inez, Talara
FERROMANGANESE—12,231 lbs, Pilsudski, Gdynia
FLOTATION REAGENT—22,968 lbs, Laila, San Antonio; 6,480 lbs, Unicol, Brisbane
GASOLINE—200 gls, City of Singapore, Wellington; (Unicol) 420 gls, Sydney; 420 gls, Melbourne
AVIATION—11,000 gls, City of Singapore, Auckland
GLUE, DRY—671 lbs, Svaneholm, Stockholm
GREASE, LUBRIC—(Veragua) 3,116 lbs, Havana; 7,346 lbs, Limon; (City of Singapore) 31,060 lbs, Auckland; 21,614 lbs, Wellington; 2,675 lbs, Lyttelton; 3,880 lbs, Dunedin; 76,932 lbs, American Banker, London; (Svaneholm) 33,150 lbs, Helsinki; 11,764 lbs, Stockholm; (Tweedbank) 33,598 lbs, Manila; 124,210 lbs, Shanghai; (Unicol) 5,805 lbs, Brisbane; 2,869 lbs, Sydney; 22,828 lbs, Melbourne; 713 lbs, Adelaide; (Toronto City) 24,618 lbs, Bristol; 342 lbs, Cardiff; 16,634 lbs, Transylvania, Glasgow; 802 lbs, Carolina Thorden, Helsingfors; 13,012 lbs, Exmoor, Istanbul; 677 lbs, Astri, Montevideo; (City of Evansville) 19,020 lbs, Manila; 1,024 lbs, Iloilo; 44,512 lbs, Hongkong; 25,512 lbs, Deutschland, Hamburg; 11,508 lbs, Mormacrio, Santos
HELIUM—262 lbs, Pilsudski, Gdynia
INK, PRINTING—38,575 lbs, Astri, Montevideo
INSECTICIDE, AGRIC—21,200 lbs, Musa, Buenaventura
LACQUER—6,426 lbs, Laila, Valparaiso
THINNER—2,970 gls, Laila, Valparaiso
LARD—117,450 lbs, American Banker, London; (Toronto City) 159,250 lbs, Bristol; 56,875 lbs, Cardiff; 32,500 lbs, Swansea; 4,875 lbs, Transylvania, Glasgow; 34,750 lbs, Queen Mary, Southampton; 39,166 lbs, Laila, Buenaventura; 18,900 lbs, Veragua, Havana
LEAD, ARSENATE—2,794 lbs, Laila, Callao; 10,850 lbs, Musa, Buenaventura
LINSEED CAKE—(Black Tern) 1,585,202 lbs, Rotterdam; 4,039,956 lbs, Rotterdam-Amsterdam
LITHOPONE—2,020 lbs, Veragua, Havana
OIL, CASTOR—1,527 lbs, Black Tern, Rotterdam
COALTAR—515 lbs, Veragua, Havana
COCONUT—35,431 lbs, Leif, Ciudad
EDIBLE—1,000 lbs, Musa, Puntarenas
LUBRICATING—31,230 gls, American Banker, London; 6,350 gls, Black Tern, Amsterdam; (Svaneholm) 2,750 gls, Gothenburg; 1,650 gls, Stockholm; 28,600 gls, Helsinki; 27,500 gls, Tweedbank, Shanghai; (Unicol) 18,205 gls, Brisbane; 53,175 gls, Sydney; 59,785 gls, Melbourne; 18,975 gls, Adelaide; (Toronto City) 4,200 gls, Bristol; 11,970 gls, Cardiff; 550 gls, Transylvania, Glasgow; (Exmoor) 2,750 gls, Piraeus; 9,400 gls, Istanbul; 298,705 gls, Constanza; 37,115 gls, Astri, Montevideo; (City of Evansville) 2,650 gls, Manila; 550 gls, Cebu; 2,770 gls, Iloilo; 1,375 gls, Hongkong; 4,260 gls, Deutschland, Hamburg; 1,100 gls, Scania, Porto Alegre; (Mormacrio) 33,895 gls, Rio Grande; 62,850 gls, Santos; (Laila) 5,025 gls, Mollendo; 3,760 gls, Iquique; 13,940 gls, Valparaiso; 1,650 gls, Chanaral; 3,510 gls, Corral; 2,510 gls, Coquimbo; 2,750 gls, Veragua, Havana; (City of Singapore) 75,680 gls, Auckland; 51,590 gls, Wellington; 1,375 gls, Napier; 1,925 gls, New Plymouth; 13,365 gls, Lyttelton; 15,225 gls, Dunedin; 6,600 gls, Bluff; 1,100 gls, Timaru; (Santa Inez) 6,435 gls, Pisco; 2,305 gls, Callao; 15,785 gls, Tocopilla; 6,875 gls, Tela
OLEO—67,470 lbs, Transylvania, Glasgow
PEPPERMINT—913 lbs, Europa, Bremen
PAINT—3,134 lbs, Carolina Thorden, Copenhagen; 5,175 lbs, Veragua, Limon; 10,496 lbs, Musa, Puntarenas
PARAFFIN—123,849 lbs, American Banker, London; 11,206 lbs, Svaneholm, Gothenburg; 11,343 lbs, Quaker City, Dundee; (Unicol) 6,732 lbs, Sydney; 12,371 lbs, Melbourne; (Carolina Thorden) 90,337 lbs, Gothenburg; 44,946 lbs, Norrkoping; 22,244 lbs, Veragua, Havana; 10,080 lbs, Leif, La Romana; (Panama) 22,352 lbs, Guayaquil; 11,300 lbs, Paita; 5,664 lbs, La Libertad; 72,744 lbs, Buenaventura
PARIS GREEN—4,810 lbs, Musa, Buenaventura
PETROLATUM, MED—12,080 lbs, City of Singapore, Auckland
PETROLEUM, GAS, LIQ—9,749 lbs, Musa, Panama
PINETAR—485 lbs, Veragua, Limon
POTASH, CAUSTIC—3,573 lbs, Musa, Buenaventura
RESIN—35,209 lbs, Unicol, Sydney
SYNTHETIC—4,957 lbs, Unicol, Melbourne
ROSIN—2,829 lbs, American Banker, London
SALTPETER—10,313 lbs, Unicol, Melbourne
SODA ASH—228,683 lbs, Tweedbank, Shanghai; 200,475 lbs, City of Evansville, Tientsin; 32,600 lbs, Veragua, Havana; (City of Singapore) 22,508 lbs, Auckland; 28,684 lbs, Wellington; 4,520 lbs, Lyttelton; 6,104 lbs, Dunedin
CAUSTIC—125,110 lbs, Tweedbank, Shanghai; (Laila) 60,850 lbs, Callao; 13,461 lbs, Salaverry; 10,747 lbs, Arica; 5,676 lbs, Valparaiso; (Veragua) 50,980 lbs, Havana; 14,380 lbs, Limon; (City of Singapore) 21,263 lbs, Auckland; 27,545 lbs, Wellington; 11,120 lbs, Lyttelton; 125,890 lbs, Panama, Mazatlan; (Musa) 9,315 lbs, Panama; 10,770 lbs, Buenaventura; 14,380 lbs, Puntarenas
CAUSTIC, SOLID—700,000 lbs, Niobe, Aruba
CYANIDE—12,372 lbs, Laila, Mollendo; 33,612 lbs, Santa Inez, La Union
HYPOSULPHITE—5,700 lbs, Veragua, Havana
SILICATE — 2,986 lbs, Mormacrio, Buenos Aires; 90,415 lbs, Santa Inez, Callao
STARCH, CORN—2,820 lbs, City of Singapore, Wellington; (Panama) 4,230 lbs, Limon; 5,200 lbs, Panama
TALC—22,240 lbs, Transylvania, Glasgow; 20,200 lbs, Veragua, Havana
TALLOW—30,892 lbs, Leif, Puerto Plata
TITANIUM PIGMENT—68,400 lbs, American Banker, London
TURPENTINE—500 gls, Unicol, Brisbane; 2,500 gls, Astri, Montevideo; 2,500 gls, Scania, Buenos Aires; 2,500 gls, Mormacrio, Santos; 200 gls, Panama, Porto Bolivar; (City of Singapore) 2,200 gls, Wellington; 2,255 gls, Timaru
VARNISH—900 lbs, Veragua, Limon
WITCH HAZEL EXTRACT—39,680 lbs, Toronto City, Bristol
XYLOL—550 gls, Mormacrio, Santos

Baltimore Exports

Clearance Dates

Bilderdijk, June 24; Black Gull, June 23; Executive, June 24; Kolsnaren, June 24; Montevideo, June 23; Mormacsun, June 23; San Lucas, June 24; Sarcoxie, June 21; Sonnavind, June 26; West Cawthon, June 24

ACID, CHROMIC—5,000 lbs, Black Gull, Antwerp; 11,000 lbs, Kolsnaren, Gothenburg

ASPHALT—50,246 lbs, Montevideo, Buenos Aires
SOLID—4 tons, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
ASBESTOS REFUSE — 11,000 lbs, Sarcoxie, Bremen
AMMONIA CARBONATE—100 lbs, Kolsnaren, Stockholm
BORAX—75 lbs, Kolsnaren, Stockholm
CADMIUM LITHOPONE—224 lbs, Black Gull, Rotterdam
CLAY—50 lbs, Black Gull, Antwerp; 1,025 lbs, Kolsnaren, Stockholm
CORNFLOUR—5,600 lbs, Kolsnaren, Stockholm
DIETHYL CARBONATE—46 lbs, Sarcoxie, London
FELDSPAR—250 lbs, Kolsnaren, Stockholm
GREASE, LUBRICATING—(Black Gull) 4,269 lbs, Rotterdam; 4,050 lbs, Antwerp; 432 lbs, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
MAGNESIA CARBONATE—105 lbs, Kolsnaren, Stockholm
OIL—55 gls, Black Gull, Rotterdam; 7 bbls, Executive, Thessaloniki
LUBRICATING, ENGINE—287 bbls, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
REFINED—162 gls, Black Gull, Rotterdam
PAINT, ENAMEL—1,300 gls, San Lucas, Cristobal
PARAFFIN—52,174 lbs, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
PASSION FLOWER HERBS—2,265 lbs, Black Gull, Antwerp
PETROLATUM—2,041 lbs, Sonnavind, Bombay
POLISH—(West Cawthon) 4,441 lbs, Durban; 100 lbs, Johannesburg; 420 lbs, Sonnavind, Bombay
PORCELAIN ENAMEL FRIT—5,500 lbs, Black Gull, Antwerp; 1,000 lbs, Mormacsun, Sao Paulo; 1,530 lbs, Kolsnaren, Stockholm
SAND, PREPARED—2,723 lbs, Sarcoxie, London
SILICON CARBIDE—2,300 lbs, West Cawthon, Mombasa
SOAP POWDER—9,000 lbs, San Lucas, Panama
SODA BICHROMATE—7,207 lbs, Sonnavind, Bombay
SILICATE—2,976 lbs, West Cawthon, East London
SOYBEAN MEAL—243 tons, Kolsnaren, Oslo
STARCH—22,000 lbs, Kolsnaren, Gothenburg
CORN—57,200 lbs, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam

Boston Exports

Clearance Dates

American Shipper, June 26; Kansai, June 28; Mathilda Thorden, June 26; Nova Scotia, June 23; President Van Buren, June 28; San Gil, June 30; Sarcoxie, June 26; Scythia, June 24; Yarmouth, June 27, 29

ALUMINA OXIDE—640 bgs, 43 kgs, 77,375 lbs, Sarcoxie, London
ANIMAL DIP—15 dms, 6,000 lbs, President Van Buren, Hongkong
ASBESTOS FIBER—11,335 bgs, Kansai, Japan
BAKING POWDER—26 pls, 130 bxs, 8 crts, 6,140 lbs, Nova Scotia, St John's, N F
BLUE, LAUNDRY—2 cs, 90 lbs, Yarmouth, Truro, N S
BRISTLES, WASTE—24 bls, 1,636 lbs, Kansai, Osaka
CEMENT, ADHES—1 bx, 8 lbs, Sarcoxie, London
RUBBER—2 cs, and 2 pls, 80 lbs, Sarcoxie, Kristiansand; (San Gil) 1 cs, 50 gls, Panama; 18 dms, 180 gls, Havana; 7 dms, 373 gls, President Van Buren, Manila
CLAY—200 bbls, 74,020 lbs, American Shipper, Manchester; 157 bbls, 40,932 lbs, Sarcoxie, London
DISINFECTANT—4 crtns, 1 bbl, 485 lbs, Nova Scotia, St John's, N F
COALTAR—6 bols, 300 gls, San Gil, Havana
DRESSING, BELT—1 cs, 52 lbs, Sarcoxie, London
LEATHER—4 dms, 280 lbs, Scythia, Port Elizabeth; 5 dms, 1,910 lbs, Sarcoxie, London; 1 csk, 101 lbs, San Gil, San Jose
SHOE—8 kgs, 5 cs, 731 lbs, Scythia, Capetown; 6 crtns, 1 cs, and 1 kg, 76 gls, San Gil, Havana; 6 pls, 240 lbs, President Van Buren, Manila
FELDSPAR—180 bbls, 63,969 lbs, American Shipper, Manchester
FINISH, TEXTILE—1 crtn, 15 lbs, Sarcoxie, London
GARNET ROCK—4 kgs, 1,200 lbs, Sarcoxie, London
GREASE, LUBRIC—24 pls, 625 lbs, Scythia, Coventry
INK, PRINTING—1 cs, 171 lbs, Sarcoxie, London; 1 cs, President Van Buren, Manila
WRITING—10 cs, 400 lbs, San Gil, Camagney; 19 pkgs, President Van Buren, Hongkong
INSECTICIDE—10 bgs, 500 lbs, Yarmouth, New Glasgow, N S
LINING COMP—(Sarcoxie) 22 dms, 206 gls, Malmo; 50 dms, 250 gls, Hamburg; 12 dms, 636 gls, San Gil, Havana
LUBRICATOR, THREAD—2 cs, 50 lbs, Sarcoxie, Tammerfors
MEDICINAL PREPS—9 straps, 2 dms, 1 ctn, San Gil, Havana; 1 cs, 50 lbs, President Van Buren, Hongkong
MOLASSES—(Mathilda Thorden) 25 bbls, 1,375 gls, Malmo; 25 bbls, 1,375 gls, Aalborg
MUCILAGE—6 crtns, 294 lbs, San Gil, Camagney; 1 cs, 192 lbs, President Van Buren, Hongkong
OIL, COALTAR—22 dms, 9,966 lbs, San Gil, Havana
CREOSOTE—25 bbls, 750 gls, San Gil, Havana
LUBRICATING—4 cs, 150 gls, Scythia, Liverpool; 5 cs, 140 gls, Nova Scotia, Liverpool; 7 dms, Yarmouth, St John, N B
PAINT—8 crtns, 20 cs, 5 pls, 177 gls, Nova Scotia, St John's, N F
PASTE, ADHES—1 bbl, 546 lbs, San Gil, Havana
FLOUR, DRY—12 kgs, 1,200 lbs, San Gil, Havana
LIBRARY—2 cs, 81 lbs, San Gil, Camagney
PEPPER, WHITE—1 cs, 132 lbs, President Van Buren, Manila
POLISH—31 cs, San Gil, Havana; 3 crtns, 60 lbs, Yarmouth, Charlottetown, P E I
PUTTY—15 cs, 60 dms, 7,500 lbs, President Van Buren, Manila
SILICON CARBIDE—29 kgs, 8,026 lbs, Sarcoxie, London
SOAP, MEDICATED—2 cs, 63 lbs, San Gil, Colon
SODA, BISULPHITE—15 dms, 6,450 lbs, San Gil, Havana
STAIN, GUM—1 bx, 2 gls, Scythia, Leicester
STEARATE, GLYCERYL MONO—2 dms, 898 lbs, Sarcoxie, London
TANNING FINISH—15 bbls, 7,014 lbs, American Shipper, Leeds
TOILET PREPS—2 cs, 360 lbs, Nova Scotia, St John's, N F
VARNISH—1 cs, 6 gls, Nova Scotia, St John's, N F
WAX, CARNAUBA—1 dm, and 1crtn, 107 lbs, Sarcoxie, London
SHOE—10 cs, 510 lbs, President Van Buren, Manila
SYNTHETIC—1 cs, 500 lbs, Sarcoxie, London
WITCH HAZEL EXTRACT—1 bbl, 50 gls, Yarmouth, St John, N B

Corpus Christi Exports

Clearance Dates

Alexia, June 14; Arietta, June 20; Hoegh Scout, June 18; Norness, June 22; Winnetou, June 14

GASOLINE—7,741 bbls, Hoegh Scout, Havre; 55,717 bbls, Arietta, Casa Blanca
OIL, GAS—18,044 bbls, Winnetou, Hamburg; 86,134 bbls, Alexia, Curacao; 41,675 bbls, Hoegh Scout, Havre; 59,211 bbls, Norness, Curacao
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—32,172 bbls, Winnetou, Hamburg

Galveston Exports

Clearance Dates

Albert L Ellsworth, June 22; Chester Valley, June 22; Erlangen, June 21; Christian J Kampmann, June 27; Monbaldo, June 24; Montello, June 26; M F Elliot, June 27; Nashaba, June 26; Orizaba, June 26

BLACK, CARBON—56 cs, Montello, Genoa; 1,796 bgs, Edam, London
PETROLEUM—68,582 bbls, M F Elliott, London
CRUDE—95,000 bbls, Albert L Ellsworth, Montreal
POTASH—(Chester Valley) 101 tons, San Juan; 51 tons, Arecibo
SULPHUR—3,000 tons, Erlangen, Auckland; 2,000 tons, Monbaldo, Algiers; 3,000 tons, Orizaba, Hamburg; (Edam) 90 tons, London; 33 tons, Amsterdam; (Christian J Kampmann) 1,000 tons, Liverpool; 1,500 tons, Chandler; 1,650 tons, Campbellton
TRIPOLI—45 tons, Nashaba, Havre

Houston Exports

Clearance Dates

American Press, June 27; Ancylus, June 22; Arimasan, June 27; Astrell, June 21; Britamsea, June 24; Dramatist, June 23; Dromus, June 26; Edam, June 23; Fenris, June 22; Anna Knudsen, June 26; Malvina, June 26; Laurent Meeus, June 22; Montello, June 26; President Herrenschmidt, June 27; Sheherazade, June 23; Trondheim, June 22; Chester Valley, June 21

BLACK, CARBON—(Edam) 296 tons, London; 51 tons, Antwerp; 101 cs, Rotterdam; (Dramatist) 20,320 bgs, Liverpool; 5,016 pkgs, Manchester; (Arimasan) 1,795 bgs, 29 cs, Yokohama; 2,300 bgs, Moji; 100 cs, Shanghai; (Montello) 6,390 bgs, 63 cs, Genoa; 1,322 bgs, Barcelona
CLAY, GRD—672 bgs, Dramatist, Liverpool
GASOLINE—12,100 tons, Trondheim, United Kingdom; 6,500 tons, Laurent Meeus, Amsterdam; 11,300 tons, Dromus, United Kingdom
STABILIZED—700 tons, Sheherazade, Havre
KEROSENE—600 tons, Laurent Meeus, Amsterdam
MINERAL SPTS—2 tons, Edam, Rotterdam
OIL, FUEL—11,000 tons, Astrell, Teneriffe, Canary Island; 9,500 tons, Anna Knudsen, Teneriffe
GAS—1,600 tons, Laurent Meeus, Amsterdam; 4,000 tons, Anna Knudsen, Teneriffe
LUBRICATING—3 tons, Edam, London; 800 tons, Montello, Vado; (American Press) 5 tons, Havana; 150 tons, Cristobal
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—106,000 bbls, Fenris, Montreal; 17,000 tons, Sheherazade, Havre; 93,040 bbls, Britamsea, Montreal; 12,000 tons, Malvina, Montreal; 13,300 tons, President Herrenschmidt, Donges
PRODUCTS—30 tons, Chester Valley, San Juan; 11,460 tons, Ancylus, Montreal

Lake Charles Exports

Clearance Dates

Alabama, June 22; Havprins, June 20

PETROLEUM, CRUDE—92,261 bbls, Havprins, Montreal; 66,857 bbls, Alabama, Venice

Los Angeles Exports

Clearance Dates

Ashworth, June 20; Axel Johnson, June 13; Cistula, June 23; City of Los Angeles, June 19; Corrientes, June 16; Cuzco, June 16; Fella, June 12; Hoegh Merchant, June 13; Madoera, June 21; Margaret Johnson, June 17; Maui, June 13; Nissin, June 19; Pericles, June 19; Pleasantville, June 14; President Monroe, June 19; Tai Ping, June 19; Tonan, June 22; Trondanger, June 17

ACETONE—(Axel Johnson) 6 dms, 2,150 lbs, Rauma; 109 dms, 38,670 lbs, Copenhagen; 43 dms, 15,390 lbs, Helsingfors; 43 dms, 15,390 lbs, Fella, Piraeus; 12 dms, 4,300 lbs, Cuzco, Valparaiso; 216 dms, 77,340 lbs, Trondanger, Antwerp
ACID, BORIC—200 sks, 22,400 lbs, Axel Johnson, Newcastle
CRESYLIC—25 dms, 10,400 lbs, Pleasantville, Manila
ALCOHOL, BUTYL—(Madoera) 5 dms, 1,790 lbs, Durban; 5 dms, 1,790 lbs, Beira; 10 dms, 3,570 lbs, Capetown
BUTYL, SEC—60 dms, 22,140 lbs, Trondanger, Havre
ISOPROPYL, ANHYD—3 dms, 1,070 lbs, Axel Johnson, Helsingfors
BORAX—(Hoegh Merchant) 195 bgs, 21,840 lbs, Bombay; 20 kegs, 2,240 lbs, Navlakhi; 560 sks, 78,400 lbs, Axel Johnson, Newcastle; (Trondanger) 2,400 bgs, 280,000 lbs, Havre; 1,182 bgs, 132,380 lbs, Rotterdam; 1,000 bgs, 112,000 lbs, Corrientes, London
GLASS — 1,600 cs, 160,000 lbs, Madoera, Lourenco Marques
BUTYL ACETATE—(Madoera) 10 dms, 3,800 lbs, Durban; 5 dms, 1,900 lbs, Beira; 15 dms, 5,700 lbs, Capetown
ACETATE, SEC—6 dms, 2,360 lbs, Trondanger, Antwerp
CHEMICALS—400 lbs, Cuzco, Manzanillo
CLAY, GRD—100 bgs, 8,960 lbs, Hoegh Merchant, Karachi; 200 bgs, 20,000 lbs, Pleasantville, Manila; 100 bgs, 8,960 lbs, Axel Johnson, Copenhagen
CLEANER—2 dms, 880 lbs, Hoegh Merchant, Batavia; 560 lbs, President Monroe, Manila
CORN SYRUP—60 bbls, 44,510 lbs, Tai Ping, Manila
COTTON LINTERS—40 bls, 24,850 lbs, Fella, Marseilles; 426 bls, 258,350 lbs, Trondanger, Havre
COTTONSEED—55 bgs, 5,500 lbs, Cuzco, La Libertad
DIACETONE—51 dms, 21,880 lbs, Trondanger, Havre; (Madoera) 5 dms, 2,070 lbs, Durban; 10 dms, 4,140 lbs, Capetown
DIATOMACEOUS EARTH—(Axel Johnson) 353 bgs, 33,630 lbs, Newcastle; 800 lbs, Stockholm; (Fella) 573 bgs, 57,360 lbs, Marseilles; 1,102 bgs, 110,200 lbs, Casablanca; 672 bgs, 67,200 lbs, Alexandria; 20 bgs, 2,000 lbs, Piraeus; 2,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, Maui, Havana; (Trondanger) 55 bgs, 4,400 lbs, Havre; 348 bgs, 35,340 lbs, Antwerp; 24 bgs, 2,440 lbs, President Monroe, Bangkok; 336 bgs, 33,600 lbs, Madoera, Durban
ETHYL KETONE—(Madoera) 15 dms, 5,350 lbs, Port Elizabeth; 15 dms, 5,350 lbs, East London; 30 dms, 10,710 lbs, Durban; 10 dms, 3,570 lbs, Capetown
FILM SCRAP—2,140 lbs, Corrientes, London
GASOLINE—(Hoegh Merchant) 500 dms, 167,820 lbs, Opon; 500 dms, 167,820 lbs, Manila; 510 cs, 9,680 lbs, Pleasantville, Manila; 150 dms, 49,330 lbs, Cuzco, Tegucigalpa; 66,154 bbls, 17,266,190 lbs, Cistula, Manila-Cebu; 250 cs, 900 dms, 316,500 lbs, President Monroe, Manila
GREASE, LUBRIC—120 lbs, President Monroe, Manila
GYPSUM, CALC—3 dms, 330 lbs, Margaret Johnson, Vancouver
KEROSENE—(Pleasantville) 4,000 cs, 340,000 lbs, (Manila; 1,000 cs, 85,000 lbs, Penang; 28,249 bbls, 8,050,970 lbs, Cistula, Manila-Cebu; 10 dms, 3,710 lbs, President Monroe, Manila
LACQUER—2 cs, 200 lbs, Fella, Cairo; 480 lbs, President Monroe, Bombay
NITROCELLULOSE—2,490 lbs, Pleasantville, Manila; 1,950 lbs, Cuzco, Mexico
THINNER (Fella) 12 dms, 5,100 lbs, Cairo; 5 dms, 2,350 lbs, Beirut; 900 lbs, Cuzco, Mexico; 430 lbs, President Monroe, Bombay
METHYLETHYL KETONE—90 dms, 32,940 lbs, Trondanger, Havre
NAPHTHA, PETROL — 10 dms, 3,280 lbs, Montebello, Vancouver
OIL, COTTONSEED—770 lbs, President Monroe, Manila
DIESEL—1,485 bbls, 463,320 lbs, Pleasantville, Manila; 28 dms, 10,920 lbs, Cuzco, Puntarenas; 69,694 bbls, 21,744,530 lbs, Tonan, Tsurumi-Osaka-Nagasaki; 35,324 bbls, 11,021,000 lbs, Montebello, Vancouver; 128,718 bbls, 40,160,020 lbs, Nissin, Nagasaki-Moji-Tsurumi
FUEL—57,589 bbls, 19,177,140 lbs, Tonan, Tsurumi—Osaka-Nagasaki; 80,906 bbls, 26,941,700 lbs, Pericles, Balboa
GRAPEFRUIT—250 lbs, Fella, Haifa
LEMON—6 dms, 600 lbs, Corrientes, London
LUBRICATING—120 ctns, 3,480 lbs, Maui, Balboa; 2 dms, 780 lbs, Cuzco, Puntarenas; 55 pkgs, 7,370 lbs, President Monroe, Manila
ORANGE—350 lbs, President Monroe, Alexandria
PINE—30 dms, 12,720 lbs, Pleasantville, Manila
PAINT DISTILLATE—50 dms, 17,770 lbs, President Monroe, Manila
PECTIN, CITROUS—1,200 lbs, Axel Johnson, Newcastle; 10 bbls, 306,940 lbs, Corrientes, London
PETROLEUM GAS, LIQ—500 lbs, Axel Johnson, Barranquilla
POTASH MURIATE—(Ashworth) 448,000 lbs, Hull; 5,600,000 lbs, Ipswich; 6,720,000 lbs, Billingham
SOAP, TOILET—630 lbs, Tai Ping, Manila
SODA, ALGINATE—100 lbs, Hoegh Merchant, Lahore
ASH—(President Monroe) 100 bgs, 20,000 lbs, Manila; 710 bgs, 109,570 lbs, Hongkong
SULPHUR—80 bgs, 12,000 lbs, Cuzco, San Jose de Guatemala
TALC—40 bgs, 4,480 lbs, Fella, Bogota
TOILET PREPS—160 lbs, Maui, Canal Zone; (Cuzco) 250 lbs, San Salvador; 950 lbs, Lima; (President Monroe) 750 lbs, Hongkong; 2,150 lbs, Singapore; 610 lbs, Karachi; (Tai Ping) 1,590 lbs, Shanghai; 90 lbs, Hongkong

Mobile Exports

Clearance Date

Vestvangen, June 19

ROSIN—(Vestvangen) 20 bbls, Kingston; 1 bbl, Georgetown
TURPENTINE—(Vestvangen) 5 dms, Kingston; 5 tons, Bridgetown; 2 dms, St Georges

New Orleans Exports

Clearance Dates

Choluteca, June 7; Hibueras, June 10; Hybert, June 1; Laura C, June 9; Meanticut, June 27; Orotava, June 16; Teseo, June 8; Ulua, June 10; Vav, June 10; Vigilant, June 12

ASPHALT, GILSONITE — 20 tons, Hybert, Havre; 113 sx, Teseo, Genoa
BENZOL—596,857 gls, Vav, Lands End
BLACK, CARBON—1 ton, Ulua, Valparaiso; 18 tons, Hybert, Havre; 377 sx, Meanticut, Marseilles; 102 cs, Teseo, Genoa
CALCIMINE—4 tons, Ulua, Corinto
CALCIUM CARBIDE—26 tons, Ulua, Cristobal
CLAY—254 tons, Hybert, Havre; 5 tons, Choluteca, Barranquilla
CORN SUGAR—54 tons, Hybert, Antwerp
COTTONSEED HULL SHAVING PULP—75 tons, Hybert, Havre; 1,523 bls, Vigilant, Gdynia
GASOLINE—(Hibueras) 150 dms, 50 cs, Puerto Castilla; 60 dms, 50 cs, Bluefields; 45 tons, Hybert, Havre
GREASE, LUBRICATING—123 tons, Hybert, Havre; 312 bbls, Meanticut, Marseilles
INK—1 ton, Orotava, Valparaiso
KEROSENE—(Hibueras) 300 cs, Puerto Castilla; 115 cs, Bluefields; 25 dms, Orotava, Puntarenas; 125 cs, Ulua, Puerto Limon
LARD—35 crts, Hibueras, Bluefields; (Orotava) 250 tins, Panama; 45 cans, 600 tins, Guayaquil; 500 cs, Buenaventura; (Ulua) 530 dms, 500 tins, 160 crts, Cristobal; 1,200 tins, Puerto Limon; 260 tins, Panama; 157 tins, Guayaquil; 3,150 tins, Buenaventura; (Choluteca) 50 cs, 4,930 tins, 100 bxs, Barranquilla; 4,800 tins, 50 cs, Cartagena
OIL, FUEL—110 dms, Hibueras, Bluefields; 285 bbls, Orotava, Puntarenas
LUBRICATING—(Orotava) 15 dms, Puntarenas; 18 dms, Corinto; 78 tons, Hybert, Rotterdam; 77 bbls, Laura C, Venice; 24 dms, Choluteca, Barranquilla; (Meanticut) 330 bbls, Genoa; 25 bbls, Marseilles
PINE—2 tons, Ulua, Callao
REFINED—100 cs, Ulua, Puerto Limon
OXYGEN—42 cylds, Orotava, Puntarenas
PARAFFIN—16 tons, Orotava, Arica; (Laura C) 200 sx, Trieste; 1,200 sx, Venice
PETROLEUM—2 tons, Hybert, Rotterdam
ROSIN—10 tons, Ulua, Havana
WOOD—(Ulua) 13 tons, Puerto Limon; 3 tons, Puntarenas
SALT—5 tons, Hybueras, Bluefields; (Ulua) 60 tons, Havana; 26 tons, Cristobal
SHRIMP BRAN—1 ton, Ulua, Cristobal

Norfolk Exports

Clearance Dates

Bilderdijk, June 26; Black Gull, June 26; Manchester Division, June 16; Sarcoxie, June 23; West Cusseta, June 17

ACETONE—73 dms, 30,295 lbs, Sarcoxie, London
ALETRIS ROOT—1 bl, 221 lbs, Sarcoxie, London
BLACK HAW TREE BARK—2 bls, Sarcoxie, London
BONE, SCRAP—1,278 bgs, 50 tons, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
BONESET HERBS—3 bls, 746 lbs, Sarcoxie, London
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—25 bbls, 15,616 lbs, Manchester Division, Liverpool
COHOSH ROOT, BLACK—3 bgs, 482 lbs, Sarcoxie, London
CORN SYRUP—59 bbls, 44,691 lbs, West Cusseta, Hull
CRAMP BARK—1 bl, 210 lbs, West Cusseta, London
DEXTRIN, CORN—(Manchester Division) 440 bgs, 62,260 lbs, Liverpool; 280 bgs, 62,160 lbs, Manchester
DICHLORMETHANE — 12 dms, Manchester Division, Manchester
DRUGS—52 bgs, 6,591 lbs, Sarcoxie, Hamburg
ELM BARK—20 bgs, 2,044 lbs, West Cusseta, London
GLYCOL ETHER ESTER—1 bx, 117 lbs, West Cusseta, London
LEAVES—4 bgs, 900 lbs, West Cusseta, Hamburg
LOBELIA HERBS—3 bls, 932 lbs, Sarcoxie, London
MEDICINAL PREPS—42 pkgs, 2,856 lbs, West Cusseta, London; 10 pkgs, 680 lbs, Sarcoxie, London
MICA, GRD—(West Cusseta) 200 bgs, 20,000 lbs, London; 200 bgs, 20,000 lbs, Hamburg; 30 bgs, 2,940 lbs, Bilderdijk, Amsterdam
PULVERIZED—100 bgs, 10,200 lbs, Black Gull, Antwerp; 72 bgs, 7,344 lbs, Sarcoxie, London; 100 bgs, 10,200 lbs, West Cusseta, Hamburg
OCHER—420 bgs, 68,040 lbs, West Cusseta, Dundee
OIL, CEDARWOOD—13 dms, 6,396 lbs, Black Gull, Rotterdam
PASSION FLOWER HERBS—24 bls, 4,451 lbs, West Cusseta, Hamburg
POPLAR BARK—2 bls, 538 lbs, Sarcoxie, London
POTASH MURIATE—200 bgs, 19 tons, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
ROOTS—37 bgs, 4,520 lbs, West Cusseta, Hamburg
SASSAFRAS ROOT—30,000 lbs in bulk, West Cusseta, Hamburg; 3 bgs, 236 lbs, Sarcoxie, London
STARCH, POWD—650 bgs, 91,975 lbs, West Cusseta, Hull
TANNING EXTRACT—(Manchester Division) 230 bbls, 135,988 lbs, Liverpool; 300 bbls, 179,155 lbs, Manchester
VIBURNUM BARK—6 bls, 2,243 lbs, Sarcoxie, Hamburg
WILD CHERRY BARK—4 bls, 1,237 lbs, West Cusseta, London
WITCH HAZEL LEAVES—24 bls, Sarcoxie, Hamburg; (West Cusseta) 3 bls, 679 lbs, London; 24 bls, 4,358 lbs, Hamburg
WOOD PRESERVATIVE — 2 dms, 615 lbs, Manchester Division, Liverpool

Philadelphia Exports

Clearance Dates

Bennestvet, June 27; Black Falcon, June 27; Donald McKay, June 28; Eisenach, June 24; Exchange, June 24; Falcon, June 14; General Gassouin, June 26; Gran, June 26; Independence Hall, June 28; Montevideo, June 28; Peter Kerr, June 27; Vingaren, June 29; Wichita, June 24

ALUMINA SULPHATE—200 bgs, Peter Kerr, Buenaventura
AMMONIA, LIQ—2 cyls, Falcon, Mollendo
ANTI-KNOCK COMP — 34 dms, Exchange, Hussein Bay; (Donald McKay) 20 dms, Oslo; 82 dms, Gdynia
BLACK, BONE—2 pkgs, Wichita, Bombay
BRAKE FLUID—1 dm, Falcon, Valparaiso; 1 pkg, Eisenach, Bremen
CEMENT, FIBER—1 dm, Falcon, Valparaiso
GASKET—1 pkg, Eisenach, Bremen
RUBBER—2 pls, Falcon, Valparaiso; 2 pls, 1 dm, Black Falcon, Amsterdam
CLEANER—10 dms, Donald McKay, Copenhagen
COLLODION COTTON—67 pkgs, Black Falcon, Rotterdam
CYANIDE, CRUDE—6 pkgs, Wichita, Bombay
ENAMEL, RUBBER—1 pkg, Black Falcon, Rotterdam
FILTER SAND—558 pkgs, Donald McKay, Gdynia
GLAZE—1 pkg, Falcon, Valparaiso
GLUE, DRY—2 bxs, Donald McKay, Helsingfors
GREASE, LUBRIC—19 pkgs, Eisenach, Bremen; 2 pkgs, Black Falcon, Rotterdam; 10 bbls, Gran, Lisbon; 8 dms, 44 pls, 62 cs, Peter Kerr, Oruro; 10 dms, 2 cs, 1 keg, Vingaren, Stockholm
SOAP—3 pls, Peter Kerr, Callao
INSECTICIDE—(Peter Kerr) 72 ctns, Panama; 19 ctns, Guayaquil
LACQUER—87 ctns, 20 cs, Peter Kerr, Cristobal
LICORICE PASTE—(Donald McKay) 5 cs, Oslo; 20 cs, Copenhagen; 40 pkgs, Independence Hall, Havre
LINSEED CAKE—2,317 pkgs, Black Falcon, Rotterdam
MEAL—(Bennestvet) 1,400 pkgs, Barbados; 2,740 bgs, Trinidad
MANGANESE ORE—4 pkgs, Wichita, Bombay
MEDICINAL PREPS—1 pkg, Wichita, Madras
MINERAL SPTS—6 cs, Peter Kerr, Oruro; 3 dms, Donald McKay, Oslo
OIL, COALTAR—33 pkgs, Independence Hall, Havre
EMULSION—1 dm, Peter Kerr, La Guayra
LUBRICATING—7 dms, Falcon, Valparaiso; (Eisenach) 4 pkgs, Bremen; 1,094 pkgs, Hamburg; (General Gassouin) 17,366 bbls, 3 dms, Rouen; (Exchange) 5 cs, 10 ctns, Tangier; 40 dms, 2 ctns, Tunis; (Wichita) 183 pkgs, Karachi; 292 pkgs, Bombay; 90 pkgs, Madras; 110 pkgs, Calcutta; (Black Falcon) a quantity, 1 pkg, Antwerp; 2 dms, Amsterdam; (Gran) 660 bbls, 27 dms, 480 cs, Leixoes; 126 bbls, 50 dms, 374 cs, Lisbon; 30 pkgs, Bissao; 16 pkgs, Ambrizete; 30 pkgs, Mossamedes; 108 pkgs, Benguela; 22 pkgs, Novo Remdondo; 17 pkgs, Porto Amboina; 50 pkgs, Loanda; 22 dms, 47 cs, Gibraltar; 65 bbls, 10 hlf dms, 127 pkgs, 25 ctns, Marseilles; 23 pkgs, Oran; 130 pkgs, Oudja; 5 pkgs, Algiers; 59 pkgs, Tangier; 1,001 pkgs, Casablanca; 50 dms, Tunis; 20 dms, Bona; (Peter Kerr) 20 dms, La Plaz; 292 dms, 219 cs, Oruro; 3 dms, 6 ctns, Guayaquil; 3 dms, Granada; 8 bbls, Barranquilla; 17 ctns, 9 dms, Callao; 34 bbls, 10 cs, 3 dms, Donald McKay, Gdynia; (Vingaren)

OIL, LUBRICATING—(Continued):—
50 bbls, 404 dms, 1 cs, Stockholm; 10 dms, Malmo; 67 bbls, Gothenburg; (Independence Hall) 140 pkgs, Havre; 605 pkgs, Bordeaux; 65 pkgs, Nantes; 40 dms, 70 cs, 10 hlf dms, Montevideo, Asuncion
NEATSFOOT—15 pkgs, Black Falcon, Antwerp; 8 dms, Donald McKay, Helsingfors; 6 pkgs, Independence Hall, Bordeaux
PINE—77 pkgs, Independence Hall, Havre
PAINT—18 dms, Falcon, Valparaiso; 14 pkgs, Eisenach, Bremen; 11 dms, 2 pls, Black Falcon, Amsterdam; (Peter Kerr) 10 dms, Cristobal; 2 ctns, Guayaquil
ENAMEL—118 pls, Falcon, Valparaiso; 2 ctns, Peter Kerr, Cristobal
PARAFFIN—1,277 ctns, Eisenach, Hamburg; 50 bgs, Falcon, Salaverry; (Black Falcon) 84 pkgs, Antwerp; 42 pkgs, Rotterdam; 40 bgs, Peter Kerr, Tacna; (Vingaren) 84 bbls, Stugsund; 2,520 bbls, Horneborg
REFINED—(Gran) 200 bgs, Lisbon; 200 bgs, Casablanca
POLISH—2 ctns, Vingaren, Stockholm; (Peter Kerr) 15 ctns, Panama; 5 ctns, Guayaquil
PUTTY—1 ctn, Peter Kerr, Guayaquil
RUTILE—16 pkgs, Black Falcon, Rotterdam
SIZING MIXTURE—3 bbls, Peter Kerr, Barranquilla
SODA ASH—1 pkg, Wichita, Bombay; 3 dms, Vingaren, Stockholm
BICHROMATE—1 pl, Falcon, Valparaiso
TANNERS' PATE—10 bbls, Falcon, Santiago, via Valparaiso
TIRE COATING COMP—17 ctns, Vingaren, Stockholm
VARNISH—1 bx, Black Falcon, Rotterdam
WAX, FLOOR—(Peter Kerr) 5 cs, Cristobal; 1 ctn, Panama; 25 ctns, Guayaquil

Port Arthur Exports

Clearance Dates

Herborg, June 28; Inversuir, June 18; Magister, June 16; Nord Atlantic, June 21; Nueva Granada, June 18; Phoenix, June 18; Spidoleine, June 21; Teddy, June 18; West Harshaw, June 23

ASPHALT—(Magister) 5 cs, 18 dms, Colon; 6 cs, Kingston; 10 dms, 2 cs, Puerto Barrios; 180 dms, Barranquilla
LIQUID—7 bxs, Magister, Kingston
PETROLEUM — (West Harshaw) 251 dms, Liverpool; 812 bbls, 541 dms, 335 cns, Manchester
GASOLINE—74,053 bbls, Phoenix, Montreal; 115,042 bbls, Inversuir, Alicante and Barcelona; (Nueva Granada) 48,952 bbls, 2 cs, Thameshaven; 25,913 bbls, Liverpool; 21,594 bbls, Hull
AVIATION—(Magister) 1,300 dms, 100 bbls, Panama City; 750 dms, 5 cs, Kingston; 1,000 dms, Ciudad de Carmen; 63 bbls, Barranquilla; 400 bbls, 75 dms, Puerto Limon
GREASE, LUBRIC—(Magister) 3 cs, Panama City; 4 dms, 20 cs, 5 crts, Colon; 165 dms, 115 cs, Buenaventura; 75 dms, 153 cs, Kingston; 42 dms, 105 cs, 30 pls, Puerto Barrios; 75 dms, 95 cs, 12 bxs, Barranquilla; 3 dms, Puerto Limon; 40 dms, 20 ctgs, 325 cs, 75 crts, West Harshaw, Manchester
KEROSENE — (Magister) 1,000 cs, Panama City; 1,000 cs, 145 bbls, Colon; 1,050 cs, 25 bbls, Kingston; 900 cs, Puerto Barrios; (Nueva Granada) 4,492 bbls, Liverpool; 2,341 bbls, Hull; 50 dms, West Harshaw, Manchester
OIL, DIESEL—(Magister) 30 bbls, Colon; 1,000 bbls, 150 dms, Puerto Barrios; 120 dms, Puerto Limon; 9,054 bbls, Nueva Granada, Liverpool
FUEL—67,908 bbls, Teddy, Flushing
GAS—73,971 bbls, Nord Atlantic, Hamburg; 30,543 bbls, Spidoleine, Antwerp; 5,163 bbls, Herborg, Curacao
LUBRICATING—(Magister) 50 dms, Panama City; 35 dms, 65 cs, Colon; 376 dms, 105 cs, Buenaventura; 322 dms, 770 cs, Kingston; 120 dms, 88 cs, Puerto Barrios; 320 dms, 105 cs, Barranquilla; 96 dms, 10 cs, Puerto Limon; 251 dms, Inversuir, Alicante and Barcelona; 32,087 bbls, Nord Atlantic, Hamburg; 13,624 bbls, 2 dms, Spidoleine, Antwerp; 255 dms, 99 bbls, 189 ctgs, 150 cs, West Harshaw, Manchester
PAINT, PREPARED—7 dms, Magister, Balboa
PARAFFIN—(Magister) 20 cs, 6 bgs, Kingston; 500 bgs, Puerto Limon
SOLVENT, CLEANING — 25 cs, Magister, Kingston
WAX, DRESSING, LIQ—(Magister) 10 cs, Kingston; 2 cs, Puerto Barrios

San Francisco Exports

Clearance Dates

Bradford City, May 17; Capac, May 17; City of Norfolk, May 20; Corrientes, May 19; Hermion, May 20; J A Moffett, May 20; Kaijo, May 22; Loch Avon, May 17; Nissyo, May 19; Norden, May 20; President Taft, May 19; San Pedro, May 19; Silverbeech, May 17; Tai Yin, May 18; Taketoyo, May 21; Taranger, May 18

ABRASIVE PAPER—10 crts, President Taft, Shanghai
ACID, MURIATIC—(Capac) 20 crbys, Amapala; 2 cs, Mollendo
NITRIC—1 cs, Capac, Mollendo
SULPHURIC—1 cs, Capac, Mollendo
ALUMINUM PASTE—1 keg, 3 cs, Norden, Cuba
AMMONIA—(Capac) 3 cyls, Champerico; 60 cyls, Shanghai
ANISE—1 sk, Capac, Amapala
ASPHALT—(Silverbeech) 789 dms, Singapore; 100 dms, Batavia; 10 dms, Belawan; 10 dms, Capac, Puntarenas; (President Taft) 3,457 dms, Manila; 495 bbls, Hongkong; 481 sks, Taranger, France
GILSONITE—359 sks, Hermion, Japan
BIOLOGICALS—14 pkgs, President Taft, Manila
BLACK, CARBON—210 sks, Loch Avon, Holland; 200 cs, President Taft, Hongkong
BLEACHING POWDER—6 dms, Capac, La Libertad
BLUE, LAUNDRY—2 cs, President Taft, Manila
BONE, ASH—1 bbl, Capac, Corinto
MEAL—40 sks, Silverbeech, Manila
BORAX—(Capac) 40 dms, Mazatlan; 1 dm, Corinto; 1 cs, San Jose de Guatemala
BUTTERMILK, DRD—40 sks, Silverbeech, Manila
CALCIMINE—50 cs, Norden, Cuba
CALCIUM CARBIDE—40 dms, Capac, La Libertad
CARBON BISULPHIDE—1 dm, Capac, Tegucigalpa
TETRACHLORIDE—30 cs, President Taft, Manila
CASSIA—70 bls, Taketoyo, Guayaquil
CEMENT, FOOR—98 cs, President Taft, Manila
CHALK, PREP—4 cs, Silverbeech, Bandoeng; 2 cs, President Taft, Manila
CHEMICALS—(Silverbeech) 5 cs, Saigon; 1 dm, Manila; 3 cs, Capac, Mollendo; 2 dms, Guayaquil; (President Taft) 9 kgs, Hongkong; 5 dms, Kobe; 11 dms, Yokohama
CHINA CLAY—10 sks, Capac, La Libertad
CHLORINE BLEACH, LIQ—7 cs, President Taft, Manila
CINNAMON—(Capac) 4 bls, Santa Rosa de Copas; 8 bls, Amapala; 10 bls, La Libertad; 5 bls, Amapala; 2 bls, 2 sks, Puntarenas; 1 bl, San Jose de Guatemala; 5 bls, Santa Ana; 10 bls, Corinto; 13 bls, Guayaquil; 1 bl, San Miguel; 89 bls, Taketoyo, La Guaira
CLEANER—(Capac) 1 cs, Guatemala; 21 cs, San Jose de Guatemala; (Silverbeech) 1 cs, Al Khobar; 36 cs, Bahrein Island; 2 bbls, Manila; 6 dms, Corrientes, Vancouver; 1 dm, J A Moffett, Vancouver; 10 cs, President Taft, Hongkong; 8 cs, Norden, Colombia
COALTAR—(Capac) 5 dms, San Salvador; 3 dms, Corinto
CLOVES—(Capac) 1 sk, Amapala; 4 sks, La Libertad; 25 sks, Manzanillo; 10 sks, Mazatlan; 6 sks, San Jose de Guatemala; 3 bls, Puntarenas; 5 sks, Corinto; 1 sk, Santa Ana; 2 sks, Guayaquil; (Taketoyo) 5 bls, Puerto Cabello; 24 sks, La Guaira
COATING COMP—1 dm, J A Moffett, Vancouver
COCOA BUTTER—1 cs, President Taft, Yokohama
COLOR, DRY—(Capac) 39 cs, 1 kg, Guatemala; 36 cs, San Jose de Costa Rica; 3 bbls, Champerico; 1 cs, 2 sks, Norden, Cuba; 10 pls, 5 cs, San Pedro, Colombia; 52 bbls, Taketoyo, Caracas; 1 bbl, Silverbeech, Bahrein Island
CREOSOTE—1 dm, Capac, Guayaquil
CUMIN SEED—(Capac) 16 sks, Amapala; 2 sks, La Libertad; 1 dm, Puntarenas; 2 sks, San Jose de Guatemala; 4 sks, Corinto; 2 sks, San Miguel
DISINFECTANT, COALTAR—10 cs, Capac, La Libertad
DRESSING, AUTO-TOP — 4 cs, Silverbeech, Ras Tanura
BELT—1 cs, Silverbeech, Ras Tanura
DRIER—10 cs, President Taft, Manila
JAPAN—40 cs, President Taft, Manila
PAINT—2 cs, 1 dm, Norden, Cuba
DYES—1 pl, J A Moffett, Vancouver
GASOLINE—1 dm, Capac, Puntarenas
EGG YOLK, DRD—2 bbls, City of Norfolk, Cristobal
FILLER, WOOD—1 cs, President Taft, Manila
FILTER POWDER—1 dm, Silverbeech, Al Khobar
FISHMEAL—650 sks, Silverbeech, Manila
FLYSPRAY—25 cs, President Taft, Hongkong
GASOLINE—(Capac) 25 dms, San Jose de Guatemala; 2,500 dms, 1,000 cs, Puntarenas; (Bradford City) 600 dms, Tsurumi; 300 dms, Dairen; 2,000 dms, Nagasaki; 200 dms, Itozaki; 120 dms, J A Moffett, Vancouver
GINSENG—7 bbls, President Taft, Hongkong
FIBER—3 bbls, President Taft, Hongkong
GLUCOSE—(President Taft) 20 bbls, Hongkong; 60 bbls, Manila
GLYCERIN—1 cs, Capac, Corinto
GREASE, LUBRIC — (Silverbeech) 23 dms, Singapore; 12 pls, Bahrein Island; 28 cs, 132 pls, 1 bbl, Ras Tanura; (Capac) 15 cs, 10 pls, San Jose de Guatemala; 70 cs, La Libertad; 2 cs, Callao; (President Taft) 15 dms, 25 pls, 15 cs, Manila; 5 dms, Shanghai; 80 dms, 38 cs, 258 pls, J A Moffett, Vancouver
HEPTANE, NORMAL—2 cs, Hermion, Japan
INK—1 cs, President Taft, Manila
PRINTING — 73 kits, 1 cs, Silverbeech, Manila; 10 cs, 25 kits, Capac, Callao; (President Taft) 7 pls, 3 kegs, 1 cs, Shanghai; 14 pls, 13 cs, Manila
ROTOGRAVURE — 2 kits, President Taft, Manila
INSECTICIDE—1 cs, Capac, San Jose de Guatemala; 25 cs, President Taft, Hongkong
AGRICULTURAL—100 dms, 44 cs, San Pedro, Chile
CONCENTRATED—1 cs, City of Norfolk, Panama
LIQUID—535 cs, San Pedro, France
IRON OXIDE—2 bbls, Silverbeech, Manila
KEROSENE—(Capac) 300 cs, San Jose de Guatemala; 5 bbls, Puntarenas; 3 dms, Tegucigalpa
LACQUER—64 pls, Capac, Mexico; 1 pl, Taketoyo, Caracas
THINNER—3 dms, Capac, Mexico; 1 pl, Taketoyo, Caracas
LAVENDER FLOWERS — 1 sk, Capac, Amapala
LEAD FOIL—1 cs, Capac, Corinto
RED—A quantity, Capac, Mazatlan; 600 kgs, President Taft, Manila
RED, IN OIL—1 cs, 5 kgs, Capac, Guatemala
LEAK PREVENTATIVE—2 cs, Capac, Guatemala
LITHARGE—(Capac) 1 dm, 25 kgs, Mazatlan; 2 pls, Mollendo; 60 bbls, President Taft, Manila
LOGWOOD EXTRACT—10 kgs, President Taft, Japan
LYE—1 cs, Capac, Guatemala
MEDICINAL PREPS — (Silverbeech) 2 cs, Sourabaya; 2 cs, Batavia
METHYL CHLORIDE—6 cyls, Silverbeech Manila
MILK POWDER—(President Taft) 7 bbls, Shanghai; 3 bbls, Hongkong; 12 cs, Taketoyo, La Guaira; 1 cs, Capac, San Jose de Guatemala
SUGAR—224 bbls, Taranger, Holland
MINERAL SPTS—(Capac) 50 dms, Tocopilla; 40 dms, Valparaiso
NUTMEGS—(Capac) 2 sks, La Libertad; 1 sk, Santa Ana
OIL—2 dms, 14 cs, Norden, Cuba
COCONUT—(Capac) 2 dms, Champerico; 100 tins, Guatemala City; 36 dms, San Jose de Guatemala; 6 dms, Guatemala
COTTONSEED—1 dm, Capac, Tegucigalpa
CYLINDER—5 bbls, Capac, Acajutla
DIESEL—50 bbls, Capac, Tegucigalpa; 600 tons, Bradford City, Shanghai; 9,500 bbls, Tai Yin, Shanghai
FLOTATION—16 dms, Silverbeech, Batavia
FUEL—2 dms, Capac, Valparaiso; 80,779 bbls, Nissyo, Japan
LINSEED—1 dm, Capac, Tegucigalpa
LINSEED, BOILED—1 dm, Capac, Guayaquil
LUBRICATING—(Silverbeech) 230 dms, Singapore; 15 dms, Medan; 104 dms, Bahrein Island; 100 dms, Saigon; 10 dms, Sourabaya; 100 dms, Bombay; 1,050 bbls, 244 cs, 300 pls, Ras Tanura; 39 cs, Cebu; (Capac) 30 dms, Callao; 42 dms, 50 cs, San Jose de Guatemala; 10 dms, Mazatlan; 18 dms, San Salvador; 35 dms, Lima; 7 dms, Valparaiso; 35 dms, Ica; 6 dms, Pisco; 30 dms, Callao; (President Taft) 1 cs, Yokohama; 530 dms, Hongkong; 441 dms, 10 cs, Manila; 315 dms, Shanghai; 10 dms, City of Norfolk, Port au Prince; 5 pls, 612 dms, 10 cs, J A Moffett, Vancouver
MINERAL, WHITE—2 dms, 6 cs, J A Moffett, Vancouver
PALM—2 dms, Capac, La Libertad
REINFORCING—20 dms, President Taft, Manila
SARDINE—10 pls, 1 cs, President Taft, Manila
OIL, TRANSFORMER—(Capac) 25 dms, La Paz; 6 dms, Oruro
TRANSMISSION—1 dm, Silverbeech, Singapore
WINTERGREEN—1 dm, Capac, San Jose de Guatemala
OXYGEN—44 cyls, Silverbeech, Bahrein Island; 11 cyls, Capac, Corinto
PAINT—15 cs, Silverbeech, Bahrein; (Capac) 50 pls, 3 dms, Mexico; 8 dms, 20 kegs, Mollendo; 170 cs, 4 dms, 10 pls, San Jose de Costa Rica; 50 cs, Puntarenas; 129 cs, 111 kegs, President Taft, Manila; 91 cs, 35 pls, San Pedro, Colombia; (Norden) 22 cs, Colombia; 49 cs, 9 kegs, Cuba
ALUMINUM—2 cs, President Taft, Tientsin
BITUMINOUS—60 kegs, President Taft, Manila; 5 cs, 6 kegs, Norden, Cuba
ENAMEL—96 pls, Capac, Mexico
GOLD—1 cs, President Taft, Tientsin
LIQUID—134 cs, President Taft, Manila
PASTE—1 cs, President Taft, Manila; 1 cs, Silverbeech, Bahrein Island; 1 dm, Capac, San Jose de Costa Rica; 11 cs, San Pedro, Colombia
PREPARED—10 kgs, 6 cs, Capac, Guatemala
REMOVER—7 dms, 4 cs, Capac, Mollendo
ROOF—4 pls, 1 cs, Capac, San Jose de Guatemala
THINNER—1 cs, Norden, Cuba; 2 dms, J A Moffett, Vancouver
WATER—1 cs, Norden, Cuba
PARAFFIN—400 sks, Capac, Callao
PASTE, ADHES—40 dms, President Taft, Hongkong
PEPPER, BLACK—(Capac) 14 sks, Amapala; 10 sks, La Libertad; 50 sks, Guatemala; 40 sks, Mazatlan; 13 sks, Corinto; 1 sk, Santa Ana; 1 sk, San Miguel; 2 sks, Santa Rosa de Copas; (Taketoyo) 10 sks, Puerto Cabello; 14 sks, La Guaira
WHITE—1 dm, Capac, Puntarenas
PETROLEUM—2 dms, 11 cs, Capac, San Jose de Guatemala
CRUDE—(Kaijo) 50,082 bbls, Niigata; 30,665 bbls, Tsuchizaki
PHARMACEUTICALS—(Silverbeech) 8 pkgs, Madras; 5 pkgs, Bombay; (President Taft) 46 cs, Manila; 17 cs, Shanghai; 12 cs, Hongkong
PLASTIC, BITUMINOUS—3 cs, Norden, Cuba
POLISH—(Silverbeech) 6 cs, Ras Tanura; 5 cs, Iloilo; (Capac) 1 dm, Guayaquil; 2 cs, San Jose de Guatemala; 1 cs, La Libertad; 2 cs, Guayaquil; 39 cs, President Taft, Manila
POTASH, CHLORATE—1 kg, Capac, Tegucigalpa
XANTHATE—60 dms, President Taft, Manila; 80 dms, Norden, Cuba
PUTTY—10 kgs, Capac, Guatemala; 1 cs, 2 kgs, Norden, Cuba
RHUBARB, POWD—1 cs, Capac, Tegucigalpa
ROSEMARY—(Capac) 2 sks, Amapala; 1 sk, Corinto
RUST PREVENTATIVE—1 cs, President Taft, Hongkong
SHELLAC—2 sks, Capac, Corinto
SOAP—2 cs, President Taft, Manila; 80 cs, City of Norfolk, Cristobal
FLAKE—5 cs, President Taft, Hongkong
LAUNDRY—1 cs, Capac, San Jose de Guatemala; 25 cs, President Taft, Shanghai
LIQUID—1 cs, President Taft, Manila
POWDER—4 cs, Capac, Managua; 5 cs, Norden, Colombia
TOILET—(President Taft) 23 cs, Yunnanfu; 263 cs, Hongkong; 508 cs, Manila; 1 cs, Hermion, Japan
VETERINARY—1 cs, President Taft, Manila
SODA ASH—40 sks, Silverbeech, Manila; (Capac) 20 sks, San Jose de Costa Rica; 12 sks, La Libertad
BICARBONATE—1 cs, 1 sk, 10 kegs, Capac, Mazatlan
CARBONATE—1 dm, Capac, Mollendo
CAUSTIC—(Silverbeech) 1 bbl, Al Khobar; 3 dms, Champerico; 6 dms, La Libertad
SILICATE—6 dms, Silverbeech, Manila
XANTHATE—53 dms, Capac, Potosi
SOLVENT—50 dms, Capac, Valparaiso; 64 dms, San Pedro, Holland; 100 dms, J A Moffett, Vancouver
DRAIN-PIPE—4 cs, Capac, San Jose de Guatemala
SULPHUR—20 sks, President Taft, Manila
DIOXIDE—1 cyl, Silverbeech, Manila
TALC—20 sks, Capac, Corinto
TALLOW—(Capac) 60 dms, Guayaquil; 5 dms, San Jose de Guatemala; 100 dms, City of Norfolk, Panama; 25 dms, Taketoyo, Tavarez
TAPIOCA—(Capac) 10 sks, Mazatlan; 2 sks, Puntarenas; 6 sks, Guayaquil
TOILET PREPS—142 cs, President Taft, Hongkong; (Silverbeech) 28 cs, Manila; 1 cs, Singapore; 5 bbls, Capac, Tegucigalpa; 5 cs, President Taft, Baguio
TURPENTINE—1 dm, Capac, Guayaquil
VARNISH—7 kits, Silverbeech, Manila; (Capac) 5 kegs, Negritos; 2 dms, 5 pls, Mexico; 13 cs, Guatemala; 1 cs, 1 dm, San Salvador; 1 cs, La Libertad; (President Taft) 191 cs, 10 dms, 10 kits, Manila; 6 cs, Hongkong; 5 cs, Shanghai; (Norden) 17 cs, Colombia; 5 cs, Cuba
ASPHALT—10 cs, President Taft, Manila
WAX—5 cs, President Taft, Manila; 1 cs, Norden, Cuba
PASTE—10 cs, Capac, San Jose de Guatemala
WATERPROOFING COMP—(Silverbeech) 1 sk, Manila; 5 cs, Ras Tanura
WAX, COLORED—1 cs, President Taft, Manila
YEAST—(President Taft) 140 cs, Yokohama; 120 cs, Kobe
ZINC DUST—(Capac) 30 cs, Salaverry; 22 cs, Callao; 10 cs, La Union; 200 dms, Manzanillo; 20 cs, Lomas; 10 cs, Mollendo; 133 cs, Amapala

Savannah Exports

Clearance Dates

Marita, June 22; Shickshinny, June 21; Taurus, June 24; Thurland Castle, June 23

CLAY—4,840 bgs, Shickshinny, Manchester; 320 bgs, Taurus, Gdynia
COTTON LINTERS—1,060 bls, Shickshinny, Manchester
GUM, PINE—100 dms, Taurus, Oslo
ROSIN, GUM—(Shickshinny) 3,405 bbls, Liverpool; 260 bbls, Manchester; (Marita) 210 bbls, Bristol; 35 bbls, Glasgow; (Taurus) 82 bbls, Oslo; 26 dms, 942 bbls, Gothenburg; 75 bbls, Copenhagen; 250 bbls, Tallinn
SIZE—(Taurus) 872 bgs, Norrkoping; 448 bgs, Wiborg; 2,095 bgs, Mantyluoto
WOOD—(Thurland Castle) 150 bbls, Hongkong; 25 bbls, Shanghai
TURPENTINE, GUM—(Shickshinny) 75 bbls, 50 cs, Liverpool; 75 bbls, Manchester; 130 bbls, Antwerp; (Marita) 250 dms, 800 bbls, Bristol; 50 bbls, Glasgow; (Taurus) 150 bbls, 50 dms, Gothenburg; 150 bbls, Copenhagen

Tampa Exports

Clearance Dates

Gunda, June 21; General Tosta, June 21; Monrosa, June 22; Lady Slater, June 21; Paciencia, June 27; Severn Leigh, June 26

GASOLINE—10 dms, General Tosta, Belize; 40 dms, Lady Slater, Georgetown; 30 dms, Paciencia, Georgetown
PHOSPHATE—3,103 tons, Gunda, Gaddviken; 4,850 tons, Monrosa, Spezia; 7,800 tons, Severn Leigh, Sorel

Coastwise Shipments

Corpus Christi Coast Trade

GASOLINE—67,573 bbls, Papoose, Cape Hatteras; 107,854 bbls, Vistula, Baytown; 78,437 bbls, R P Smith, Baytown
OIL, FUEL—31,868 bbls, Glenpool, Baytown
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—(Dannedaike) 43,961 bbls, Houston; 48,352 bbls, Texas City; 46,402 bbls, Baytown; 138,268 bbls, Beta, Texas City; 112,616 bbls, E T Bedford, Baytown; 110,219 bbls, Wm G Warden, Baytown; 73,614 bbls, Dungannon, Port Neches; 76,052 bbls, Durango, Baytown; 140,360 bbls, Charles G Black, Baytown

Los Angeles Coast Trade

GASOLINE—63,708 bbls, Dirigo, Seattle; 81,035 bbls, Huguenot, Seattle; 4,287 bbls, San Diegan, San Diego; 60,000 bbls, Camden, Seattle; 62,081 bbls, Mojave, Seattle
OIL, DIESEL—8,321 bbls, Dirigo, Seattle; 4,388 bbls, San Diegan, San Diego; 1,600 bbls, Camden, Seattle; 13,501 bbls, Agwiworld, Seattle; 13,066 bbls, Mojave, Seattle
FUEL—48,001 bbls, Torres, St Johns; 2,415 bbls, Coast Miller, Portland; 7,215 bbls, Stanley A Griffiths, Tacoma; 56,204 bbls, Agwiworld, Seattle; 5,861 bbls, Mojave, Seattle; 72,000 bbls, Swiftarrow, Bayonne
GAS—25,000 bbls, Montebello, Oleum
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—17,135 bbls, Montebello, Oleum

Cargo Ship Arrivals

July 1 to July 14

New York

American Banker	London*	July 10
American Importer	Manchester*	July 10
American Farmer	London	July 3
Ancon	Cristobal*	July 3
Ancon	Cristobal*	July 8
Arizonan	Tacoma*	July 11
Astrea	Maracaibo*	July 3
Augvald	Santos*	July 6
Bacchus	Ciudad Bolivar*	July 9
Baghdad	Hamburg	July 6
Balzac	Santos*	July 13
Bill	Para	July 10
Binnendijk	Antwerp	July 13
Black Eagle	Antwerp*	July 10
Black Osprey	Antwerp*	July 3
Black Tern	Antwerp*	July 3
Borinquen	Trujillo*	July 3
California	Glasgow*	July 2
Cameronia	Glasgow*	July 9
Cape Corso	Bahia*	July 6
Caraibe	Havre	July 11
Chas R McCormick	Seattle*	July 13
Chiriqui	Port Limon*	July 9
City of Los Angeles	San Francisco*	July 4
City of Rayville	Calcutta*	July 10
City of San Francisco	San Francisco*	July 14
City of Worcester	Calcutta*	July 13
Cosmo	Trujillo City*	July 10
Collamer	Dunkirk*	July 3
Conte di Savoia	Genoa*	July 6
Crijussen	Barbados*	July 3
Drotningholm	Port Alberni*	July 5
Eriksen	Gothenburg	July 9
Estrella	Buenos Aires*	July 13
Europa	Marseilles*	July 8
Exchester	Bremen*	July 6
Excambion	Tunis*	July 13
Exeter	Beirut*	July 12
Exminster	Beirut*	July 3
Extavia	Istanbul*	July 10
Fernwood	Tunis*	July 5
Fort Townshend	Manila*	July 6
Flora	St John's*	July 5
Fort Amherst	Maracaibo*	July 10
Giulia	St John's*	July 12
Goyo	Genoa*	July 5
Gunvor	Yokohama*	July 14
Hamakua	Georgetown*	July 5
Hansa	Honolulu*	July 7
Hegira	Hamburg*	July 7
Henri Jaspar	Seattle	July 6
Ile de France	Antwerp	July 11
Kaimoku	Havre*	July 7
Kertosono	Honolulu*	July 8
Kirisima	Macassar*	July 5
Kunikawa	Yokohama*	July 1
Laconia	Yokohama*	July 2
Mandu	Liverpool*	July 3
Manuela	Santos*	July 7
Marymar	San Juan	July 10
Mercier	Bradwood	July 8
Mexico	Antwerp	July 5
Mormacsea	Vera Cruz*	July 11
Munargo	Raumo*	July 3
Musa	Havana*	July 6
Nea Hellas	Cristobal*	July 12
Nevadan	Piraeus	July 12
Niel Maersk	Portland*	July 6
Normandie	Manila*	July 10
Northern Prince	Havre*	July 10
Nosiro	Buenos Aires*	July 5
Panaman	Dairen*	July 11
Panuco	Tacoma*	July 3
Pastores	Tampico*	July 3
Pennland	Puerto Barrios*	July 6
Pilsudski	Antwerp	July 4
Platano	Gdynia*	July 11
Port Montreal	Cristobal*	July 8
Port St John	Auckland	July 10
Portmar	Brisbane	July 8
Poseidon	Prescott	July 5
President Harding	Maracaibo	July 2
President Harrison	Hamburg*	July 1
Primero	Honolulu*	July 3
Queen Mary	Manila*	July 12
Quirigua	Southampton*	July 3
Raby Castle	Barranquilla*	July 6
Ragnhild	Manila*	July 3
Ragnhildsholm	Antwerp*	July 12
Rhexenor	Gothenburg*	July 3
Robert Luckenbach	Batavia*	July 10
Rosario	Seattle*	July 6
St Mihiel	San Juan	July 3
Samaria	Cristobal*	July 3
San Jacinto	Liverpool*	July 10
San Juan	San Juan	July 5
San Marcos	San Juan	July 10
Santa Lucia	Seattle*	July 8
Santa Paula	San Antonio*	July 11
Santa Rita	Curacao*	July 11
Santa Rosa	Chanaral*	July 6
Scanpenn	Curacao*	July 5
Seatrain Havana	Gdynia*	July 5
Sessa	New Orleans*	July 4
Siboney	Tocopilla*	July 3
Silverteak	Vera Cruz*	July 4
	Hongkong*	July 9

Sophocles	Gothenburg*	July 1
Spreewald	Hongkong*	July 7
Stavangerfjord	Oslo*	July 3
Steel Voyager	Honolulu*	July 8
Tancred	Manila*	July 6
Telamon	Manaos*	July 1
Tosan	Kobe*	July 14
Tunaholm	Gothenburg	July 8
Turksib	Leningrad*	July 5
Tyrifjord	Seville*	July 3
Uruguay	Buenos Aires*	July 10
Veragua	Port Limon*	July 2
Vermont	Oakland*	July 1
Vinni	Manila*	July 9
Washington	Hamburg*	July 6
West Humshaw	Port Gentil*	July 10
Wildwood	Los Angeles*	July 5
Zaandam	Rotterdam	July 3

* And other ports

Recent Charters

FERTILIZER — 8,000 tons, S S Eugenia Chandri, Amsterdam to Durban and Beira, 10s 9d, July; combined with Durban to Antwerp-Rotterdam-Ymuiden, 7,500 tons manganese ore, 15s 3d; option Calais-Dunkirk, 15s 9d; September

MANGANESE ORE—6,000 tons, S S Mount Parnes, Vizagapatam to Ghent, 19s; July

ORE—7,800 tons, S S Chloe, Rio de Janeiro to Rotterdam, 14s 9d; July-August

7,000 tons, S S Marouko Pateras, Rio de Janeiro to Boucau, 14s 9d; July 25-August 15

7,200 tons, S S Marionga, Rio de Janeiro to Rotterdam; 14s 9d; July

PETROLEUM—Two tankers, dirty, Gulf to Havre, 10c; August-September

7,290 tons, S S Arletta, clean, three months time charter Montreal trade, 6s 3d; August

14,000 tons, S S Stiklestad, clean, Russian Black Sea, United Kingdom, 9s 9d; July

—— tons, French tanker, dirty, Gulf to Havre, 10s; August-September

5,904 tons, S S Roussillon, dirty, Gulf to Havre, 10s; August-September

Imports Detained

Detentions recently effected at various ports by United States authorities on determinations by the Food and Drug Administration that products offered for import were adulterated or misbranded under the Federal food and drug and cosmetic act, or did not comply with other customs regulations, included the following articles for the reason stated:—

New York

Week Ended July 5

Cassia, 500 bales; moldy.

Cassia oil, 60 drums; not U.S.P.

Chlorophyl, 1 drum; restricted use.

Hair dye, 1 package; false and misleading statements.

Medicinal preparations, 1 package; new drug; dangerous drug.

Medicinal preparations, 3 packages; new drug.

Nutmegs, 60 bags; moldy.

Sesame seed, 786 bags; filthy.

Stramonium leaves, 81 bales; not U.S.P.

Buffalo

Week Ended July 5

Medicinal preparation, 1 package; new drug.

Los Angeles

Week Ended June 22

Medicinal, 144 pieces; false and misleading statements.

Medicinal, 40 pieces; false therapeutic claims.

Medicinal, 20 pieces; acetanilid not declared.

Philadelphia

Week Ended July 5

Medicinal preparation, 1 package; new drug.

San Francisco

Week Ended June 22

Insecticide, 250 pieces; incorrect ingredient statement.

Medicinal, 3 pieces; dangerous under conditions of use.

Medicinal, 15 pieces; false therapeutic claims.

Medicinal, 120 pieces; false therapeutic claims; misleading statements.

Foreign Trade Openings

Correspondence in regard to any of the following trade openings should be addressed to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C., or to any district office or co-operative office of the bureau, and not to this publication. When writing give the number of the item:—

Ammonia salts:—Purchase; Athens, Greece (2663).

Bronze powder:—Purchase or agency; Paris, France (2669).

Calcium Arsenate:—Agency; Peru (2661).

Glycerin:—Purchase; Istanbul, Turkey (2637).

Paints:—Agency; Lima, Peru (2661).

Pharmaceuticals:—Agency; Lima, Peru (2661).

Pharmaceuticals:—Agency; Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (2599).

Toilet preparations:—Agency; Brussels, Belgium (2597).

Zinc chloride:—Purchase; Athens, Greece (2663).

Dr. William H. Martin, director of research at the New Jersey Experiment Station, has been appointed director of the station and dean of the College of Agriculture of Rutgers University, succeeding the late Dr. Jacob G. Lipman.

What's It All About

—Continued from page 5

ances, whosever they may be, concealed behind a paraded banner—"Hookem's Hokum Promises Perpetual Prosperity." I don't like bargain-baiting painted up as an extender of public purchasing power. I don't like "enameled" doughnuts. I don't like painted faces—feminine or factual. I take my philosophy back to that Bishop Butler who, in England more than two centuries ago, declared in wisdom for all times, and with particular aptness for the present:—

Things and actions are what they are, and the consequences of them will be what they will be; why, then, should we desire to be deceived?

So, having, I trust satisfactorily, disposed of the ambiguity of my cosmetic commentary, I shall consider what it is all about—"it" being your relations.

Public Relations

Now, I am not going to be private about this. I do not purpose to discuss your blood kin, your in-laws, or those related to you by adoption of other ties. It is not such relatives that I have in mind, but rather your relations, internal and external and eternal, with all the many things which relate themselves to your efforts to live a good life, to make a good living, and to keep out of the entanglements of laws, and laws, and laws. Among these relations, as among those in a family sense designated as relatives, it is the in-laws that cause the most trouble. But, the seat of the trouble is often far beneath the impinging statute.

These relations may all logically be called public relations, even those which have to do with you as employers and those whom you employ, and those which more or less closely link you with the medical profession.

Public relations begin at home, and they travel thence by all the roads that lead—to Washington. Public relations are not confined in their essential importance to those whose businesses depend directly on the eventual support of the consuming public. They are of great importance in respect of the hometown opinion of every business enterprise—and its management. They include, not only the cultivation of consumer acceptance of the goods that are marketed, but also the achievement of public recognition of the good of the producer or the marketer. The nature and the extent of this recognition depend on the attitude of the businessman or company toward that part of the public which is represented by those who work for him or it and toward matters of public concern, and on the interest manifested in these, both local and widespread.

The businessman, owner or manager, is his own best public relations counsel. His business policy is his public relations policy, whatever he may strive by other means to build up. The public buys him by sight, not by ear. It is behavior, not ballyhoo, that counts.

Employer-Employee Relations

Labor relations are the essence of public relations; for on these is public judgment primordially based. The business in which there is employee contentment and employee pride has a sound foundation for public opinion. These conditions are not difficult to attain. They need but understanding, particularly that sort of understanding which is based on recognition of the simple fact that a friend will voluntarily do better work than can be forced out of a nonentity, and on recognition of the much neglected fact that all men need guidance in many things and will seek it where there is a probability that it can be found. All the labor troubles of the world have had their origin in the failure of employers to establish and assiduously to maintain an atmosphere of friendliness and understanding and helpfulness throughout their personnel, from top to bottom. The National Association of Manufacturers has a booklet—"Model Employment Procedures"—that is very helpful toward this end.

The national labor relations act is directed merely at a symptom of this organic malady. It is not a panacea, and it has but little virtue as a palliative because business ownership and management, largely misled by the cocksureness of counselers in constitutionality, took no constructive part in the formulating of the legislation. Recognition of this error has finally come, not too late, but so late that improvement may be slow, indeed.

Think what would be the condition of the drug industry today if it, similarly, instead of laboring for years to perfect a new Federal drugs law, had been content with predoomed efforts to block the passage of the Tugwell bill. How long and how difficult would have been the emending of that law, once it had been enacted! How like the attitude of the National Labor Relations Board would have been that of the Food and Drug Administration in dealing with those who, with no thought of constructive endeavor, had striven to thwart it in its desires!

Selecting Employees

Contentment, even willingness, on the part of employees is not enough; they must be competent. This is, as you well know, a matter of about equal parts of choosing and teaching. Teaching is an individual task; it must fit individual needs. Only one thing is definite: the teacher must know more than the pupil about the subject. It does not follow that this is assured because the instructor has been on the job and therefore knows it. The important thing is:—Can he tell it to the new recruit? Teaching is still largely an art, and it must be so because it must be fitted to the undefinable human equation.

I wish I could tell you how to choose employees, particularly salesmen. But, this too is an art. It certainly cannot be reduced to the so-called "science" of psychoanalysis. Those who have really studied the matter know that the results of I.Q. tests and the success of the subject to whom they are applied are seldom correlated. This is not surprising. Many so-called "psychoanalysts" don't know what they are looking for in making a test. How sweet a job your chemical analyst would do with such blind staggering! I have seen I.Q. tests that reminded me of assay and other analytical methods which I have met in my experience—methods which drop from the symphonic sublime in technic to the pediculous in results.

Need for Medical Care

As I look toward the next spot of your public relations, I am glad to see that which you say in your declaration of belief about serving, not only the medical profession, but also the public at large. That reference to the public gives me high hopes that you will not be servitors to a dictator in a relationship of great importance, imminent by reason of the widespread public interest in the improvement of medical care.

I was not here Monday to listen to Dr. Leland in his discussion of "State Medicine." I have no desire to do him an injustice. He may not have confined himself to the symptomatic eruption designated by his subject. He may have considered the malady of needed medical care. I trust that he did.

I assume that, with respect to state medicine, the doctor, as was the preacher who sermonized on "Sin," was "ag'in' it." I don't blame him; I, myself, am not for it; and, if I were in his place, my antagonism doubtless would be much stronger because my anguish and my anxiety must be.

I have been criticized for saying that government could do a better job than is now being done in providing adequate medical care. I am still of that opinion; I think almost anybody, even Charley McCarthy, could do a better job in some respects. I did not say that government would do a better job; I am inclined to think that it would not. But, even if it would, state medicine is not the proper solution of the problem of better medical care. That problem belongs for solution to the medical profession and its allies in the pharmacal and other health-service groups.

These agencies are not doing their duty when they apply the lipstick to what they have done and are doing; they know, and they should admit, at least to themselves, that they are not doing an adequate job. They are performing a disservice to themselves, as well as to the public, when they spread the mascara over the efforts of others to achieve something better. There is no conviction for thinking men in the wailing that cooperative medical care, or state medicine at that, denies the individual the right of free choice of a physician. Thinking men know that the vast majority of those who need medical care have no such freedom of choice. For one thing they are handicapped in this, as in all other things, by the economic axiom that you can get only what you can pay for.

Two conscientious physicians in Cleveland about two weeks ago pointed out that inability to pay for proper treatment is resulting in an alarming increase in the death rate among victims of acute appendicitis. How many of your employees could afford an appendectomy?

I have not evidence enough to join Dr. Hugh Cabot or Dr. Michael Shadid in their arraigning of physicians for putting business first. I know that some of them do not balance their stupendous fees with the much-flaunted charity practice; but all in all, they are quite close to run-of-mine in human traits. I do not believe that the failure of many doctors to make a comfortable living is wholly attributable to their individual faults—they do not have full freedom of choice. The patient, too, is handicapped in his choice of a physician in keeping with his ability to pay by the obstacles that are laid in the way of the doctor who engages in cooperative or contract practice.

(To be continued)

Shortite Is New Alkali Mineral

Discovery of a new mineral, officially named "shortite", has been announced by the Geological Survey of the United States Department of the Interior.

Composed of a double carbonate of sodium and calcium, the new mineral was found and identified by J. J. Fahey, chemist, in the Geological Survey laboratory. It was discovered as disseminated, well-formed crystals in sections of core from an oil and gas well drilled on leased government land in Sweetwater county, Wyoming, at depths of 1,250 feet to 1,800 feet below the earth's surface. Shortite was named in honor of Dr. M. N. Short, a former geologist of the survey who now is professor of optical mineralogy at the University of Arizona.

The new mineral might be adapted to use in glassmaking and ceramics work should it ever be found in sufficient quantities, officials of the Geological Survey said. Additional samples for further laboratory examination will be collected by Mr. Fahey, who has left Washington for the shortite-bearing area. It is expected that sections of core, 2 inches in diameter and totaling a few hundred feet in length will be transported to Washington.

A full technical description of the new mineral will be published in *The American Mineralogist.*

Pitts. Plate Glass Head Sees Business Improvement

Prospects of a moderate improvement in business of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company during the second half of 1939 compared with the first half were seen today by H. S. Wherrett, president of the company, in his quarterly letter to stockholders. The improvement, Mr. Wherrett warned, will be contingent on recovery in other lines of trade, particularly automobile and building, both substantial users of glass and paint products.

With the coming of the late Summer and Autumn months, Mr. Wherrett said, the company should feel the effects of any expansion in general business activity. He looked for a moderate increase in business of the company over the second half of the year compared with the first half, although this improvement, he added, will be somewhat contingent on the trend of automobile production.

J.C. Holton Made President Of Tung-Empire Corp.

J. C. Holton, commissioner of agriculture of Mississippi for many years, has accepted the presidency of the Tung-Empire Corporation, with headquarters in Jackson, Miss. He succeeds J. C. Aderley, Pensacola, Fla., president of the American Tung Oil Producers Association, who served as president of the corporation during its formative stages.

Mr. Holton said it was his plan to plant a sizeable acreage of tung trees for the organization, enough to justify the erection of a tung oil crushing mill. A service department to aid large and small producers will also be set up.

Prof. H. J. Reed has been appointed director of the Indiana Experiment Station, dean of the school of agriculture, and director of extension work in the State. He succeeds Prof. J. H. Skinner, who retired July 1 because of ill health.

Trend of Progress in Cosmetics

—*Continued from page* 5

say "should be" because in the past the requisite ideal has not always been attained. Its attainment calls for scientific knowledge which was lacking. White lead, for example, was for long used for whitening the skin, and a preparation containing this material was warmly commended for the purpose in the once famous "Toilet of Flora," translated from the French of Dr. Buc'hoz, and first published in 1772. It is certainly possible to paint the cheeks white with white lead, but the action of the material may by no means stop at the production of this temporary whiteness.

The decorative cosmetic is designed for decoration simply and solely. Its function is not the imitation of nature. So far as modern cosmetics are concerned, the nail enamels in bright red, russet-brown, and even more outre colors provide an excellent example. Corrective cosmetics, on the other hand, aim at hiding small imperfections and making good, for the time being, minor defects in the appearance and complexion. Green face-powder will not cure a red nose, but it will effectively disguise it. Rouge will bring roses into the cheeks, although they are but transitory. Lipstick will improve the color and add to the allure of pallid lips, though today the lipstick tends to become a decorative rather than a corrective cosmetic.

The function of protective cosmetics is indicated by the name. Face-powder, especially if it is of an opaque type, protects the complexion against the inclemencies of the climate. Oils, creams, and lotions containing substances which absorb the active ultraviolet, protect the sunbather against sunburn.

The curative cosmetic is, or again let me say, should be, a medicine designed for external application. We enter the domain of dermatology, and the study of cosmetics of this type belongs, strictly speaking, to medical science. Unfortunately, medical men have neglected it. They have been too engrossed with combating the ills which cause death to devote attention to those which produce merely ugliness. Hence the story of curative cosmetics is largely a story of chicanery. Unfortunately, chicanery is not dead; and claims of a curative nature are still made for various cosmetics to which analysis of the products lends no support. A woman can easily tell whether a face-powder, a rouge, an eye-shadow, or a lipstick makes her look prettier or not. It is more difficult for her to judge of the merits of a cream whose persistent use, it is claimed, will restore a lost "schoolgirl" complexion.

Vitamin Creams

Recent years have seen the placing on the market of numerous creams stated to contain this or that vitamin, including the so-called "vitamin F," as well as those stated to contain various hormones. I seriously question their utility. At any rate, I would express the opinion that they have been marketed before the question of the action of these substances when applied to the skin has been fully investigated. Certainly it is possible for the active substances to be absorbed through the skin. Indeed, so far as vitamin D is concerned, this is our normal method of obtaining supplies. Two questions, however, remain: (1) Is this the most efficient method? and (2) Will a specific beneficial action be obtained at the point of application? So far as (1) is concerned, the work of Fodor *(Z. Vitaminforsch,* 3, 1934, 241—244) showed that, in the case of rickets in rats, oral administration of irradiated ergosterol was ten times as effective as inunction with an olive oil solution of the material.

Nevertheless, there is some evidence of a direct beneficial action of vitamin A on the skin, and, according to the French cosmetologist, R. M. Gattefosse ("Produits de Beaute"), of carotene. These and similar claims ought to be carefully investigated. This, however, is not a job which can be undertaken by the cosmetic chemist. It is one for the dermatologist with a hospital practice where sufficient subjects for comparative experiments are available. There is, in my opinion, only one satisfactory method of evaluating a cream for which permanent beautifying effects are claimed. Of a series of subjects, one half of the face must be treated over a sufficient period with the cream in question, and the other half, for the same period, with a cream identical in composition with the first cream save for the omission of the special ingredient whose action is under investigation. It is practically impossible to persuade women to carry out rigorous tests of this character. They can be done in hospitals only.

Fortunately medical men, more especially in America, are beginning to take a serious interest in cosmetics, and one possible line of progress will be in the direction of experiments of the type indicated. In particular, the publication by Dr. Herman Goodman in America recently of his two works on "Cosmetic Dermatology" and "Principles of Professional Beauty Culture" are noteworthy signs of the times.

Mention, too, in this connection may be made of the recent work of Dr. P. B. Mumford *(Brit. J. Derm. Syph.,* 50, 1938, 540, and *Brit. Med. J.,* Feb. 11, 1939), in which materials specially designed for the production of cosmetic creams have been found more useful than older ointment bases in dermatological practice, as indicative of the changing attitude of the medical profession towards the science and art of cosmetics.

I return to a consideration of cosmetics of the first three types as more especially the concern of the cosmetic chemist rather than that of the dermatologist.

Chemical Aspects

In the past the manufacture of these articles has been primarily in the hands of the perfumers. Perfumery and cosmetology are naturally closely allied. Both perfumes and cosmetics aim at enhancing personal charm, the first through the nose of the observer, the second through the eye. Perfumers manufactured powders, soaps, and other toilet requisites mainly as vehicles for their perfumes, often it must be confessed with little knowledge as to the nature of these vehicles, save in respect of their suitability as carriers for the perfumes.

During the past two decades, however, big changes have taken place and much progress has been made. The demand for cosmetics has very greatly increased, with the result that many firms have come into being whose sole business is their manufacture and marketing. The perfumers continue to manufacture perfumed cosmetics, and there is no reason why they should not do so. For their attitude towards cosmetics has changed. Their cosmetics are no longer mere vehicles for perfume. They are realized to possess an importance in themselves.

Chemists are being trained in the special knowledge required for successful cosmetic manufacture, especially in America, but to some extent also in this country. In short, cosmetics has come into being as a definite branch of applied chemistry.

All this means progress, though it must be confessed that some of the smaller firms of cosmetic manufacturers are woefully ignorant and dislike spending money either on employing a full-time qualified chemist or calling in specalist advice. The march of progress, however, will either cause them to mend their ways or will squeeze them out of existence. In the United States, they are in course of extinction as a result of legislation designed to ensure the complete harmlessness of all cosmetics entering into interstate commerce, and to prevent misbranding and the making of unjustifiable claims.

The cosmetic market has become a highly competitve one; and, at the same time, women have become more critical of cosmetics. The only factor to be feared is the growing need for economy as a result of taxation which may cause folk to accept a second-rate article because it is cheaper. During the period in question, very considerable changes have taken place in the formulation of cosmetics, although some firms still stick to antiquated formulae. I propose briefly to review some of the most important of these changes and the justification for them.

Cosmetic Materials

Face-powder of sorts can be made from almost any white insoluble powder, and Queen Elizabeth is said to have favored ground chalk from the cliffs of Dover. But to make a good face-powder which will satisfy modern demands calls for the careful choice and blending of suitable basic constituents. Each will contribute some special character to the finished product, and of these one is needed to give opacity. When white lead fortunately fell out of favor, zinc oxide came to take its place. In 1929, I had the pleasure of introducing to the industry titanium dioxide as an alternative *(Perf. Ess. Oil. Rec.,* 20, 1929, 408-410). The price of a suitably pure grade had already fallen to a figure which made this once costly chemical a practical proposition. Over zinc oxide, titanium dioxide possesses certain very definite advantages. First and foremost is its entire physiological inactivity. Moreover, although more opaque than zinc oxide, it is less dense.

The utiltiy as a white pigment for cosmetic use of titanium dioxde is not restricted to face-powders. It serves admirably for the production of "wet white" and what are known as "liquid powders"—lotions containing face-powder in suspension—and for whitening creams, some of which contain ingredients which react with zinc oxide. Practically every authority who has since written on the subject has recognized the superiority of titanium dioxide over zinc oxide for general cosmetic use. Its employment, however, is not yet as general as might be wished. I believe, however, that this will progressively increase.

There have been notable developments in the tinting of face-powders. White gave place to "naturelle" and "rachel," the first intended for use by blondes, the second by brunettes. Actually, however, the early naturelles were of a pink far too bluish in tone to suit all but a few complexions. Today, creamier pinks are available, sometimes marketed as "peach." Green made its appearance to tone down too florid complexions and to hide red noses; and more recently suntan tints have come into big demand. For producing the various tints, lake colors have tended to replace the use of water- or spirit-soluble dyes, owing to greater convenience in handling; but the earth pigments—ochers, boles, etc. —are definitely useful, though the modern tendency is to replace them by synthetic iron oxides. Both in respect of lakes and of synthetic iron oxides for use in cosmetics, developments may be anticipated; and, in my opinion, it is very desirable that there should be available, for use in the industry, a good range of innocuous lakes of *known* composition and of guaranteed purity. I hold further that these should not be barium lakes, and, indeed, should be barium-free. A similar opinion concerning barium was expressed several years ago in America by Dr. E. Klarmann (*Aromatics,* April, 1931).

Much greater attention to-day is paid to the standardization of the colors of face powders and cosmetics; and the suggestion I made in 1933 that the tintometer would be found useful for this purpose ("Color Control in the Cosmetic Industry," *Manf. Chem.,* 4, 1933, 135-9) has since been adopted by most important manufacturing firms.

(To be continued)

Drug Retail Sales Declined Slightly in 1938

Aggregate dollar sales of independent drug stores in 27 States declined 3 percent in 1938 as compared with 1937 while total chain drug stores sales throughout the United States dropped 4 percent over the same period, according to review of drug store sales prepared by the marketing research division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Total value of sales by independent stores amounted to $116,923,547 in 1938, compared with $120,253,435 in 1937. The cost value of inventories of independent stores at the end of December 31, 1938 amounted to $20,001,490, compared with $19,998,886 at the end of 1937. Net sales of chain stores in 1938 amounted to $243,523,209 in 1938, and the inventory total at the end of 1938 was $29,347,908.

The ratio of net sales to cost inventories varied in direct order with the size of chains, the 1938 ratio being 6.1 percent for chains of 10 or less stores and 8.3 percent for concerns with 100 or more outlets. This relationship is similar to that for independent drug stores grouped according to size of business, which indicates a greater proportionate management expenditure in the larger concerns.

C. E. Johnson, of Ada, Okla., plans the erection of a carbon black plant.

Trade Briefs

National Gypsum Company, Buffalo, plans an expenditure of $500,000 to $1,000,000 for additions and improvements to its plant in this city.

Charles Pfizer & Co., manufacturing chemists, this city, will close its New York office each Saturday during the months of July and August.

Champion Paper & Fibre Company, Hamilton, Ohio, stockholders will meet August 8 to vote on a proposal to increase the preferred stock from 85,000 to 115,000 shares.

L. W. Myers, research director for Emery Industries, Inc., has been elected a member of the Industrial Research Institute, an affiliate of the National Research Council.

A. E. Staley Manufacturing Company, Chicago, has called for payment August 1, 1939, at 102 and interest, $272,000 of its first mortgage 4 percent bonds, due 1946, at the Chase National Bank, New York.

Prof. George L. Schuster has been appointed director of the Delaware Experiment Station and dean of the college of agriculture to succeed Prof. C. A. McCue, who has retired because of ill health.

Dennis E. Bergen, of the New York office of the Werner G. Smith Company, importer and refiner of vegetable and other oils, Cleveland, has moved with his family to their Summer home in Blue Point, L. I.

U.S.P. Supplement Criticized in Hearing

—*Continued from page 3*

B_1, vitamin A in oil, vitamin D in oil, and vitamins A and D in oil.

The cotton standards include a new provision governing the length of staple, and it was announced that as a result of continuing studies the fibre length may be increased still further at a later date. It is also required that cotton be sterile at the time of purchase, instead of when packaged, and an opened package will not meet the test. All cotton labeled absorbent or purified must meet the standards, but hospitals and others may buy cotton of different specification if labeled to show the variation from U.S.P. standards. Dr. Cook declared that the new standards will give a great improvement in the quality of cotton without much increase in price.

The suture standards evoked considerable discussion, and it was proposed to change the official name from catgut to surgical gut and to provide for manufacture from other animals besides sheep if other tests could be met. The new tests cover tensile strength, rate of absorption by the body, and other characteristics. The new method for determining sterility of solids was also considered of prime importance since it becomes a companion to the old method for testing sterility of liquids.

The vitamin tests were considered so important that their consideration was postponed to the evening session in order to permit informal discussion of them during the day.

The other hundred-odd monographs deal largely with revisions of existing definitions and assay methods, and they were taken up rapidly for brief discussion. Many changes were recommended, either by the committee itself or from the floor, but most of these were to correct typographical errors, to clarify language, or to make minor technical changes in methods.

Discussion from the floor was led by Dr. Frank B. Fisk of the Pitman-Moore Company, Indianapolis, secretary of the joint contact committee of the drug and pharmaceutical manufacturers' associations. This committee had been in session for the two days previous to the hearing and recommended innumerable changes in the monographs. Most of these were accepted by the revision committee without question, but a few were put aside for further consideration. One of these latter was on aloe. The monograph specifies curacao aloe, and Dr. E. L. Newcomb declared it was a mistake not to recognize other commercial varieties. Dr. C. B. Jordan, of the committee, replied that the subject had been given much study and that further consideration would be given to this point.

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Bids Wanted

Acetone:—Supplies of; Bureau of Supplies & Accounts, Navy Department, Washington; schedule 6697, opening July 25.

Acid, Oleic:—1,370 gallons; Commanding Officer, Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.; procurement 847, opening July 11.

Alcohol, Denatured:—29,000 wine gallons for Eastern and Western yards; Bureau of Supplies & Accounts, Navy Department, Washington; schedule 6688, opening July 25.

Ethyl:—6,000 wine gallons for Eastern and Western yards; Bureau of Supplies & Accounts, Navy Department, Washington; schedule 6688, opening July 25.

Ammonia, Anhydrous: — 1,400 pounds; Chemical Warfare Service; procurement 505, opening July 12.

Aqua:—Supplies for Eastern and Western yards; Bureau of Supplies & Accounts, Navy Department, Washington; schedule 6697, opening July 25.

Benzol:—10,000 gallons for Norfolk; Bureau of Supplies & Accounts, Navy Department, Washington; schedule 6687, opening July 25.

Borax, Powdered:—Supplies for Eastern and Western yards; Bureau of Supplies & Accounts, Navy Department, Washington; schedule 6697, opening July 25.

Calcium Hypochlorite:—6,150 pounds; Purchasing & Contracting Officer, Headquarters Trenton District, CCC; procurement 5219-51, opening July 17.

Cobalt Acetate:—3,000 pounds for Norfolk; Bureau of Supplies & Accounts, Navy Department, Washington; schedule 6677, opening July 18.

Drycleaning Solvent:—7,000 gallons; Quartermaster Supply Officer, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; procurement 503-277, opening July 12.

Lead Acetate:—5,000 pounds; Bureau of Supplies & Accounts, Navy Department, Washington; schedule 6678, opening July 28.

Naphthalene: — Supplies for Eastern and Western yards; Bureau of Supplies & Accounts, Navy Department, Washington; schedule 6697, opening July 25.

Oil, Lard:—1,000 gallons; Commanding Officer, Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.; procurement 853, opening July 12.

Paint: — 3,000 pounds of iron hydroxide; Commanding Officer, Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia; procurement 1435, opening July 12.

Pinetar:—2,000 gallons; Bureau of Supplies & Accounts, Navy Department, Washington; schedule 6653, opening July 18.

Rosin:—171,000 pounds; Bureau of Supplies & Accounts, Navy Department, Washington; schedule 6653, opening July 18.

Salt, Rock:—60,000 pounds; Quartermaster Supply Officer, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; procurement 503-277, opening July 12.

Soap, Laundry: — 36,000 pounds; Quartermaster Supply Officer, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; procurement 503-277, opening July 12.

Saltwater:—110,000 pounds for Sewall's Point and Brooklyn; Bureau of Supplies & Accounts, Navy Department, Washington; schedule 6696, opening July 25. 801,600 pounds for Western yards; Bureau of Supplies & Accounts, Navy Department, Washington; schedule 6696, opening July 25.

Soda Bicarbonate: — Supplies for Eastern and Western yards; Bureau of Supplies & Accounts, Navy Department, Washington; schedule 6697, opening July 25.

Cyanide:—Supplies for Eastern and Western yards; Bureau of Supplies & Accounts, Navy Department, Washington; schedule 6697, opening July 25.

Silicate:—Supplies for Eastern and Western yards; Bureau of Supplies & Accounts, Navy Department, Washington; schedule 6697, opening July 25.

Starch, Laundry:—1,000 pounds; Quartermaster Supply Officer, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; procurement 503-277, opening July 12.

Turpentine:—12,150 gallons; Bureau of Supplies & Accounts, Navy Department, Washington; schedule 6653, opening July 18.

Varnish: — 800 gallons; Commanding Officer, Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.; procurement 853, opening July 12.

Steel Barrel May Output Up

Production of heavy type steel barrels and drums in May totaled 814,298, compared with 800,292 in April and 696,264 in May last year. Shipments in May totaled 812,843, compared with 799,404 in April and 680,180 in May last year. Stocks at the end of May amounted to 31,867, compared with 30,498 at the end of April and 23,118 at the end of May last year.

Production of light types totaled 240,257 in May, against 169,687 in April and 141,262 in May last year. Shipments in May amounted to 239,531 as compared with 171,224 in April and 142,219 in May last year. Stocks on hand at the end of May aggregated 8,460, against 7,734 in April and 6.162 in May last year.

Obituaries

Herbert Baker

Herbert Baker, former chairman of the board of directors of the Vacuum Oil Company and former vice-chairman of the board of the Socony-Vacuum Corporation, died July 4 in a hospital in Sayre, Pa. He was seventy-two years old.

Born in Brooklyn, Mr. Baker attended public school there, starting to work for the Standard Oil Company when he was fifteen years of age. After twenty-five years with the Standard company he joined the Vacuum Oil Company as assistant comptroller in 1906. In 1910 he was made treasurer of the company, remaining in that capacity until 1925. He was later elected vice-president, and in 1930 became vice-chairman of the company, succeeding to the chairmanship a year later. When the company was merged with the Standard Oil Company of New York in 1931 to become the Socony-Vacuum Corporation he served as vice-chairman. He retired in 1932.

William F. Hoffmann

William F. Hoffmann, a founder of the American Oil & Supply Company, manufacturers' agent, Newark, died in his Summer home in Deal, N. J., July 3.

Mr. Hoffmann, who had been in ill health for more than a year, was seventy years of age.

Born in Newark, Mr. Hoffmann, upon his graduation from the local high school, became an employee of the Standard Oil Company. Following his service as a salesman for the Standard Oil Company, Mr. Hoffmann became a founder of the American Oil & Supply Company, and was its vice-president until 1929, when he transferred his holdings to his brother Albin and Curtis R. Burnett, although he remained on the directorate of the company. He was also chairman of the United States Savings Bank, and a member of the directorate of the Congoleum-Nairn Company, and the Irvington Varnish & Insulating Company.

Surviving are his wife, one daughter, four sons, two brothers and two sisters.

John Z. O'Donnell

John Z. O'Donnell, associated with E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, since 1904, died unexpectedly July 5 in that city. He was fifty-eight years of age. A native of Wilmington, Mr. O'Donnell attended the local high school. After working for several other local firms, he joined the duPont organization in 1904, being associated with the explosives division, and of which he subsequently became assistant director of sales. He later was made assistant director of the trade analysis division of the duPont organiztion, the position he held at the time of his death.

William Thomas Palmer

William Thomas Palmer, a retired brush manufacturer, died July 4 in Marblehead, Mass. He was eighty-one years of age.

Born in Brooklyn, Mr. Palmer entered business in New York with S. E. Howard Sons & Co., brush manufacturer, and later became a partner in the firm of DeGraff & Palmer. He retired fifteen years ago. Surviving are his wife and son, Marshall Palmer, of Marblehead, Mass.

Gottfried L. Spies

Gottfried Lorenz Spies, for many years superintendent, assistant and head chemist at the Charles H. Phillips Chemical Company, Glenbrook, Conn., died July 5 at his home in Glenbrook after a long illness. He was eighty-five years of age.

Born in Maribo, Denmark, he was graduated from the Royal University of Copenhagen. Mr. Spies came to this country in 1890 and was the head of the laboratory of Hassard & Hassard Company, New York, for sixteen years. In 1906 Mr. Spies joined the Charles Phillips Chemical Company in the capacity of chemist, a position which he held until his retirement in 1929.

Ernest G. Kissling, manager of lard and oil refineries for Wilson Company, Chicago, died July 1 in a hospital there. He was fifty-eight years of age. Surviving are a wife, and one daughter.

Frederick C. A. Lantsberry, president of William Jessop & Sons, dealer in special steel tools, this city, died in his home in Scarsdale June 29. He was fifty-five years of age. He was a fellow of the Institute of Chemists in England, where he was born. Surviving are his wife and one daughter.

Charles B. Luck, superintendent of the engineering department of the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis, was killed July 4 while on a hunting trip near Elsberry, Mo., Mr. Luck, in company with his wife and a friend were hunting squirrels. Preliminary to climbing a fence he rested his shotgun against it and as he attempted the climb, the gun was accidentally discharged, resulting in Mr. Luck's death. He was at one time an assistant to Charles M. Schwab, of the Bethlehem Steel Company.

George B. Parsons, president of the class of 1882 of Columbia University, and a retired employee of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., died June 29 in his home in this city. He was seventy-six years of age.

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